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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

28

VOLUME XXVIII

BALTIMORE
1933

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Vol. XXVIII MARCH, 1933 No. 1

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PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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BALTIMORE

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VOLUME XLIX

(Provincial Court of Maryland, 1663-1666)

This, the 49th volume of the series and the 4th of the Provincial Court Records, covering the period 1663-1666 forms a valuable addition to our legal and historical material of the seventeenth century. The Editor's letter of transmittal is in reality a very enlightening résumé of the genesis of Maryland's legal development, and the administration of justice in her borders.

The matters brought before the Provincial Court during the four years included in this volume are very numerous and cover a great variety of subjects. Perhaps the majority of the cases are suits for debt brought before the court in order to secure a judgment against the debtor, and execution against his property and person, the latter resulting in imprisonment, if the debt were not paid. Many of the entries have sufficient historical, personal, or human interest to render them deserving of the reader's attention.

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* Died, August 6, 1932.

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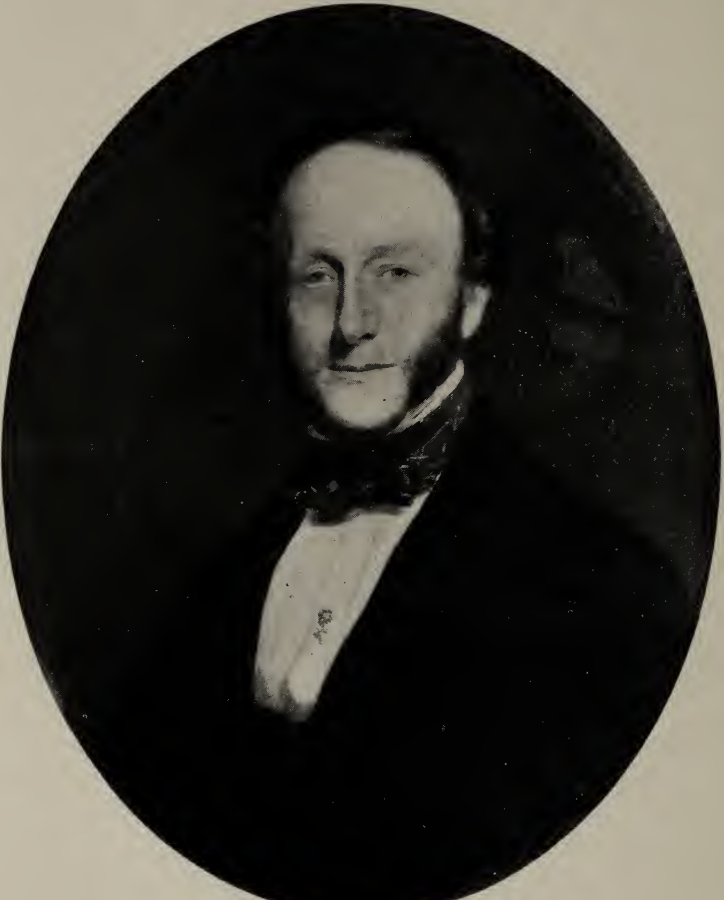

William Bose, 1796-1875

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVIII. MARCH, 1933. No. 1.

WILLIAM BOSE, 1796-1875.

[As the subject of this sketch exerted a very considerable influence on the history of his day and is practically unknown except for the following contemporary newspaper accounts of his death, we have requested Mr. William Bose Marye to give some further notes on Mr. Bose.—EDITOR.]

" Mr. William Bose, formerly of the firm of Dobbin, Murphy, and Bose, publishers of the *Baltimore American*, and last survivor of the firm, died yesterday at his late residence in this city, No. 114 St. Paul St. in the 79th year of his age. It is believed Mr. Bose was born in Pennsylvania.

" In 1815 at the early age of 19, after leaving college, he became connected with the *Baltimore American* as one of its editors and proprietors, which relation he held for nearly forty years. He was untiring in his industry, and for a long time managed the paper with ability. About the year 1853 Mr. Bose withdrew from active life with a substantial and well earned competency, and has since lived in retirement. His latter years were spent under the disadvantage of much impaired health. He was the uncle of the late Edmond Bull formerly one of the proprietors of the *Balto. Clipper,* whose death was announced yesterday. Mr. Bose leaves no children. His funeral will take place from Emanual Protestant Episcopal Church of which he was a member, on Friday, at 11 a. m."

—*Sun,* 23 Dec. 1875, page 4, column 3.

" Died on yesterday, William Bose in the 79th year of his age. At the early age of 19 he had achieved collegiate honors and became at once connected with this paper as one of its proprietors and editors, which relation he held for nearly forty years. By the force of his educated ability, his practical business talent and his untiring industry, he soon acquired an ascendency in its management which made him the chief among his co-laborers, and, during that period, no public enterprise of interest to the community failed to receive the helpful aid of his acute wisdom and his ready pen.

"It may be truly said that no single individual contributed more than he to give form and presence to the events among which he lived. It was during his controlling management of this paper that John Quincy Adams said that the *National Intelligencer* and the *Baltimore American* were the model papers of the country, and might always be profitably contemplated as examples for imitation by their contemporaries.

"After this long service, about the year 1853, Mr. Bose withdrew from active life with the well-earned reward of his industry and talent, and has since lived in retirement, the latter portion of his years being spent in much impaired health. In private life his career was one of unblemished integrity, and in his social relations he was even more exemplary and kind. An early profession of Christian faith led him into communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he, for a long time held the office of a vestryman, and was always conspicuous in advancing all good works tending to the promotion of religion and virtue."

—Editorial in *American,* 23 Dec. 1875.

The subject of the foregoing editorials, Mr. William Bose, was born January 20, 1796, probably in Hanover, Pennsylvania, where his father, Jacob Bose, is known to have resided up to a few years before this date. Late in life Jacob Bose removed to Baltimore, where he died October 9, 1797. His widow, Mrs. Catherine Bose, who was the daughter of William and Magdalen Shock, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, continued to reside in Baltimore, where she died January 12, 1839, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Jacob Bose was a man of comfortable means, with a respect for education which he showed in his will by providing that all of his children "be well educated", an admonition which his widow appears to have carried out to the letter in the case of her son William, who was less than two years old when his father died. The Bose and Shock families are believed to have been of pure German extraction. Mr. Penniman has noted in his article on the founders of the *Baltimore American,* which will appear in this magazine, that Catherine Bose, sister of William Bose, married George Dobbin (1774-1810), founder of the Baltimore family of that name, and has also informed us that Mr. Bose was an uncle of Edmund Bull, editor of the *Baltimore Clipper.* Mr. Bose married, November 20, 1819, Miss Mary Goulding, daughter of Mr. Patrick Goulding and niece of Mr. Amos Loney, both of Baltimore. Mrs. Bose died February 27, 1859. Mr. Bose married, secondly, January 17, 1861, Miss Elizabeth Emma Gilder, of "Bellevue", Baltimore County, daughter of Captain Reuben Gilder, an officer of the War of 1812 and descendant of the Delaware Gilders. Mrs. Bose died Nov. 22, 1899. A great niece by marriage, and adopted daughter, Miss Elizabeth Mary Bose Gittings, lived with Mr. and Mrs. Bose and was married in 1881 to William Nelson Marye, formerly of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mr. Bose was one of the founders of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, where a window in the chancel, formerly the central window, was erected by his widow to his memory. During the latter part of his life Mr. Bose resided at 714 (formerly No. 114) Saint Paul Street, corner of Madison, a residence which he purchased in 1856 from Mrs. Key, widow of Francis Scott Key. Mr. Bose was an accomplished amateur musician.

CHRISTIAN PRELATES OF BALTIMORE ON RUSSO-JEWISH PERSECUTION.

By B. H. Hartogensis, A. B.

Good-will committees to establish better relations between creedists of opposing religions, supposedly a product of the second decade of the twentieth century, were anticipated in Baltimore over forty years ago in a crisis in Jewish history. It was of course to have been expected here where Jews have been living on the best terms with their fellow citizens, since communal life began shortly after the Revolutionary War; enjoying their respect and being mutually helpful. This paper has as its purpose to record some remarkable expressions of protest by Christian prelates, of persecution of Jews in the name of Christianity; they were spontaneous and they antedate by thirteen years the world-wide denunciation of the excesses of the Kischineff massacre for which Baltimore held its meeting of protest[1] on May 17th, 1903 at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Baltimore Branch Alliance Israelite Universelle. Addresses were made by Dr. Fabian Franklin, Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, John V. L. Findlay, Ex. Gov. William P. Whyte and others.

In chronological order the first referred to is a ringing denunciation by Cardinal Gibbons in a handwritten letter to me dated December 15th, 1890.

"Every friend of humanity must deplore the systematic persecution of the Jews in Russia.

"For my part I cannot well conceive how Christians can entertain other than kind sentiments towards the Hebrew Race, when I consider how much we are indebted to them. We have from them the inspired volume of the Old Testament which we know has been the consolation in all ages to devout souls. Christ our Lord, the founder of our religion, His blessed mother as well as the Apostles were all Jews according to the flesh. These facts attach me strongly to the Jewish race.

---

[1] *The Voice of America on Kishineff,* edited by Dr. Cyrus Adler, Phila., 1904.

"Several months ago I communicated my views on the Jewish race to a leading New York Hebrew paper, the name of which I cannot relate, but you can get the communication by referring to the files of your New York Hebrew Exchanges."

"I am

Yours very sincerely,

J. Cardinal Gibbons.

"To B. H. Hartogensis, Esq."

In addition to this autographic letter, the Cardinal gave an interview. Both were published widely in the press dispatches of the entire country. In an interview with the representative of *The Jewish Exponent,* the Cardinal said, "I am disposed to speak very strongly in this matter as I feel it at heart. As a general rule, the experience of ages has shown that no race or people can be exterminated by persecution and that systematic grinding down called persecution, as practiced by some nations, has often turned on and reacted against those nations themselves. As opposed to this unfair treatment, the United States furnishes the world with the most beautiful example of religious toleration by giving the amplest liberty to all without interfering with any creed. . . . They protect all religions alike without trenching upon the conscience of any individual and it is devoutly to be wished that other nations would follow this splendid example, particularly Russia.

"Christianity as I have said in my letter, is much indebted to the Hebrew race for the highest blessings Christian people enjoy; for the inspired pages of Holy writ, in the Old Testament which have been the consolation of every nation embodying as they do, the highest supernatural wisdom. The founder of our Holy Religion was a Jew, according to the Gospels and so was his mother and the Apostles. Therefore all Christians should feel kindly disposed towards the Hebrew race.

"If any individuals of the Hebrew race commit an offence against society or morality in Russia they should be dealt with according to the laws of the Country, and the code of laws of all civilized government ought to be sufficient to protect their people from any drastic remedies as the exterminating process. The Jews generally have acquired the reputation of being good husbands and devoted fathers, faithful to their domestic duties and so charges against their morality, can scarcely be true. If aught else be laid at their doors, remedies are easy to apply for their alleged sins without recourse to the extreme methods of making life unendurable and crushing the race out of existence. In strong contrast with these crimes now alleged against Russia is an incident in the life of Pope Gregory, surnamed the Great, who lived in the sixth century. It is recorded of him that a certain rich Jew, a leader in his community and chief support of his congregation, became a Christian and in the excess of his zeal after embracing the new creed, took possession of the synagogue, closed it to the Jews and determined to make a church of it. When complaint was made to the Pope by the aggrieved Jews, he ordered the restoration of the place of worship to its former congregation, and saw to it that they were not molested in their devotions.

"I express the ardent hope that all nations through their governments will become more and more tolerant in matters of religion as we are in this Country; and that they will take these United States as their guide here; where all men standing equal in the eyes of God are equal before the law. They must remember that it is not by coercion that men are converted but by an appeal to their consciences."

—*Jewish Exponent,* December 19th, 1890.

Mr. David W. Glass, a devout Christian and well known church worker, soon thereafter issued a call for a conference of Christians, irrespective of denomination, to express sympathy and afford substantial aid to the oppressed, persecuted and exiled Jews. The meeting was called for Christmas Day in the hall of the Young Mens' Christian Association. The circular read:

"All followers of the Divine Master, who went about doing good cannot but feel sorrow and indignation at the condition of our fellow beings, who have been compelled to leave home and Country on account of their race and who are either exiled or preparing to embark from the land in which they were born, depending on Hebrew brethren in the United States for assistance. Believing that Christians of this Country will readily assist and cooperate with Hebrew associations (though unasked) towards relieving and benefitting the condition of their brethren and thus exemplify the teachings of our Lord. When we Christians consider our obligations to the Hebrew race for our master and our religion, the time seems ripe for some evidence of gratitude. This is a movement in which both Protestant and Catholic Christians can unite. As a result of this Baltimore Conference it is hoped a National Christian Hebrew Aid League may be organized."

—*Jewish Exponent,* December 26th, 1890.

There was a considerable conflagration raging (Masonic Temple was burning) within a half a block, and this embargo on traffic and the inclement weather kept down the attendance at a very enthusiastic meeting. The surprise is that Christian ministers would come out on Christmas Day for any purpose except their own church or charity or necessity.

—*Jewish Exponent,* January 2nd, 1891.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions and formulate a plan of action as follows: Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor McColgan, Chancelor Donahue, Revs. Alexander Proudfit of the Second Presbyterian Church, Dr. F. M. Ellis of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Bishop Paret, Dr. Julius N. Grammer of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. J. T. Leftwich of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. H. Studebraker of the First English Lutheran Church, Rev. A. M. Courtney of the Madison Square Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. A. H. Tuttle of the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, W. R. Collins of the Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church. Rev. R. H. Pullman of the Second Universalist Church, Dr. C. R. Weld of the First Independent Christ Church, Capt. J. Frank Supplee, Rev. Drs. H. W. Schneeberger and Benjamin Szold, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, Miss Henrietta Szold and B. H. Hartogensis. Speakers were Rev. Dr. Harris, Dr. Proudfit, Father Donohue, Chancelor of the Cathedral (acting for the Cardinal) Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Rev. Schneeberger and Dr. Friedenwald, chairman of the local committee of De Hirsch Fund, president of the local branch of Alliance Israelite Universelle.

Others present were Revs. J. Allison Smith, William Harris, Delew, and Casonovitz and Father Donohue, Percy Guard, G. B. McFarland, H. Johnson, T. D. Owens and Silas M. Morse of Boston, Massachusetts. Nothing ever came of the meeting in the way of substantial action or aid; but the manifestation was genuine, unstimulated and produced good will.

On the following Monday the Protestant Ministers of Baltimore at their regular weekly meeting in the hall of the Young Mens' Christian Association took action. The meeting opened with an address by B. H. Hartogensis, then the associate Editor of the *Jewish Exponent,* who was requested to attend to discuss the aspect of religious persecution of the Jews in Russia. The Rev. E. A. Lawrence then made a strong address entitled " Christian Virtues Seem Vices in Jews." Published *in extenso* in *Jewish Exponent*, January 2nd, 1891.

The Ministers passed the following resolution:

"that we hereby respectfully request our government to ascertain the facts concerning the alleged persecution and if it be found to exist, to use the kindly ministrations of the government for the relief of the Jews in Russia from oppression because of their creed and for other reasons."

—*Jewish Exponent,* Sat., January 2nd, 1891.

BAMFORD'S DIARY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 314.)

N. York
Isl^{d} September 13th to September 21st 1776
38th week Mem^{dms}

15. Su. very hot day. Landed on N York Isl^{d} without opposition. lay on our Arms this night the Rebels went off in great hurry from the Town towards Kings Bridge.

16. M. last n^{t} very cold. cool M^{g} no tents a sharp skirmish between some of our Advanc'd Troops & the Rebels in y^{e} woods, we had many (91) wounded very few kill'd.(10) encamped near on y^{e} Common

17 Tu. Very wet m^{g}. p. m. Cleared. No tents, built wigwams We cannot learn the loss of the Enemy. the Deserters tell us Gen^{l} Thomas is killed w^{t} many men.

18. W. hot sun. got our Tents.

Moved our Encampm^{t} about ½ mile to the Front very rough Ground. much Labour to clear it Deserters & Pris^{rs} come in daily

19 Th. hot sun

Advanc'd Piquet

20 F. pleasant m^{g} cool w^{d}

This day a man on the advanc'd picquet was shot through the Hand (I think by himself) his hand was cut off. he said the wood was full of y^{e} Enemy he s^{d} false.

21 Sa last N^{t} about XII some Villians set the town of N. York on fire; it burn'd Violently this m^{g} seems to be something got under. it blew fresh all n^{t} w^{t} some rain. four of the Villians who were caught in the fact were hang'd up by the Heels & put to death. several were taken & put in prison. in many parts of the Town combustibles were found conceal'd ready to be set on fire. a large part of the Town, was consumed. about XII, the Fire was stop'd near a fourth part of the Town is destroyed.

September 21st 1776
Remarks &c^{a}

5. This M^{g} about V we march'd from our Encamp^{mt} near Bedford to the shore near where we embark'd in flat Boats & landed at Kip's bay without opposition, the Ships drew up close to the shore, & kept up a very hot cannonade for some time before the boats row'd towards the shore; the Enemy had breast works all along the shore & numberless redoubts on the Higher Grounds. The Rebels quit their Batt^{y} at Hell gates. we found that our Batt^{ys} had greater effect than we expected, for most of the Guns in the Rebels Red^{t} are wounded & the face of the Batt^{y} in ruins. they left 4 guns in the Red^{t} near Hell gates one 12^{pdr} not spiked. Got possession of N York.

6. Our Advanced L^{t} Infantry were fir'd on by the Rebels, a smart skirmish ensued, the Highland Batt^{rs} march'd to support the L^{t} Inf^{y} the Enemy after a great deal of Firing were beat off w^{t} much loss, but our men advanc'd too far, when the Enemy fir'd on them w^{t} grape from 3 field pieces they brought w^{t} them, & kill'd some of our men, we had a good many wounded but nothing to what might be expected from so long & hot a fire. Pris^{ns} say the Rebels had 8000 men Engag'd.

21. last night the Town of N. York was set on fire & about a fourth part of it consumed. This was done by some disafected people who were suffer'd to remain in the Town after the Rebel Army quitted it; tis said they were left on purpose.

N. York
Is^{ld} September 22d to September 28th 1776
39th week Mem^{dms}

22 Su. bright hot M^{g}.

Nathan Hales, a Cap^{t} in y^{e} Rebel Army & a spy was taken by Maj^{r} Rogers & this m^{g} hang'd he had several Papers w^{t} acc^{ts} of our Force &ca he confess'd many deserters come in. he was a spy.

23 M. hot day almost calm

This mg about IV 200 Rebels under the Command of a Majr came down from Kings bridge in boats to take possession of Montresors Island. ye Majr & about 50 landd a Captr Prigt attack'd ym beat ym off kill'd some & took ye Majr & 13 men prisnrs.

24 Tu. pleasant Mg
walk'd to N York, it's a deserted Place. about a 5th part of the Town consum'd. scarcely any of the Inhabitants in Town

25 W. pleasant day, very cool mg

26. Th. Warm Mg hot day.
got my small Portmantua from on board ye Wm & Mary.

27 F. very cool Mg dull. XII very hot sun.

Some cannonading at Powlers hook this Mg

Genl Prescott Exchang'd for Genl Sullivan

28 Sa. Very cool Bright Mg brisk wd

A note from Colo Paterson. went to wait on him, could not meet him

25 To Mr Von lent 2 Dollrs £— 9.. 4

September 28th 1776

Remarks &ca

22 A Body of Our Troops mach'd from their Encampment & Embark'd on board flat boats, it is said to make a descent in the Jerseys, but the wd blowing fresh & coming about contrary they disembark'd & march'd back to their encampments.

23. the Above sd Troops embark'd this day about 2 oClock & landed at Paulus Hook in ye Jerseys without opposition. most of them return'd in ye eveg the 57th Regt remained.

The 57th Regt attack'd a Redoubt which the Rebels had on an hill above their post & carried it wt very little resistance; there were 3 Guns in the Work, which our Men turn'd on ye Enemy as soon as they took it.

The Rebels took all the Bells out of the Churches to cast into cannon & all the Leads even from the Windows to cast into bullets.

N. York September 29th to October 5th 1776
Isl^{d} & York Town
40th week Mem^{dms}

29. Su. dull M^{g} some small rain
Work^{g} Party

30 M. blew hard last n^{t} fresh w^{d} this m^{g} rec^{d} a very genteel Letter from Col^{o} Paterson A offering me the Town Majorship of York. Accepted

October

1 Tu. Yesterday appointed Town Major of New York
Several Reg^{ts} 4th Brigade chang'd their encampment. came to dwell in N. York

2 W. pleasant day a little Windy
got an house in Fair street. near St. Paul's church.

3 Th. Windy dull m^{g} ev^{g} some rain

4 F. Some rain last n^{t} dull m^{g}
XI clear'd pleasant.

5 Sa. dull day. blew hard last n^{t}

3	To McLean	a Dol^{r} lent	£—.. 4.. 8
	To M^{r} Vick^{r}	6 Doll^{r} lent	1.. 8.. —

October 5th 1776
Remarks &c^{a}

The Rebels took the bells out of the Steeples, to cast into cannon, & the Leads which held up the Sashes of the Windows to make ball of. they even took down the Kings Statue for the same purpose, imagining it had been Lead, but were deceiv'd one Scoundrel Duling had the Impudence to kick the Head about the street. Tis almost incredible to think that this Rebellion should be so universelly diffus'd over our Colonies, & that a few wicked designing men could have such art & influence, & carry their Point in opposition to some of the first men on the Continent & that many of sence & affluence, who had nothing to fear and scarcly any thing to wish, & whom no change could hardly better, should be led into so Idle, Vague, & Wanton a scheme this may open their eyes that they may see their error,

& avoid so desperate an undertaking for the Future. But I fear the old Hatred for Kings & the seeds of sedition are so thickly sown among them, that it must be thrash'd out of them New England has poyson'd the Whole.

N. York October 6th to October 12th 1776

41st week Mem^{dms}

6. Su. dull m^{g}

7. M. Bright Pleasant m^{g}

2d & 6th Brig^{ds} cross'd to Long Isl^{d} to march to Jamaica. 57th Rg^{t} at Paulus hook

8 Tu. pleasant day.

9 W. Warm bright m^{g} hot day.

10 Th. hot m^{g} XII cool. aft^{n} some rain

11 F. very cold day

This ev^{g} great Part of the Army embark'd on board boat & went up the River above Kings bridge, where they Landed.

12 Sa. cold day.

9 Began my washing w^{t} M^{rs} McLean

To M^{r} V^{n} lent 4 Doll^{rs} £—.. 18.. 8

October 12th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

11 & 12 Gen^{l} Burgoyne gave the Rebels a compleat drubbing on Lake Champlain destroy'd most of the Craft they had on the Lake by their own Acc^{ts} & that their Army retir'd to Ticonderoga The enemy acknowledge in their Acc^{ts} that they have lost a large schooner, 3 Gallies, 8 Gondaloes.

12 Gen^{l} Howe w^{t} a large Part of the Army embark'd on board boats &c & went up the River above Kings bridge; East River.

Lord Percy commands on York Island in Gen^{l} Howe's absence.

New York October 13th to October 19th 1776
42^{d} week Mem^{dms}

13 Su. pleasant day.

14 M. Very pleasant day

some ships arriv'd w^{t} recruits prov^{n} &c^{a}

15 Tu. very fine day.

16 W. pleasant day.

17 Th. heavy rain last n^{t} moist m^{g}

18. F. some rain last n^{t} blows fresh

Part of the Hessian fleet arriv'd

the Rest of the Fleet arriv'd aft^{n}

19 Sa. blew very hard all last n^{t} cold mg^{g} XII clear sun.

The fleet which brought the Hessians brought recruits for our Army.

October 19th 1776
Remarks &c^{a}

13. Part y^{e} 16 Lt Drag^{ns} went over to L. Island.

N. York October 20th to October 26th 1776
43^{d} week Mem^{dms}

20 Su. very fine day

21 M. very fine day m^{g} windy

The Pacquet from England arriv'd, was attack'd in Lat. 20 by a Rebel Privateer & had a smart engagem^{t} lost y^{e} mast^{r} & 5 men kill^{d} had 9 wound^{d}

22 Tu. fine mild day.

This day the Forreign Troops, which came in y^{e} 18th went up the River in flat Boats &c to Gen^{l} Howes Army.

23 W. pleasant m^{g}

24 Th. very fine day

25 F. fine weather

26. fine day.

No Remarks.

N. York October 27 to November 2^d^ 1776
44th week Mem^{dms}

27. Su. fine day 22^{d} Reg^{t} march'd at IV this m^{g} to our advanc'd lines. much firing up the River. toward Gen Howe's Army

Our advanc'd Batt^{n} march'd more forward.

28 M. Moist fogy M^{g}

The Liberty Pole this m^{g} taken down, it was all cas'd with Iron & so for 5 feet under ground.

& in y^{e} Action yesterday, we had 10 kill'd & wound^{d}

29 Tu. fine day.

NB. the Liberty pole was at the Door of Bridewell.

30 W. cool day.

We hear that Col^{o} Carr of 35th is dead of his wound too true. he rec^{d} his wounds 28th

31 Th. a great deal of rain last n^{t} very wet m^{g}

November

1. F. very cold day

We hear our Troops have got possession of King Bridge.

2 Sa. very hard frost this m^{g} cold day, bright

We hear the Rebels have abandon'd their Works at King's bridge & left 72 peices of cannon behind.
this day Got an order for a cord of wood.

November 2^{d} 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

29. We hear that Gen^{l} Howe had a smart Action with the Rebels, we had 4 off^{rs} kill'd 5 wound^{d} & about 120 men kill'd & wound^{d} & the Rebels lost great numbers.
& that the Hessians attack'd Fort independance & carried it with little loss.

27 The Firing up the River was against the Repulse & Pearl Frigates from Forts Washington on York Island & constitution on the Jersey side they did no damage. A Detachment of our

Army has driven the Rebels from White Plains in Westchester county.

27⎫
28⎭ Lord Perry made an Excursion with the part of the Troops under his command towards the Enemys works, took possession of some posts nearer the Enemy. had only a few men wounded 10 kill'd & wound^{d}

29 The 4th Brigade Embark'd to joyn Gen^{l} Howe's Army above Kings bridge.

Since Our Army went above Kings bridge there has been many movements made there & much firing w^{t} loss on both sides. however we always gain our point.

N. York November 3^{d} to November 9th 1776
45th week Mem^{dms}

3. Su. cold bright m^{g} cold day.

The 71st Reg^{t} at Montresor's Island, embark'd landed on the main & encamp'd at Morrissania

4 M. very pleasant day. light frost
5 Tu. light frost pleasant day
6 W. light frost very fine day
Capt. Evelyn 4th Reg^{t} buried, died of his wounds
7 Th. light frost very fine day
8 F. dull m^{g} raw. X clear'd fine day
9 Sa. pleasant day.

November 9th 1776
Remarks &c^{a}

the Rebels have Abandon'd their Lines at Kings bridge & left 72 peices of cannon behind them. they burn'd their Barr^{ks} by Account from several officers we had a noble opportunity at White Plains of destroying the Rebel Army & of consequence putting an end to the war. but we do not seem to be in any great hurry to gain so wish'd for an Event. for this is the second great oppertunity we have let slip. is it through in-capacity, or by design of our C—— that so many great oppertunity are let slip, I am inclin'd to Adopt the latter.

O thou Spirit of the Great Wolf the more I see, the more I think of thee, & the more I revere thy most Sacred Memory.

Quando inveniendus Parem

N. York November 10th to November 16th 1776
46th week Memdms

10 Su. fine warm day frosty mg

11 M. dull Hazy mg p. m II began to rain rain'd Heavily all the evg

12 Tu. blew very hard & rain'd much last nt windy day but fair

13 W. hard frost last nt pleasant mg

14 Th. pleasant day frosty mg

15 F. hard frost last nt dull p. m. I rain

16 Sa. pleasant bright mg frosty

Much cannondg up the River, suppose at Fort Washington. The cannonading was at the lines beyond Fort Washington. & at this side

	To Morrison	4 dollrs	£—18.. 8
13	To Sergt Barret	2 Dollrs	£—.. 9.. 4

November 16th 1776
Remarks &ca

16th Genl Howe attack'd the Lines of Fort Washington on the side of Kingsbridge, when Lt Perry made an attack on those on the side of New York, both succeeded & the Fort was surrender'd, we kill'd a great many & took 2600 Prisoners in the fort were 32 peices of cannon & 2 brass mortars

N. York November 17th to November 23d 1776
47th week

17 Su. pleasant day, but very cool hard frost

18 M. pleasant day, cool hard frost

19 Tu. very pleasant day cold m^{g} frost

20 W. A good deal of rain last n^{t} soft dull m^{g} A large body of our Troops cross'd to the Jerseys, Very early. much cannonad^{g} at a distance

21 Th. hazy m^{g} X small rain moist day.

22 F. very pleasant m^{g} XI hazy w^{t} small rain, Some rain last n^{t} rain'd heavily all this Ev^{g}

Gen^{l} Howe came to York this evening

23 Sa. pleasant m^{g} Grey, rain last n^{t}
rain'd very much all this ev^{g}

17	To Millikin	4 Doll^{rs}		£— 18.. 8
	To corp^{l} McKinnen	a D^{l}		4.. 8
20	To McLean	a Doll^{r}		4.. 8
21	To M^{r} Thompson	3½ je^{o}	24 Dol^{o}	£ 5.. 12.. —

November 23d 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

The Rebels abandon'd their 2 Forts Constitution & Lee, in the Jerseys upon the approach of our Troops, & went off towards Philadelphia. We got their cannon, mortars, tents &c^{a} As we go forward into the country the Rebels fly before us, & when we come back, they always follow us, 'tis almost impossible to catch them. They will neither fight, nor totally run away. but they Keep at such a distance that we are always above a days march from them. We seem to be playing at Bo peep.

N. York November 24th to November 30th 1776
48th week Mem^{dms}

24 Su. a great deal of rain last n^{t} dull m^{g}

{3d 5} Brigades embark'd for an Expedition, Under Gen^{l} Clinton & Lord Percy & G^{l} Prescott

25 M. pleasant m^{g} fine day, dull.
part of y^{e} 5th Brigade embark'd & two Brig^{des} of Hessians

26 Tu. very wet day.

Tis conjectur'd that the Expedition under Gen^{l} Clinton is for Rhode Island.

27 W. rain & all last n^{t} wet m^{g} aft^{n} fair

28 Th. pleasant day.

The 1st Brigade of British came into N. York to winter Quarters.

29 F. very pleasant m^{g} p m. VII Rains very heavily

30 Sa. rain'd heavily all last n^{t} wet m^{g} p. m III ceas'd raining

27 To McLean	3 Doll^{rs}	£— 14 —
To McKinzie	a Doll^{r}	— 4: 8

November 30th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

25 Our Troops advanc'd into the Jerseys got possession of Hackingsack and Newark

30. A Proclamation was Issued by Lord Howe & Gen^{l} Howe, offering every protection to those who would come in & only promise, not to take up Arms themselves nor oblige others to take up Arms against the King, & that their properties should be secur'd for them. sure such terms offer'd when we are in the height of success must induce those deluded Rabble to seize so fair & easy an opportunity of reinstating themselves in the happiness they once Enjoy'd. The Proclamation holds good for 60 days—those who remain in Arms after the expiration of the Time—deserve no mercy

We hear the Rebels have Besieg'd Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia, at the Head of the Bay of Fundy.

N. York December 1st to December 7th 1776
49th week Mem^{dms}

1 Su. Mild day

The Ships in which our Troops embark'd sail'd up the East River toward the sound.

2 M. very sharp, cold m^{g} cold day.

3 Tu. dull mg X began to rain continued till XII p. m VII began to rain

4 W. rain'd all last nt very wet mg aftn. dry

To Mr Bullard wt a 20£ Bill 2d copy.

To Mr Toler, by the Tamer

5. Th. Pleasant day. The Regt of Waldeck went over to Amboy in the Jerseys

The Hessians came into N. York to Quarters.

Genl Howe went from York to the Jerseys.

6. F. very fine day.

7 Sa. pleasant day

The Hessians took the Guards, Gl Stiruns Brigde

Detachment of the 14th Regt drafted

6th To Ensn Chessire, by Serjt Davis on Acct of compy	desr 25	£5.. 12.. —
To Serjt Boutcher by Do 4 Dollrs		.. 18.. 8

All accounted for.

December 7th 1776

Remarks &ca

2 Our Troops have got as far as Brunswick The Rebels are retreating very fast towards Philadelphia. Where we hear the Congress have summon'd all ranks of men to assemble for its Defence.

Since the Publishing the Proclamation the 30th Ulto great numbers of People in the Jerseys have come in & taken the benefit, got Certificates & taken quiet possession of their Habitations. Too great an Indulgence for their past behaviour—Villains—

We got a very great quantity of Stores at Brunswick flour, Beef &ca

The Rebels ran away in the greatest hurry

The Expedition which sail'd under Gl Clinton arriv'd at Rhode Island 7th & Landed without opposition

8th Several Persons had fled from the Town of Newport & other parts of the Island.

N. York December 8th to December 14th 1776
50th week Memdms

8. Su. dull mg some rain. X clear'd very fine day. We hear our Troops are on their March to Trent Town, where the Rebels say they intend opposing their passage over the Delaware.

9 M. very fine day.

Mr Brindley a commissary riding with his servant near Elizabeth Town, 5 scoundrals ran out of a house & fir'd after them, wounded him in 3 places & 3 shott went through the servants cloaths; wanton cruelty

10 Tu. Sharp frost this mg fine day.

The 2d Brigade came down from Fort Lee in ye Jerseys, they came in ships, did not disembark

11. W. very hard frost, dull cold day. p. m X some snow the 2d Brigade sail'd for Amboy in the Jerseys.

12. Th. A little snow on the Gd this mg cold.

The snow soon disappear'd & the weather grew very warm

The Part of the 7th Regt that were prisoners came in & some few of the 26.

13. F. An exceeding fine day, bright & warm gave up a Room in my house.

14. Sa. clear cold day. blows fresh. hard frost last nt

The 6th Regt drafted.

9	To Mrs Moore	lent 3 Dollrs	Pd	£— 14.. —
11	To Do	Do 5 Dollrs	Pd	1.. 3.. 4
	To Mr V.	a Guinea Washing		1.. 1.. —

December 14th 1776
Remarks &ca
Blank

N. York December 15th to December 21st 1776
51st week Memdms

15 Su. very cold day, hard frost last nt

We hear the Mighty Genl Lee is taken Prisoner by a party of Lt Dragoons.

16 M. very pleasant day.

M^{r} Lee was this day brought into Brunswick escorted by L^{t} Infantry Dragoons & Grenadiers

17 Tu. very cold m^{g} hard frost

Gen Howe arriv'd from the Jerseys.

18 W. frost cold day.

19 Th. very cold day, hard frost

20 F. began to snow very early this m^{g}

snow & sleet all day.

A Batt^{n} of Hessians march'd to Fort Kniphausen to relieve a Batt^{n} of H^{n} Grend^{ds} who go over to the Jerseys.

21 Sa. A good deal of snow on the G^{d} this m^{g} snow'd till X. The Hessians Barr^{k} in broadway was on fire this m^{g} soon put out.

The Scarborough w^{t} part of the Fleet from Halifax came in yesterday ev^{g}

15 To M^{r} Mc £— 6 —

December 21st 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

We hear that the Rebels who had besieg'd Fort Cumberland in the Bay of Fundy Nova Scotia, were obliged to raise the siege w^{t} great Loss, & that Capt. Dawson has taken a Brig of 16 Guns, call'd the Washington, in the Bay of Fundy

16 Our Army in the Jersey went into Cantonem^{t} We hear that great disputes have arose at Boston, that one party is for applying to His Majesty's Comissioners for peace & the other party opposing it, they fell to blows & call'd in the assistance of their Privateer men, & that some lives were lost in the squabble. Partly true.

21 Within these few days several ships have arriv'd from Ireland & Hallifax with provisions & stores &c^{a}

N. York December 22^{d} to December 28th 1776

52^{d} Week Mem^{dms}

22 Su. clear m^{g} very hard frost.

23 M. cold m^{g} hard frost.

24 Tu. very cold m^{g} hard frost

A Quart^{r} cask of wine from M^{r} Dumaresque

25 W. moderate soft m^{g} XII dull
some ships from Hallifax arriv'd.

26 Th. some snow last n^{t} very cold, wet windy m^{g} blows very hard. Aft^{n} very high w^{d} with cold drifting snow.

27 F. clear m^{g} hard frost, the streets are all a sheet of Ice.

Acc^{ts} from the Jerseys unfavourable, that a body of the Hessians are cut off by the Rebels. true

28. Sa. very cold m^{g} dull. XII began to snow

To M^{r} Ballard, w^{t} 3^{d} copy of 20£ bill from M^{r} Gason.

23 To N M^{c} 3 Doll^{rs} £—14—
clear'd M^{c}Lean to 27th inclu^{ce}

December 28th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

The Rebels attack'd Trentown with about 7000 men, where Col^{o} Rahl commanded a Brigade of Hessians, & by some misconduct suffer'd himself to be nearly surrounded, without making any disposition for securing his retreat, he had about 100 kill'd & wounded, & 700 with him & many officers taken prisoners. The Rebels got 6 pieces of cannon & 15 colours. between 4 & 500 of the Hessians who were with Col^{o} Rahl, made a good retreat to Col^{o} Donop's Post.

Col^{o} Ralh died a few days after of his wounds. The Hessian Officers say his death's a lucky circumstance for him, for had he Liv'd he must have been broke with Infamy. at Least.

N York

52^{d} week December 29th to 31st

29 Su. very fine day, hard frost

30 M. pleasant cold day frost

31. Tu. fine m^{g} XII dull Thaw gentle

The Weather thus far has been very mild we have not had any severe weather of any kind; very little snow, & but gentle Frost. it has been most favourable for our military opperations

O Lord God I praise thy holy name for that thou hast been pleased to protect me in the day of danger Accept my thanks Gracious God. WB.

This Rebellion is most obstinately persisted in, nor do I see that We take proper steps to put an End to it for by our continual blunders, which the Enemy never fail to take advantage of, we seem more to Encourage than dishearten them. I wish our mismanagement may not produce Effects fatal to Great Britain & I greatly fear our neglects are Wilful & that in the End we shall loose this Country.

This Book became my property after my dearly beloved Father obtained it through a friend at Bannagher after the Death of his uncle William Bamford J B^{ad}

[Bamford's Commission.]

George R

George the Third by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. To Our Trusty and well beloved William Bamford Esq^{r} Greeting: We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in Your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct do by these Presents constitute and appoint you to be Captain of that Company whereof R. Martin Seymour Esq^{r} deceased was late Captain in Our Fortieth Regiment of Foot commanded by Our Trusty & Wellbeloved Colonel Sir Robert Hamilton Bar^{t}

You are therefore to take the said Company into your Care and Charge and duly to Exercise as well the Officers as Soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use your best Endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline; And We do hereby Command Them to obey You as their Captain—and You are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from Us Your Colonel—or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in You.

Given at Our Court at St James's the Twenty fifth Day of March. 1775 In the Fifteenth Year of Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command
Rochford

Entd in the Muster
Master Genls Office
Rd Robinson Depty

Entd in the Secry's office
Alexr Manger

William Bamford Esqr Captain
in the 40th Regiment of Foot.

	To Murray		£—2.. 18
3.	To McKay		2.. 4
15.	To H Kinleys at Charles Town		——.. 6
23.	to Rhodes	a Dollr	9.. 4
March 6.	To Kenney	a Dollr	4.. 8
8	To Mrs Fisher	2 Dolls	9.. 4
18	To Serj. Davis	2 Dolls	9.. 4
	To John Gordon	2 Dolls	9.. 4
	To Mrs Guthrae	a Dollr	4.. 8
	To Mrs Dickenson	a Dollr	4.. 8
	To Fitzhenry	a Dollr	4.. 8
	To Mrs Reade	a Dollr	4.. 8
April 15th	To Sergt Heath	a Dollr	4.. 8
June 4.	To Corpl fisher	2 Dollrs	9.. 4
5	To Sergt Davis	4 Dolls	18.. 8
	To Corpl McKinner	6 Dolls	£1.. 18.. 8
	To Corpl Fisher	2 Dolls	9.. 4
	To Connor	2 Dolls	9.. 4
*	To Reed	2 Dolls	9.. 4
	To Guthrie	2 Dolls	9.. 4
	To Gordon John	2 Dolls	9.. 4
8	To Mrs ?	a Dollr	4.. 8
	To Mrs Read	a Dollr	4.. 8

To M^{c}Kinzie	½ Doll^{r}	2.. 4
To Rankin		2.. —
Due to me by Capt Weyry js.		
* for Conroy		£ 2.. 10
* for Bond		£1.. —.. 2¼
* for Fitzhenry		£1.. 8.. 7½
at 4/8 the Doll^{r}		£2.. 11.. 7¾
Rec^{d} the Above WZ		
Due to me by Cap^{t} Simcoe		
For Reed		£1.. ——— .
For M^{c}Gowen		— 2.. 9¾
at 4/8 the Doll^{r}	Paid	£1.. 2.. 9¾
Due to me by Capt Wolfe		Pd
For M^{c}Kinley	Paid	£— 7.. 1¼

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 352.)

34. Item that the said Evelin did neglect to gett corne by trade, when the plantation stood in need thereof, But did for the most part imploye himselfe as aforesaid in persuading and urging the Inhabitants to render the possession of the Iland unto the Governour of Maryland and in setting division and discontent amongst the people concerning the same, and in goeing severall times to Maryland to persuade the Marylanders to come thither. And that the said Governor of Maryland by the said Evelins persuasion did come with 40 armed men in the night being ledd by the said Evelin and landed upon the said Iland and tooke possession thereof and take the said John

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* Scratched out in the original.

Boteler and Thomas Smith prisoners, and carried them to Maryland, where the said Thomas Smith was condempned. And that by the said Evelins directions when he came for England and by such men as the said Evelin had left att the said Iland the said Governor of Maryland hath since come againe upon the said Iland and plantacion of Kent with 50 armed men and hath so holly reduced the said Iland and the Inhabitants under the Government of Maryland and hath hanged some of the Inhabitants and hath confiscated all the Estate of the said Cloberry and company and hath disposed and carried away both the servants of the said joint stocke and other servants and cattle belonging to the particular estate of the Inhabitants and of the said Claiborne, All which amounteth unto the full valew of 10000, 8000, 7000 or at least 6000^{li}. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa etc. Ponit ut supra.

35. Item that the said Evelin soone after the said Clairbornes departure to come for England did instigate and perswade the Governor of Maryland to go to the Susquehanoughs where the said Claiborne had planted upon an Iland called Palmers Iland scituate and lieing in the degrees of 41 and 30 minutes of notherly latitude. Whereuppon the said Governor comeing to the ffort and houses there erected did dispant the same and carryed away all the men and neate cattle unto Maryland with all the goodes and household stuffe, whereby the said Claiborne is endamadged and hath lost the valew of 2000 1500 or at least 1000^{li}. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

36. Item that by the said Evelins will disposall of the goodes and Servants of the said joint stocke and by his ill carriadge and neglects and those affaires and by reduceing the Iland under the Marylanders the said plantacion is damaged to the valew of 10000^{li} or at least 8000^{li} Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

37. Item that the said Claiborne soone after his said arrivall in England delivered to the said Cloberry an Invoice of the goodes and Servants and if all the Estate of the said joint

stocke which the said Claiborne left in those parts. And that the said Evelin, had a coppie thereof. And that the said Evelin did mingle the old trucke remaining of former yeares with the trucke that came in the said Shipp the Sara and Elizabeth, saying it could not possiblie be kept a sunder. Et ponit ut supra.

38. Item that the said Claiborne in the yeare 1634 had but 6 servants remaineing alive belonging to the said joint stocke, whose names are mentioned in the said Claibornes foresaid accounts. And that the said Claiborne was therefore constrained to procure and purchase 11 servants more, as by the said accounts appeareth; and to imploy them that yeare for the use of the said trade and plantacion. And that the yeare following, the said Cloberry and company sent (which the said Claiborne received and imployed) 19 servants and noe more. And the said Claiborne having procured the said eleven servants and brought them from Virginia to the end that they or soe many of them as could be spared from the said trade and plantacion should not be any longer charge to the said joint stocke, did join with one Alexander Mountney and John Smyth and their servants to bring freemen and noe way belonging to the said joint stocke and did agree to plant and did plant and cleare ground and build houses att a place in the midst of the said Iland called Craford. By which said planting att Craford the said Iland was better defended and kept against the Indians, who before did committ many outrages. And the said Claibornes owne particular servants, the names of which are expressed in his said accounts did more work and labor for the use and benefitt of the said trade and plantacion then any of the servants of the said joint stocke belonging to the said Clobery and company att any time did upon the said houses and ground at Craford in leiwe thereof. Ponit tamen de quolibet alio numero etc. Et ponit ut supra.

39. Item that the foresaid Maurice Thompson was distasted with the said Cloberry and Delabarr theire unfaire dealing and said he wuold rather loose all then hold partnershipp with

such men; and therefore sold his part to the said Clobery. Et ponit ut supra.

40. Item that the said Clobery and Murhead did often make propositions to the said Claiborne to end all differences of this suite. But because the said proposicions were greatlie to the said Claibornes damage the said Claiborne allwaies refused, the same and still desires to referr all differences to the award of indifferent men, which the said Cloberry did refuse. Et ponit ut supra.

41. Item that the said Clobery received from the said Claiborne the 20th of July 1637 50li for the buying of Cloath called Duffels and other goodes for the said Claibornes ⅙ part towards supplie then to be sent to the said plantacion and trade. And that the said Clobery then undertooke to procure a firme patent against the Maryland grant aforesaid. And that thereupon the said Claiborne paid the said Cloberry the said 50li towards the supplie aforesaid to be sent in the Shipp the Sara and Elizabeth, Master Henry Tavernor. But because the said Clobery failed to procure the said patent, and the Lord Baltamore obteined an order from the Lords for the right of the said plantacion the voiadge was given over, and the said Clobery attend the designe of the said shipp and sent her to Barbery etc. And that the said Claiborne was unwilling to adventure any further, and by the said Cloberryes ill dealing was unable to disburse any monyes towards the said voyadge to Barbery etc. unlesse the said Clobery would pay the said Claiborn such monyes as were due to the said Claiborne upon account from the said Clobery. Wherefore shortlie after the departure of the said Shipp to Barbery etc. the said Clobery demanded of the said Claiborne to bring in more money for the said voiadge to Barbary etc. And that the said Claiborne answered he had noe money unlesse the said Clobery would pay him such mony as he ought him upon account as is aforesaid. That thereupon the said Clobery called the said Murhead to witness that because the said Cleiborne did not bring in his money he the said Claiborne should have noe parte in the said

voiadge to Barbary etc. Whether any losse or damage happened or profitt, and by couse of ensurance. Et ponit ut supra.

42. Item that the goodes of John Herriott deceased were by the direction and order of the said Captain Evelin at the Ile of Kent apprized by indifferent men at the rate of 8^{l}-7^{s}-10^{d} and were worth noe more. And the said Claiborne did not speake to the said prizers to prize them att an under valew. But the said goodes were by the said Evelin sold unto Anthony Linney, who was to pay for them according to the apprizement out of his Wages due from the said Cloberry and company. Et ponit ut supra.

43. Item quad premissa omnia et singula fuerunt et sunt vera etc.

[Endorsed] Clobery et alii c. Cleyborne Allegation.
Cleborne C. Cloberrie et alior } Allegatio per Martin.
Martin Smith } data 4 Nov. 1639.

An Accompt of disbursements laid out and expended by Captaine William Claiborne for the joint trade and plantacion at the Isle of Kent in Virginia, being for accompt partable in sixthes of M^{r} William Cloberry and companye, being as followeth, viz:

1631

	l s d	l s d
May 24] ffor expenses to and at Greenwich about the commission and expenses at Deale whilst M^{r} Thompson was there.		4.. 02.. 05
25] ffor beere for the shippe	02.. 00.. 00	
expenses for diett and for severall occasions	2.. 11.. 10	
for barley hempseed Wheat bags caske	0.. 13.. 00	
ffor 3 sheepe	2.. 10.. 00	
for hewes and butter	0.. 12.. 08	
		8.. 07.. 06
28] ffor paper bookes incke and wax 16^{l} port of Lds 1^{s}		0.. 17.. 00

paid M^{r} Scovell for carriage of goods at London		0.. 04.. 00
paid him more for 6 shirts for the servants because ours were in the hould		1.. 12.. 00
for a great chest to packe cloths in		0.. 10.. 00
ffor a mayds passidge shipt by M^{r} Cley which was charged on my accompt, but she went not the voyadge, soe to be reallowed mee		6.. 00.. 00
July 20] Wee arrived in Kecoughton in Virginia where for the discharge of our shipp wee staied till the 11th of August and to spare the shipps provisions wee put some of our men on shore which with other charges there came to		6.. 10.. 00
31] for 12 paires of showes bought of M^{r} Wathington and sent by M^{r} Bond as a present to Sir John Harvey		3.. 00.. 00
Aug. 9] ffor 2 murtherers and 2 chambers bought for our defence of M^{r} Smith, cost		1.. 10.. 00
ffor hoggs bought to raise a stocke, viz.		
of Capt. Pourfrey 3 greate sowes and 1 boare	7.. 10.. 00	
of Thomas Smith 7 young sowes cost	8.. 10.. 00	
of D^{r} Polt 3 young sowes cost	2.. 04.. 00	
of Thomas Harwood 2 young shootes	1.. 00.. 00	
of M^{r} Johnson 1 sowe	1.. 00.. 00	
of M^{r} Jeames 3 greate hogges	2.. 16.. 00	
		22.. 10.. 00
More for a mault mill 3 stooles and chaires bought in Virginia for our use		2.. 05.. 06
ffor 2 pestles to beate corne		0.. 16.. 00
ffor 200 bricks for an oven, in tobacco at 4^{d} per lb 20^{ll}		0.. 06.. 08
for 6 duckes and 6 hennes and a cocke for breed		2.. 10.. 00
for irons and wheelbarrowes provyded for the Ship when wee determined to send her for salt		0.. 14.. 00

for a paire of rather irons for the boate		0.. 08.. 00
for 23 deale boards used for the shallop and other uses		12.. 03.. 00
for 16 bushells of beanes bought of Captain Stevens to feede the men at ⅝ per bushell		4.. 00.. 00
12] for 754^{ll} of biskett and 1 hogshead of pease bought of Captain Tucker to feed the men for which charged a bill of exchange on M^{r} Thompson for the summe of		16.. 00.. 00
paid Ensigne Savage to be our interpreter at our first goeing up to the Island		1.. 16.. 00
November] for 2 paire of greate hinges for the forte gate 1 cushion for the house and 1 paire of waideing bootes for the men		1.. 09.. 00
for 6 powder hornes for the mens use		0.. 03.. 00
for a broad axe and an adze of ships carpenters		0.. 08.. 00
for 3 paire of coarse sheetes 7 napkins and 2 table clothes of M^{r} Wathington and Capt. Button		4.. 00.. 00
ffor a compass for the boate		0.. 02.. 00
10] paid to the seamen Dickinson Ball the cooper and others to help us at first to build our houses and others to guard	Tobacco 400^{ll}	6.. 13.. 00
paid for glasse for the house		6.. 05.. 00
ffor 1/32^{ll} of thread for severall uses		0.. 11.. 00
20] To a surgeon to set one of our mens leggs which was broken with a tree and for other cares in tobacco 250^{ll}		4.. 03.. 00
ffor 2^{ll} of powder of Capt. Graves		0.. 05.. 00
22] To John Chambers for worke		0.. 07.. 00
ffor mending and tempering 200 hoes 1 broad axe and other tooles that where burnt		0.. 18.. 00
ffor a froe to cleane boards		0.. 03.. 00
ffor 32 barrells of corne of M^{r} Downes		1.. 16.. 00
Dec. 20] ffor tobacco allowed the men in the howse and in the boates to drincke	160^{ll}	2.. 13.. 00

To Cuthbert Percy and Walter Scott to helpe to build our howses at first goeing upp		3.. 18.. 00
119.. 6.. 8		
ffor 4 ruggs of Capt. Steevens and Capt. Fleete for the men and use of the howse		4.. 10.. 00
ffor a longe harquebusse bought of Capt. Tucker		3.. 10.. 00
12] paid Thomas Hayles and Robert Felkines for six monthes worke a peece at our first goeing upp 12 barrells of corne at 15^s per barrell		9.. 00.. 00
	l s d	
ffor 2 long gunnes of Thomas Harwood	4.. 0.. 0	
more 47^{ll} of powder	3.. 11.. 0	
		7.. 11.. 00
To Bennett the gun smith for work in mending burnt tooles		7.. 00.. 00
To Packson a gunne smith to mend a locke of a gunne		0.. 03.. 00
To Phillipp Taylor for a breeding sowe 2 hogges		4.. 10.. 00
To Capt. Basse for 2 drinking juggs and 1 barrell of tarr for boates	tobacco 30^{ll}	3.. 16.. 00
January] To M^r Ferror for 2 ruggs 1 paire of bellowes and 2 cheeses		2.. 05.. 00
To Capt. Andrewes for 1 dozen of Napkines		0.. 14.. 00
Feb. 20] Paid John Trussell for being store keeper till this time and for doeing other worke		5.. 10.. 00
March 24] More for sundry provisions bought and spent in howse keeping this yeare without which noe man can keepe howse there and all thought it cost mee mutch more yet I onely charge to account 25^{li}		
ffor these following perticulars viz^t	l s d	
ffor butter cheese oyle and fish	5.. 13.. 00	
ffor fruite sugar and spice especially spent uppon sicke men	1.. 10.. 00	
ffor sacke and hott waters of M^r Bond		

and Daniel Cugley	15.. 00.. 00	
ffor 12 gallons of vinigar	1.. 07.. 00	
ffor 12^{ll} of candles for the howse & boates	0.. 15.. 00	
		25.. 00.. 00
ffor my imployment this yeare past in which I suffered mutch losse in my estate under went many perills and dangers of life indured hard voyages and many wants and tooke unspeakable paines		100.. 00.. 00
Paid for caske to use in the boates and house		1.. 16.. 00
ffor expenses in our severall voyadges at Kecoughton Accomack James Citty and elsewhere this yeare		7.. 12.. 00
302.. 14.. 4		
When all the servants cloathes were burnt they being a broad when the fyer happened a bout noone in a warme day haveing little abought them I was faine to cloathe them almost a newe for winter coming on they being 18 in number (and though some died I supplied others in theire room) for which at 3^{li} per peece till this time amounts unto		54.. 00.. 00
ffor 7 servants which I hyred viz. Richard Thompson John Abbott James Terricke Henry Eubanke Martin Maile Edward Backler and William Collupp at 3^{li} 10^{s} per peece		24.. 10.. 00
ffor carpenters and coopers tooles bought for our use		00.. 16.. 00

1632

May 24] ffor a lampe for the pinnace	0.. 02.. 00
for pumpe leather	0.. 14.. 00
for a crome of iron	1.. 00.. 00
for 4 dozen of trenchers for the howse	0.. 08.. 00
for 2 pystolles	1.. 00.. 00
for makeing the halfe decke and raising the boate the Firefly	7.. 00.. 00
30] ffor building a wherry at Accamack for our use	

678937

in tobacco at 4^{d} per^{li} 200^{ll}		3.. 06.. 08
for 18 fathome of line for the pinnace		0.. 02.. 06
for 5 hoggs of Thomas Grynder		06.. 00.. 00
for 5 paire of hookes and hinges for the howse of M^{r} Downes in tobacco	28^{ll}	0.. 06.. 08
paid M^{r} Downes for Smiths woike		1.. 18.. 04
more paid him for 34^{ll} of lead	tobacco 34^{ll}	0.. 11.. 04
July 28] To Thomas Bagwell for his wages by M^{r} Cloberry agreement his passage allsoe being deducted out of his wages		9.. 04.. 00
Aug. 2] ffor 3 paddocks of Rogers Saunders		0.. 03.. 06
ffor a truncke of M^{r} Beale to keepe goodes		1.. 00.. 00
paid William Cockes for wages this yeare past in building our howses trading etc.		20.. 00.. 00
Sep. 3] for a boare of Popleyes Island of Daniel Cugley in tobacco	200^{ll}	3.. 06.. 00
438.. 8.. 6		
for a spilt of M^{r} Downes		0.. 04.. 00
Oct. 19] More paid 6 wooden bowles for our use		0.. 15.. 00
Paid Thomas Butler master of our pinnace his wages for one yeare till this day		22.. 00.. 00
To Thomas Grynder marryner for 1 yeares wages and for a man Servant because we wanted men		30.. 07.. 00
for 20^{ll} of twyne of M^{r} Menesye		1.. 04.. 03
for bibles and bookes of prayers in the howse and boates		2.. 05.. 00
for a rundlett of shott of M^{r} Bond		0.. 13.. 00
Nov. 1] for a Quadrant for the pinnace of Robert Dennie		1.. 00.. 00
for a pistoll of Richard Thompson		0.. 10.. 00
for a little cheste to locke our trucke in the boates		0.. 07.. 00
	l s d	
for 1 dozen ½ of spring lockes for the houses	3.. 00.. 00	

for 13 other lockes	1.. 06.. 00	
for zimers for severall uses about houses and boates	1.. 05.. 00	
		5.. 11.. 00
for a barrell of pitch for boates use		1.. 04.. 00
for a barrell of brimstone to keepe our boates from the wormes		3.. 08.. 00
for a barrell of gunpowder		8.. 00.. 00
	l s d	
for 7 drinking juggs	0.. 14.. 00	
for 5 wimble trees	0.. 05.. 00	
for fishing and straming clothes	0.. 14.. 00	
		1.. 13.. 00
for a sounding line for the boates		0.. 03.. 00
5] for charges and expenses of boates into Virginia and else wher		6.. 18.. 00
for 2 iron bound butts	tobacco 30^{lb}	0.. 10.. 00
for 2 pumpe boxes		0.. 02.. 06
for tempering burnt hoes		0.. 05.. 08
for mending a broad axe		0.. 01.. 00
Dec. 10] for a black velvett cushion and a black cloth for the pulpitt		3.. 11.. 00
Paid Serjaunt Heyward for his Service from August 1631 to this time	tobacco 1000^{lb}	16.. 13.. 04
for tobacco allowed the men at home and in the boates to drinke	150^{lb}	2.. 10.. 00
for phisick and sirurgery this yeare for the men		5.. 08.. 00
554.. 17.. 9		
Jan. 10] Paid for fetching the goodes and Duffils from the Mayflower and the Defence		3.. 10.. 00
Paid M^r Figgs for this yeare being leuetennant		30.. 00.. 00
ffor 90^{li} of powder bought of M^r Smaltwood		7.. 00.. 00
Feb. 4] for paveing tyling and bricke for the hall etc.		6.. 10.. 00
ffor 2 compasses of M^r Constaple for the boates	tobacco 20^{li}	6.. 00.. 08

20] for 3 hogsheads and a barrell to packe the bevers sent home	1.. 00.. 00
To John Wood Maryner for wages in our boates	1.. 13.. 00
for 336^{ll} of ropes bought of M^{r} Fellgate and charges per exchange on M^{r} Thompson	8.. 00.. 00
March 24] ffor expenses in howsekeeping the yeare past and though I spent much more necessarily yet I sett downe	35.. 00.. 00
ffor the cloathing of 19 servants this yeare past at 5^{li} per man in regard cloathing is extraordinary deare there	95.. 00.. 00
ffor the hire of the servants the yeare past at 8^{li} per annum	56.. 00.. 00
ffor M^{r} Jeames minister his tythes this yeare past	60.. 00.. 00
for my imployment this yeare	100.. 00.. 00

1633

Ap. 2] for a glovers knife to dresse leather	0.. 05.. 00
ffor hoopes for baricoes	0.. 05.. 04
ffor a truncke to put cloathes	1.. 00.. 00
Paid M^{r} Neale for a boate which I hyred of him and afterwards bought it out right cost	36.. 00. 00
ffor 20^{ll} of small cordaige for our boates use tobacco 20^{li}	0.. 06.. 08
paid M^{r} Haten for a spade	0.. 02.. 00
To M^{r} Angood Tayler for mending and sowing trading cloath this yeare	2.. 05.. 00
ffor 7^{li} of powder of Daniel Cugley	2.. 02.. 00
To a carpenter to mend the boate mast	0.. 05.. 00
May 20] Paid for a birding peece of James Doemer	1.. 08.. 00
1002.. 16.. 5	
Paid to Lieftenant Popleyes for service in overseeing the men this yeare past and his man Richard Baker one whole yeares service deducting onely Robert Halsey time of service	7.. 13.. 04
for 2 oares of D^{r} Pott	0.. 08.. 00

for 2 saucers of M^r Meuesic	3.. 06.. 08
To Wyatt for mending gunnes	0.. 10.. 00
for a froe to Lewis the smith	0.. 04.. 00
for a fishing line	0.. 04.. 00
July 20] for 143^{li} of lead of Alexander Mountney, tob^o 143^{ll}	0.. 04.. 00
Aug. 30] for garden seeds severall times	0.. 15.. 00
ffor 1 iron pott 6 Turkey fyles I whip sawe 1 two handed sawe and 1 paire of Andirons of M^r Hurd	4.. 02.. 00
paid to a pilott sent from Capt Grainger	0.. 10.. 00
paid William Coxe wages for building our howses trading etc. this yeare past	20.. 00.. 00
Sep. 28] for 42 spikes bought of Capt. Steephens for the pinnace Long Taile	1.. 16.. 00
for a bushell sealed to measure with and a barrell	0.. 16.. 00
for pewter dishes for the howse of J[esus] C[hrist] tobacco 50^{ll}	3.. 07.. 00
for paper and wax	0.. 18.. 00
for glasse for the windowes	1.. 10.. 00
for 3 gunnes of Thomas Claiborne	3.. 10.. 00
for tobacco allowed the men to drinke	2.. 10.. 00
Oct. 30] ffor 2 iron hamered sabuetts for 150^{li} our boates in the port bought of M^r James Stone.	11.. 03.. 00
ffor phisicke or surgery for the men this yeare of M^r Yendley	9.. 00.. 00
Nov. 10] To Thomas Hayles for his yeares service —tobacco 500^{ll}	8.. 06.. 00
To Phillipp Tayler for a mans service in the boates	14.. 00. 00
To Daniel Cugley for the hire of his boate to fethch corne—in tobacco 277^{ll}	4.. 03.. 04
To Jawyn Champines for service tob^o 54^{lb}	00.. 18.. 00
for wages	1.. 05.. 00
1105.. 19.. 11	
paid for 2 pistolls of M^r Downes for the boates	2.. 02.. 00
ffor 5 weeding hoes tobacco 100^{li}	1.. 13.. 04

for 29½ yards of ticking for bedds for the servants	1.. 19.. 00
23] ffor Serjaunt Heywards labours this yeare past. tobacco 600^{li}	10.. 00.. 00
To Lewis White for his service in our boates till this time	21.. 00.. 00
To Thomas Wyatt for smiths worke for our boates gunnes and other uses	2.. 11.. 06
ffor expenses in the boates at Kecoughton Virginia etc this yeare.	3.. 14.. 00
To Joseph Cockes for his service this yeare. tobacco 500^{lb}	8.. 06.. 08
To Thomas Williams for serving in traiding voyages	0.. 11.. 00
ffor negers services some monthes	1.. 05.. 00
ffor a paire of small scailes and waights	0.. 10.. 00
ffor a ffowling peece of M^{r} Drake	1.. 10.. 00
ffor a little boate for the pinnace tob^{o} 300^{ll}	5.. 00.. 00
ffor boate provisions of M^{r} John Constaple	5.. 08.. 00
Jan. 25] To M^{r} Figes for his wages this yeare past	30.. 00.. 00
To D^{r} Pott for phisicke and chirurgery	1.. 13.. 04
To Frances Bullocke for nayles	2.. 11.. 00
March 24]ffor the cloathing of 17 servants this yeare past at 5^{li} per peece	85.. 00. 00
ffor the time of 19 servants this yeare past at 8^{li} per peece	72.. 00.. 00
To M^{r} James for his tythes this year past	60.. 00.. 00
ffor howse expenses this yeare past as formerly	35.. 00.. 00
ffor provisions spent in boates	9.. 05.. 00
ffor my imployment and service this yeare	100.. 00.. 00
To Thomas Buttler for service in our boates	30.. 00.. 00
ffor 6 caske to pack the beaver in	1.. 10.. 00

1634

30] ffor a barrell of tarre of M^{r} Edward Walker in tobacco 260^{lb}	4.. 06.. 08
ffor a bushell to belong to the mill	0.. 08.. 00

Aprill 1] To Thomas Smith being store keeper and trader this yeare past	tobacco 1200^{lb}	20.. 00.. 00
paid a fowling peese of M^{r} Bond		1.. 15.. 00
for 2 papers of nailes of M^{r} Robines for our boates use and nailes of the Long Taile of him		3.. 19.. 04
To M^{r} Stratton for the use of his pinnace when we traded	tobacco 150^{lb}	2.. 10.. 00
ffor a steele mill of M^{r} Kingswell		2.. 10.. 00
30] paid our land lord in trucke for the purchase of our Island		12.. 00. 00
May 20] To the carpenter William Paine to build the pinnace the Long Taile and shallop and for other boates worke		25.. 15.. 10
ffor a little chest to locke upp trucke of S. Christly		0.. 04.. 00
ffor 2 paire of course sheets and napkins for the house		1.. 08.. 00
ffor lead, a ladle, moulds, and swanne shott		0.. 12.. 00
June 20] ffor ½^{c} of shott and ¾ of a barrell of tarre of M^{r} Patrickson		1.. 17.. 04
ffor 50^{li} of powder of him		4.. 00.. 00
Aug 20] To M^{r} Cocks for wages this yeare past in building our howses boates and trading		20.. 00.. 00
ffor a barrell of gunn powder of Capt. English		9.. 00.. 00
Oct. 13] ffor 4 Rundletts of shott of M^{r} Meussie	tobacco 120^{ll}	2.. 00.. 00
ffor 2 quilted armour coates.	tobacco 200^{ll}	3.. 06.. 08
ffor ½ a reame of paper		0.. 05.. 00
ffor 1 barrell of powder of him		9.. 10.. 00
ffor 2^{c} weight of iron hoopes for nayles		3.. 00.. 00
ffor a brasse base for the pinnace		5.. 00.. 00
Nov. 20] ffor 10^{lb} of swanne shott		0.. 02.. 00
ffor necessaryes for the pinnace viz cask 13^{s} iron plates 9^{s} boards her 11^{s} 4^{d} pitch starr 1^{l}.. 2^{s}.. 6^{d} nales 1^{l} 3^{s} 6^{d}		4.. 09.. 04
ffor tobacco allowed the men to drincke	150^{ll}	2.. 10.. 00
ffor a ffish gigg and a harping iron		0.. 10.. 00

ffor a greate chest for the pinnace trucke		0.. 10.. 00
ffor a drumme and a paire of stickes and heads		1.. 15.. 00
Dec. 17] Paid M^{r} Graunt for sea cole tobacco 200^{lb} 1740.. 1.. 3		3.. 06.. 00
Paid M^{r} Eaton for a watering pot for the garden		0.. 08.. 00
20] To M^{r} Downes for a grapurl for the shallopp		
for an ancher of him for the Long Taile	l s d	3.. 03.. 06
To him for mending 2 paire of tongs	0.. 2.. 0	
ffor a paire of joynts for the pinnace doore	0.. 6.. 0	
ffor mending gunnes	0.. 4.. 0	
ffor 3 pewter dishes and a pott	0.. 13.. 0	
ffor a pistoll for the boate	0.. 18.. 0	
ffor carpenters tooles for our use	0.. 12.. 0	
ffor hoopes for barricads	0.. 2.. 0	
ffor pitch for our boate	1.. 0.. 0	
ffor a bagg for the boate	0.. 3.. 6	
		4.. 00.. 00
ffor 16^{m} 5^{l} of nayles viz double tennes single tennes and 6^{d} nayles		7.. 15.. 00
ffor 2 spades and 2 shovells		0.. 11.. 00
ffor 3 stocke lockes for the howse		0.. 10.. 00
for 6 axes		0.. 09.. 00
for 6 greate fish hookes		0.. 03.. 00
ffor 2 reames of paper		1.. 04.. 00
30] ffor charges to get the pinnace Long Tayle when she runne a grownd at Kecoughton tob^{o} 60^{ll}		1.. 00.. 00
Jan 1] ffor a beame scailes ½^{c} weight with a paire of stillards	tobacco 246^{ll}	4.. 02.. 00
To George Huntley for wages in our boates this yeare past	tobacco 750	12.. 10.. 00
To Richard Handcocke for wages in our boates this yeare 15^{s} and tobacco	700^{lb}	13.. 08.. 04
ffor expenses at Kecoughton Virginia and other places in our boates this yeare		7.. 10.. 00
To M^{r} William Webster for wages for the pinnace and boates		10.. 07.. 00

To Serjaunt Heyward for his service this yeare	tobacco 1000^{ll}		16.. 13.. 00
To John Parr for apparell when he was free as the custom is	tobacco 100^{ll}		1.. 13.. 00
1826.. 19.. 9			
Feb 20]Paid M^{r} Downes for charges for the men which came in the James and the Revenge whilst they were at Kecoughton before they came upp at our plantation viz.		l s d	
ffor 28 mens dyett for 3 weekes		9.. 10.. 00	
ffor buriall making shrowdes and gloves for 5 men		1.. 14.. 06	
ffor hire of Wickliffes pinnace and for provitions to bring upp the men		7.. 08.. 06	
paid to redeeme the millers tooles in Revenge		1.. 15.. 00	
			20.. 08.. 00
To M^{r} Graunt for suger etc for the servants on shipp board when they were sicke,	tobacco 80^{lb}		1.. 06.. 08
ffor 4^{ll} of powder and 4^{ll} of shott			0.. 15.. 00
ffor a bunch of cordaige			0.. 05.. 00
ffor 25 yards of canvis for the boates sayle of M^{r} Howe	tobacco 120^{ll}		2.. 00.. 00
ffor 12^{ll} of twyne	tobacco 48^{ll}		0.. 16.. 08
March 4] Paid M^{r} Figgs in full of his service			43.. 00.. 00
Paid Thomas Cole for his service in our boates this yeare being master of the pinnace	tobacco 1000^{ll}		16.. 13.. 00
ffor paper and incke			00.. 16.. 00
spent ab severall in Virginia in troubble with the Marylanders			11.. 16.. 00
ffor M^{r} James his tithe this yeare past			60.. 00.. 00
ffor howse expenses this yeare past			35.. 00.. 00
ffor cloathing 18 servants this yeare at 5^{li} per head			90.. 00.. 00
for hire of 11 servants this yeare past at 8^{li}			88.. 00.. 00
ffor my service this yeare past			100.. 00.. 00

1635

Ap. 10] for 236 ells of French canvis of M^{r} Jones for the wind mill sails for which charged a bill on M^{r} Clobery	19.. 14.. 00
ffor 2^{c} 2^{qrs} 26^{ll} of ropes of M^{r} Jones, tob^{o} 247^{ll}	4.. 02.. 00
ffor a flagg and for the pinnace an ancient of M^{r} Boulter	2.. 13.. 00
2327.. 19.. 9	
ffor a caske for the beaver sent home this yeare	1.. 04.. 00
paid for 14 yards of canvis of M^{r} Alline (?) for the shallop saile	1.. 08.. 00
ffor Thomas Smith sallery being store keeper and trader this yeare past—tobacco 1200^{ll}	20.. 00.. 00
30] for putting a new Reele into the pinnace Long Taile and the charges of it	18.. 07.. 06
ffor Leiftennant Warrens service a yeare and ½	26.. 00.. 00
June 18] bought of Capt. Chrystopher Wormeley a pinnace for which I paid in parte	55.. 00.. 00
ffor a paire of mill stones which were laid uppon the mill in the Island for which I am ingaged	20.. 00.. 00
July 20] paid M^{r} Waldoe for servantes for the Smith	10.. 18.. 06
paid for sundry necessaryes for the howse viz. 3 tinne candlestickes 3 spades, 1 shovell, 2 pewter candle sticks a bag and a milk skimmer	1.. 04.. 00
ffor thread and needles used in the howse severall times	0.. 15.. 00
Aug 20] ffor 4 spades of M^{r} Adames	0.. 10.. 00
To Henry East at the end of his service tobacco 100	1.. 13.. 00
To William Coxe this yeare past for building out howses and boats and goeing a trading	20.. 00.. 00
To M^{r} Smith for a shovell—tobacco 10^{ll}	0.. 03.. 04
for a hand sawe for the mill tobacco 8	0.. 02.. 08
for a flaggon pott for the howse, tob^{o} 50	0.. 16.. 00
for a greate iron Kettle	01.. 16.. 00

(*To be Continued.*)

BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1772.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

The second Anglo-Dutch naval war began this year and the news of it reached Maryland in June, but the war seems not to have immediately affected the number of land transactions. The land papers do not indicate any special progress this year in the county's internal development, except that there is a hint that occupation may have been attempted in the tribal territory at the mouth of the Susquehanna. The county's one resident clergyman sells his land and perhaps moved elsewhere.

When the year opened the clerk was using the record book H W No. A B and it sufficed until June. The original liber is now missing, but from pages 114 to 128 of the transcript in Liber I R No. P P are taken the following summaries of the recorded papers.

Deed, March 1, 1671-72, Thomas Pryor, planter, conveying to Mathew Adams, planter, one-half of the 200-acre tract "Henns Roost" at Herring Creek on the east side of Sassafras River, patented October 2, 1667, to Pryor, the grantee's share to be in the rough uncleared part. Witnesses, John Vanheck, Richard Ball. By acknowledgment of March 5 his wife Margarett Pryor declares consent to the transfer.

Deed, December 13, 1670, Henry Stockett, gentleman, of the Ridge, in Anne Arundel County, conveying to Thomas Ford, planter, of Herring Creek in Anne Arundel County, the 300-acre tract "Rupalta" on the west side of Susquehanna River, opposite Palmer's Island, patented September 24, 1663, to Stockett. Witnesses, Anthony Sallaway, Robert Willson. Stockett certifies that on August 20, 1671, he has given seizin to Ford.

Letter of attorney, January 11, 1670-71, Henry Stockett and Katherine Stockett of the Ridge, Anne Arundel County, appointing Mr. Nathaniell Stiles their attorney to acknowledge in court their deed of "Rupalto" to Thomas Foard. Witnesses, Gideon Gundry, Francis Stockett, Hugh Williams.

Deed of gift, April 12, 1666, George Gouldsmith conveying to his brother-in-law Mr. John Collett 100 acres adjoining his northerly line, to be held by Collett for 21 years and then to revert to any of grantor's children "that shall be possessed." Witnesses, Samuel Gouldsmith, Nath. Gouldsmith.

Deed, September 20, 1671, William Chapman, planter, of Gunpowder River, for 1,900 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Owins the eastern part of the tract "Taylors Mount," on the west side and at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining to the part now held by John Marly and to land sold to Samuell Tracey and Hugh Williams, Chapman having bought this land from Owins. Witnesses, John Waterton, Henry Kempe.

Letter of attorney, May 25, 1672, William Chapman, planter, of Gunpowder River, appointing John Waterton, gentleman, his attorney to acknowledge in court the sale to John Owins, planter, of a part of "Taylors Mount," now in possession of Thomas Morley. Witnesses, Richard Morgan, Henry Kemp.

Deed, November 7, 1671, Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, conveying to Thomas Howell, gentleman, the 500-acre tract "Williamston" on the east side of Steelpone Bay, at a creek facing land of George Gouldsmith, as patented February 20, 1664-65, to Stiles. Witnesses, John Vanheek, Augustine Herman.

Deed, November 7, 1671, Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, conveying to Thomas Howell, gentleman, the 100-acre tract "Cove Tract" on the east side of Steelpone Creek, adjoining land of Mr. Charles James, as patented January 7, 1664-65, to Stiles. Witnesses, John Vanheek, Augustine Herman.

Deed, June 10, 1672, Thomas Howell, gentleman, and wife Elizabeth conveying to Nathaniell Garrett two tracts on north side of Sassafras River, one being the 500-acre tract "The Worlds End" at Harbore Creek and near Hens Island, and the other being a 150-acre tract formerly taken up by Neales Urinson. Witnesses, Thomas Carleton, Mathew Ward, John Owen, William Toulson. Acknowledged before Aügustine Herman, Richard Ball, William Toulson.

In Liber G No. J the clerk continued the land records in June when H W No. A B was closed. The original record book is still on the court house shelves and there is also a transcript of its contents in Liber T R No. R A. Twice the clerk turned back to his entries of 1672 to interpolate later receipts for alienation dues. The next following items summarize the contents of pages 1 to 100 of the original record book, which are repeated in pages 1 to 70 of the transcript record. The latter has many small variations from the original record in its spellings of proper names.

Deed, June 4, 1672, John Collett, gentleman, conveying to George Wells, gentleman, the 320-acre tract "Collets Points" near Black Island, on the west side of the Bay, adjoining land taken up by Thomas Goldsmith and John Hawkins and land taken up by Col. Edward Carter, the tract having been taken up by John Collet, senior, and patented November 1, 1671, to grantor. Witnesses, George Utie, James Frisbie. Interpolated entry that Sheriff Thomas Charleton on March 27, 1674, has received from Capt. George Wells 39 pounds of tobacco for alienation.

Deed, September 3, 1672, Charles James, gentleman, conveying to Thomas Middlefield, carpenter, two tracts, one being "Little Drayton" of 100 acres on the west side of Cherne Creek at Steelpone Bay, adjoining land taken up by John James and land taken up by John Collet and George Gouldsmith, and the other being the 200-acre tract "The Last" on the south side of Cherne Creek, formerly taken up by John James. Witnesses, John James, William Palmer.

Deed, August 6, 1672, Richard Thurrell, planter, as attorney for Joseph Hawkins, late of Baltimore County, conveying to Joseph Sumner and Robert Garret or Gerret, planters, the 450-acre tract "Dixons Neck" at Middle Creek on the north side of Back River, within the mouth of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, T. Salmon, Jer. Eaton.

Letter of attorney, March 23, 1671-72, Joseph Hawkins, gentleman, of Back River, appointing his kinsman Richard Thurrell, planter, his attorney to convey to Thomas Long, gentleman, the tract "Dixons Neck," on condition that Long surrenders a bill made by Hawkins and gives his own bill for 1,600 pounds of tobacco. Witnesses, Anna. Todd, William Choyce.

Deed, November 1, 1670, John Gilbert, merchant, conveying to Abraham Wild, merchant, 1,600 acres, embracing a plantation called "The Grove" and an adjoining 600-acre tract "Haslemore" at the great pond on the south side of Elk River, backing land of Mr. James Frisbie and adjoining land formerly taken up by Mounse Anderson. Witnesses, John Vanheck, T. Salmon.

Deed, November 1, 1672, James Magreegory, planter, conveying to Hugh Fouch, planter, 250 acres at Omely's Creek in Bohemia River, adjoining land formerly taken up by Magreegory. Witnesses, Augustine Herman, T. Salmon.

Deed, November 5, 1672, James Magreegory, planter, conveying to Hugh Fouch, planter, 200 acres on the west side of Bohemia River, lately in possession of Thomas Bostwick and adjoining to land of Bryant Omeely. Witnesses, Henry Ward, T. Salmon.

Deed, November 6, 1672, John Collet, gentleman, conveying to Robert Hawkins 500 acres at Elk River, adjoining land of John Hawkins, deceased, and being one-half of the tract "Tryumph" formerly taken up by John Collet, senior, and George Gouldsmith, deceased. Witnesses, Henry White, Henry Haslewood.

Deed, August 1, 1672, Samuel Tracy, gentleman, of Gunpowder River, for 1,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Winley, planter, of Gunpowder River, 50 acres at the head of said river, it being part of "Taylors Mount" now occupied by Tracy. Witnesses, Thomas Marley, Joseph Pearse.

Deed, July 22, 1672, Edward Swanson, planter, of Bush River, for 3,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Syms, planter, of Gunpowder River the 100-acre tract "Swanson" near the head of Gunpowder River and between the two falls, and adjoining Syms's land. Witnesses, Thomas Lewis, John Waterton.

Deed, September 2, 1671, John Towers, planter, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Jones, planter, of Bush River, the 200-acre tract "Swan Harbour" on the south side and near the head of Bush River, patented Sepember 21, 1668, and adjoining the tract "Fills Choyce" formerly laid out for John Collier, gentleman, grantor giving warranty against himself and Oliver Spry. Witnesses, T. Salmon, Henry Howard.

Deed, March 5, 1672, Phillip Macanaday, planter, conveying to Richard Adams, planter, the 100-acre tract "Neves Choyce" at Fendall's Creek. Dorithy Macanaday signs with grantor. Witnesses, John Waterton, Samuel Tracy.

Deed, September 5, 1671, Daniell Silvaine, planter, giving quitclaim on his purchase from William Peirce of 150 acres at Worton Creek, it being part of the tract "Buck Neck" formerly taken up by Joseph Hopkins, the deed of purchase from Pierce being declared void. Witnesses, Abraham Wild, Gideon Gundry.

Deed, March 1, 1671-72, Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, conveying to Lodowick Williams, planter, the 150-acre tract "Hogg Neck" on the south side of Bush River, patented August 12, 1670, to Stiles. Witnesses, T. Salmon, William Dunkerton.

Deed, March 5, 1671-72, John Owen, planter, of Gunpowder River, conveying to Thomas Marley or Morley, joiner, the tract "Taylors Mount" at Island Point in Gunpowder River, opposite the plantation lately belonging to John Taylor, senior, and adjoining land of John Dixon, deceased. Witnesses, Samuell Tracey, I. Desjardins.

Letter of attorney, March 2, 1670-71, Rowland Williams appointing James Ives his attorney to acknowledge in court the sale of 200 acres at Bohemia River to John Tillard. Witnesses, Edward Reves, Allexander Cony.

Deed, March 28, 1670 [1671?] Rowland Williams, planter, conveying to John Tillar the 200-acre tract "Savins Rest" on the south side of St. Augustine Branch and opposite St. Harman's Point in Bohemia River. Witnesses, John Tarkenton, James Ives, Richard Collens.

Deed, March 5, 1671-72, Charles Nicholetts, minister of God's word, and wife Justice conveying to John James, gentleman, the 150-acre tract "Lynn" at Jacobus Creek on the north side of Steelpone Creek and adjoining land formerly taken up by George Gouldsmith. Witnesses, Richard Ball, John Vanheek.

Deed, August 5, 1672, John Powell, planter, conveying to Thomas Weymouth 75 acres, being one-half of the 150-acre tract "Neves Choyce" bought by Powell and Weymouth from William Peirce. Witnesses, T. Salmon, William Chadborne.

Deed, March 2, 1671-72, John Collet, gentleman, conveying to James Ives 150 acres at Foster's Creek on east side of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, Robert Benger, Peter Ellis.

Letter of attorney, August 7, 1672, John James appointing his brother Charles James his attorney to acknowledge in court the sale of 100 acres at Jacobus Creek to William Pate. Witnesses, John Owen, John Higgs.

Deed, August 5, 1672, John James, gentleman, conveying to William Pate, planter, 100 acres at Jacobus Creek, adjoining lands of John James and of William Stanly. Witnesses, Charles James, Ja. Hepborne.

Deed, August 6, 1672, Vinson Elliott, boatwright, conveying to Jerimiah Eaton, gentleman, of Kent County, the 550-acre tract "Stoakley Manner" on the main run of a branch of Bush River. Witnesses, Thomas Long, William Palmer. Interpolated entry that Sheriff Thomas Charleton on January 7, 1672-73, has received from Eaton 264 pounds of tobacco for alienation. (Name made Vincent Ellet in record transcript.)

Deed, August 5, 1671, Richard Leake, tailor, and wife Gwilthen conveying to Henry Penington, planter, the 400-acre tract "The Happie Harbour" at Duck Creek in Sassafras River, adjoining land of Olliver Mathiason and land formerly laid out for Jarvis Morgan, said tract patented April 10, 1671, to Leake. Witnesses, William Palmer, Robert Sanders.

Deed, November 5, 1672, James Wrath, planter, and wife Elizabeth conveying to Henry Eldesley 100 acres at Sassafras River, adjoining land formerly taken up by William Fisher. Witnesses, Henry Ward, James Frisbie.

The contemporary record entries in former Liber I C No. A, now existing in transcript in Liber I S No. I K, show but one document that seems to have been recorded in 1672. It appears on pages 42-44 of the liber.

Letter of attorney, October 13, 1672, by which Sarah Hawkins, widow of the late John Hawkins of New York City, appoints Augustine Herrman, gentleman, of Bohemia, Md., her attorney to obtain in Maryland anything belonging to her share of the Hawkins estate, and to sell any chattels thus acquired. Witnesses, Mathias Nicolls, governor's secretary, and T. Lovelace and Dudley Lovelace. Notation by Nicolls that the colony seal [of New York] is affixed by the governor's order.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

November 14th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read.

Mrs. George E. (Emma Giles) Parker, Regent of the Maryland State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, was recognized by the Chair. She presented to this Society a copy of the "History of the Organization and Work of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution," compiled from the records of that Society by the State Regents. President Harris accepted the gift on behalf of this Society and extended to Mrs. Parker, as regent, the very cordial thanks of the Maryland Historical Society.

A list of the donations to the Society was read.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants was recognized by the Chair. He presented several very interesting items. First on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Winn, a genealogy of the Winn and Jarvis families, compiled by Rev. David Watson Winn and Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Winn; the book is very beautiful from the standpoint of content and format, and especially interesting for the genealogical records which show careful research, and particularly the data on John Wesley Jarvis the painter, as very little has been previously known about his ancestry.

The second item presented on behalf of Mrs. Robert Hale Bancroft of Boston, from the collection of her brother, John J. Milligan of Baltimore, a member of the Society, who recently died, two manuscript volumes, the first being an Inventory of the Estate of her Great-great-grandfather Harry Dorsey Gough (1745-1808), who was the very well-known and wealthy owner of Perry Hall on the Gunpowder River; the second volume contains the data in the lawsuit over Mt. Clare, now known as Carroll Park and had belonged to Charles Carroll, Barrister, who left his property to his nephews, Nicholas and James Maccubbin, with the understanding that they change their names to Carroll. Nearly fifty years after the death of the Barrister, the heir of Nicholas sought unsuccessfully to have set aside the codicil of the Barrister's will under which Mt. Clare was left to James (Maccubbin) Carroll.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that the thanks of the Society be extended to Miss Winn and Mrs. Bancroft for these very interesting and valuable additions to our library.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Mrs. Joseph J. Funk
Mrs. James Martin Flynn
Miss Ruth Jones
Dr. James G. Marston
Mrs. Elizabeth Bertilin Showacre
D. Charles Winebrenner, Esquire

The President read the following Minute, prepared by the co-workers of the late Mrs. Louis H. Dielman:

" The friends and co-workers of the late Mrs. Louis H. Dielman present the following Minute and ask that it be spread upon the records of the Society.

" We who are Mrs. Dielman's friends and co-workers would like to say a few words about her work for the State of Maryland and this Society.

" Mrs. Dielman's work was not only exquisite in quality, but a real labor of love.

" We shall always remember the earnestness with which she spoke of the necessity for the preservation of the State Archives, and of the rare manuscripts of this Society, which is one of the largest collection owned by any one State Historical Society. She considered it a privilege to do this work and found in it such deep personal joy and satisfaction that it inspired her with the desire to train others in the delicate, painstaking methods she herself had learned at the Library of Congress. Mrs. Dielman's interest in the work of others and her generous recognition and praise were an integral part of the large view she took of the importance of preserving these historical records for future generations. That quality made her an ideal and inspiring teacher. It was her ardent desire that the work should go forward and become a permanent feature of this library's activities.

"Mrs. Dielman had an European sense of quality and finish and the needed patience for its attainment. It is entirely due to her, that this Society now has a small group of trained workers, who desire to maintain her standards and to pass on to those workers who will follow the enthusiasm and patience with which she inspired them. We feel, we can offer her no more fitting and lasting tribute of our affection and admiration.

" The pursuit of the perfect, is the pursuit of sweetness and light."

(Signed) Mabel F. Cull
Daisy Woodward
Julia B. Burton
Eliza Ingle

Vice-President Duvall moved that this beautiful tribute to Mrs. Dielman be spread upon the Minutes of the Society. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. John S. Reese, on October 4th, 1932.
Mr. John J. Milligan, on October 23rd, 1932.
Mrs. E. Edmunds Foster, on October 30th, 1932.
Mr. Walter G. Odell, Senior, on November 4th, 1932.
Mrs. George Hamilton (Jane James) Cook, on November 14th, 1932.

The President referred briefly to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, recalling to mind the fact that to-day was the 100th birthday of the date of his death, and asked that the Society observe silence for one minute in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Dr. Berkley, upon being recognized by the Chair, gave an epitome of the life of Carroll.

Dr. R. T. Haines Halsey was then introduced. He gave an illuminating talk, illustrated with lantern slides, entitled "The Restoration of Homewood" and "Customs in Colonial Times in Maryland."

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Halsey.

December 12th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read.

A list of the donations made to the library and gallery was read.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Mrs. J. Dorsey Brown
Mrs. Eugene Hopkins
Mrs. Kate Randall Kail
Mr. Henry Powell Hopkins

It was stated that in addition to the list of donors just mentioned the Society is also indebted to Mr. Gilman Paul for his interest in the preservation of the rare and valuable books and pamphlets in the library, as shown by his presentation of a bookcase in which these interesting items can be put, as we cannot allow them to remain on the open shelves. The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Paul by Resolution duly passed.

It was stated that John W. Garrett, Ambassador to Italy, had presented a set of Sabin's Bibliography. It was moved, seconded and carried:

"*That,* the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be extended to Ambassador Garrett for his gift of Sabin's Bibliography which will be of inestimable value to the Society."

A letter was read from Mr. Ferdinand C. Latrobe presenting to the Society on behalf of Mr. Thomas Winans of London a copy of the Winans Genealogy. The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Winans for this gift.

President Harris in speaking of Miss Lucy Harrison made the following remarks:

"It is well known to the members of the Society that its friend, Miss Lucy Harwood Harrison, met, some weeks since, with a serious accident, having fallen and broken her hip.

"Hope had been entertained that there might be complete recovery, but although the surgeons expect she will, later, be able to walk, probably with assistance, Miss Harrison realizes that she will not be able to resume the duties she has so long and so valuably performed as a Member of the Force of the Society. She has accordingly submitted her resignation, to become effective on the thirty-first instant. The Council has been constrained to accept it, though with the most sincere regret that there must thus be terminated a relation which has been both valuable and agreeable to the Society during the whole of its fifty-year continuance."

Miss Harrison's special duties have been in connection with the work of the Committee on Publications and Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of the Committee prepared the following Minute, which was read by George L. Radcliffe, Recording Secretary, who offered it as a Resolution, and same was seconded and unanimously adopted as follows:

"The members of the Maryland Historical Society have heard with sincere regret of the resignation of Miss Lucy Harwood Harrison as a member of the Staff of the Society, and of the accident which has made necessary this action on her part. Miss Harrison became connected with the Society in February, 1883, and during the fifty years of her association with it has won the respect of its members by the ability and fidelity with which she has performed her exacting duties and by the unfailing courtesy which she has shown to all who have come in contact with her in the Library. The accurate manuscript copies of the old parish registers and other colonial records as well as the numberless indexes of various early records used daily by workers in the Library, are almost without exception the work of her hand and mind.

"But even more notable is the part she has played in preparing for publication the Archives of Maryland. Published for the State of Maryland by the Maryland Historical Society, this series, of which a bulky volume has appeared annually for the past half century, is printed with a view to preserving in the original form and making available to students of history the early record of Maryland. Many of these old libers are in a handwriting decipherable only by an expert, or in a state of decay making their accurate copying a matter of great difficulty. Miss Harrison began to transcribe these old records in 1883 and has continued to prepare the greater part of the copy for all the volumes which have since appeared. That this has been done with extraordinary accuracy is the unanimous opinion of all who make use of them. It is gratifying to feel that Miss Harrison rounds off her service to the Society in having had a hand in the preparation of volume fifty which is soon to appear. This is surely a monument to a life's work of which one may indeed be proud.

" It is the wish of every member of the Society that when Miss Harrison has recovered from her present disability she may be a frequent visitor to the surroundings with which she has been so long identified."

It was noted that the Constitution of the Society (Article III, sections 8 and 9) provides that Officers, Trustees and members of Standing Committees shall be nominated at the standing meeting of the Society in January, and that further nominations can be made in writing, over the signature of five members entitled to vote, provided same are placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary ten days after the stated meeting.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mrs. Theodore Warner, on December 7th, 1930.
Miss Charlotte E. Nicolai, on November 26th, 1932.

Mr. William L. Marbury was recognized by the Chair. He read a short paper and made some remarks on the Charter of Maryland, 1632, especially concerning the manorial system of Maryland. The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Marbury.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley was then recognized by the Chair. He read a paper entitled "Captain Thomas Cornwallis, Founder, Financier, Lawgiver and Soldier of Maryland." The thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Berkley for his interesting paper.

January 9th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with Vice-President Clinton L. Riggs in the Chair.

It was stated that President Harris was suffering from the grippe and could not therefore be present.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read.

A list of the donations made to the Library was read.

In addition to the regular list of donations the following items were presented:

1. Day Book of an early Annapolis merchant, John Davidson, 1784-1785, showing accounts with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Governor Paca; presented on behalf of H. Oliver Thompson and Louis H. Dielman.

2. An Act to regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State passed at the November Session, Chestertown, 1794; presented by Mr. John Gilman D'Arcy Paul.

3. A gift from Mr. Louis H. Dielman of the earliest printing of the poem "the Mousetrap." It was stated that we have in Fund Publication No. 36 an appendix containing this poem, edited by Bernard C. Steiner.

4. Mr. Dielman also presented a pamphlet entitled "For God, or For Satan, a Sermon preached at St. Mary le Bow

before the Societies for Reformation of Manners, December 27, 1708," by Thomas Bray, who did so much for the parochial libraries of Maryland.

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver presented a scrap book containing newspaper clippings from Prince George and Charles counties, pertaining to the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. He also presented a collection of programmes used in connection with that celebration.

The thanks of the Society were extended to these donors.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Mrs. Catherine Bibb Stehman
Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks
Dr. Arthur Bond Cecil

Mr. Newton R. Henderson was then recognized by the Chair. He placed in nomination for office and membership on the Standing Committees the following: (See page 57.)

The attention of the members was called to Article III, Sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution, which provides that additional nominations can be made within ten days, provided that such nominations are made over the signature of five members entitled to vote.

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver then gave a most interesting address on Washington's trips through Maryland, and showed very attractive colored slides in regard thereto.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Shriver for his most delightful talk.

ANNUAL MEETING

February 13th, 1933.—Immediately upon the adjournment of the regular monthly meeting, the Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order by the President.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were not read, as it was noted that they were printed in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for March, 1932.

It was reported that there was no competition for any office, or any Standing Committee, as no additional nominations had been made within the specified time after the January meeting

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast the ballot in full, as printed.

The following results were announced:

President, W. Hall Harris
Vice-Presidents,
Richard M. Duvall, George L. Radcliffe, Clinton L. Riggs
Corresponding Secretary, J. Hall Pleasants
Recording Secretary, James E. Hancock
Treasurer, Heyward E. Boyce

Trustees of the Athenaeum:

G. Corner Fenhagen, *Chairman*
William G. Baker, Jr.
Randolph Barton, Jr.
Jesse N. Bowen
William H. Greenway
William C. Page

Library Committee:

Louis H. Dielman, *Chairman*
Henry J. Berkley
Walter I. Dawkins
George Harrison
Edward B. Matthews
Raphael Semmes
A. Morris Tyson

Finance Committee:

William Ingle, *Chairman*
Howard Bruce
Peter E. Tome

Genealogy and Heraldry Committee:

William B. Marye, *Chairman*
Walter W. Beers
Jane James Cook
Ferdinand B. Focke
Harriet P. Marine
Percy G. Skirven

Gallery Committee:

Laurence Hall Fowler, *Chairman*
Thomas C. Corner
John M. Dennis
R. McGill Mackall
Lawrason Riggs

Membership Committee:

James D. Iglehart, *Chairman*
Alice H. Brent
George Arnold Frick
T. Murray Maynadier
Daniel R. Randall
Charles M. Reeder
Francis E. Waters

Publications Committee:

Samuel K. Dennis, *Chairman*
J. Hall Pleasants
John M. Vincent

Addresses and Literary Entertainment Committee:

B. Howell Griswold, Jr., *Chairman*
W. W. McColgan
J. Alexis Shriver

The President acknowledged the receipt of the Annual Reports of the Trustees and Standing Committees.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following Annual Reports be accepted without being read.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the Annual Meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

As with every report of Board of Directors to Stockholders Meetings, in these parlous times, so that of your Council is regretful in retrospect, enduring in the present and hopeful for the future.

While of the invested capital but one security appears to have suffered serious and permanent loss the Society's income from that source is materially reduced, as it is also by reduction of rental of rooms by the State, by inability of members to meet their accrued dues, and by resignation of members whose impaired incomes constrain them, to discontinue participation in the maintenance of the Society and to suffer the consequent deprivation of its enjoyment. In this connection it has been gratifying to note that in no case of discontinuance of membership has there been any intimation of dissatisfaction with the Society, but the letters of retiring members have uniformly expressed sincere regret and usually the hope of return when their financial skies shall have become less overcast.

Rigid economy necessarily results from reduced income and the budget for 1933 has been arranged accordingly, allowances being curtailed or discontinued where possible and operating force reduced. Whether the over-generous hospitality which the Society has long extended to non-members must be restricted is under consideration, since it tends to increase the burden of those whose annual dues so largely maintain the opportunity for such hospitality.

The Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Athenaeum and of the several Standing Committees have been submitted and examined and will be published for the detailed information of members, in the forthcoming number of the *Magazine.*

The Trustees of the Athenaeum include in their report the installation of an elaborate electric burglar alarm system and that it is operating satisfactorily. Notwithstanding the heavy cost of this system it is felt to be fully justified by the protection afforded the property.

The Committee on the Gallery reports the loan to the United States George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission, for exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery, of seven valuable portraits, which have been returned uninjured.

Loan of appropriate articles was also made to local exhibits in connection with the Bi-Centennial and with the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The gift of Miss Maria Lovell Eaton and Mrs. Charles R. Weld of a valuable collection of portraits, silver and other articles, and the establishment of " The Eaton Family Room " is also reported with grateful appreciation.

The Committee on Publications has prepared and issued Volumes 48 and 49 of the Archives of Maryland, the former being the " Journals and Correspondence of the State Council, 1781-1784," and the latter the " Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1662-1666." The Society's *Magazine* has been regularly issued, though temporarily somewhat reduced in volume, from motives of economy.

The Committee on Membership reports a net decrease of one hundred and five members in all classes during the year (including February 9th, 1933).

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry reports many and valuable contributions to its already large genealogical library.

The report of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment enumerates the interesting and valuable papers which, through its assiduous and efficient management, have been presented at each of the nine regular meetings of the Society during the year.

The Society has heretofore made permanent record of its sincere and abiding sorrow for the death on August 6th, 1932, of DeCourcy Wright Thom, for forty-eight years and Active Member, for sixteen years an honored Vice-President and always a valued counsellor and a cherished friend.

It was with regret the resignation of Miss Lucy Harwood Harrison was accepted, an accident having constrained her to retire from a valuable and highly appreciated continuous service of over fifty years, each of which but led to the warmer regard which grew up between her and those of us who were privileged to know her.

And so we close a somewhat imperfect day and look forward hopefully to another and more nearly perfect one, where we—the financially innocent—shall not continue to suffer for the sins of the financially guilty—whoever they may be—if any.

Respectfully submitted, for the Council,

W. Hall Harris, *President.*

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year 1932

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1932			$ 1,089.33

Receipts

Dues from members		$ 5,150.00
General Account:		
Rent War Record Com	$ 916.67	
Photostat	67.74	
Telephone	16.30	
Books sold	97.25	
Miscellaneous	321.90	
		1,419.86
Permanent Endowment Fund:		
Life Member (M. G. M. Dick)		100.00
Income Peabody Fund		905.00
Income other than Peabody Fund		3,075.52
Income Athenaeum Fund		4,315.00
Income Audubon Fund		100.00
Investigation and searches		11.00
Confederate relics		60.00
Certificate of Membership		10.00

Publication Committee	82.50	
Magazine account	276.00	
Interest on bank balance	15.72	
		15,520.60
		$16,609.93

Expenditures

General Account:			
Salaries	$8,655.01		
Trustee account	2,552.51		
Office	404.19		
Treasurer	121.25		
Gilmor Papers	50.00		
Address Committee	39.00		
Miscellaneous	91.00		
		$11,912.96	
Magazine account		1,323.52	
Library Committee		1,521.55	
Publication Committee		346.62	
Gallery and Paintings		91.00	
Securities purchased		1,263.50	
Interest accrued on securities purchased		25.57	
			16,484.72
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1931			$ 125.21

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

STATE OF MARYLAND ARCHIVES ACCOUNT

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1932		$3,899.80

Receipts

From State of Maryland	$3,314.69	
Interest on bank balance	32.75	
Receipts in general	205.83	
		3,553.27
		$7,453.07

Expenditures

Archives repairs	$1,500.14	
General Archives	1,863.13	
		3,363.27
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1932		$4,089.80

State of Maryland appropriation 1932	$6,500.00	
Paid to Society		$3,314.69
Paid direct to Lord Baltimore Press on account		3,185.31
	$6,500.00	$6,500.00

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY INVESTMENT ACCOUNT, 1932

Audubon Fund		$1,000.00
Permanent Endowment Fund:		
Life Member Lennette Jeanes		100.00
" " J. Alexis Shriver		100.00
" " Edmund Key		100.00
Mrs. Jos. Y. Jeans		25.00
V. E. Mohler		10.00
		$1,335.00
Purchased		
$1,400 Baltimore City Sewer 4s, 1961	$1,263.50	
Accrued interest	25.57	
		1,289.07
		$ 45.93

Securities Owned by the Maryland Historical Society as of December 31st, 1932

PEABODY FUND

		Due	Coupons Payable	Income per year
$ 5,000.	Norfolk & Western Rwy. Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 4s	1996	Apr. & Oct.	$200.00
5,000.	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. (Louisville and Nashville Coll.) 4% bonds	1952	May & Nov.	200.00
5,000.	Southern Railway Co. 5% bonds	1994	Jan. & July	250.00
1,000.	United Rwys. & Elec. Co. of Balto. 4s	1949	Mar. & Sept.	* 40.00
15	*shares* Balto. & Ohio R. R. Pfd.		Mar., Sept. & June & Dec.	* 60.00
				$950.00

PERMANENT OR GENERAL FUND, INCLUDING GIFTS, BEQUESTS AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUNDS

	Assignment from Robert F. McKim property on East Street, yielding $40.00 ground rent per annum			$ 40.00
$ 1,000.	Balto. City 4% Engine House Loan	1957	June & Dec.	40.00
4,000.	United Rwys. & Elec. Co. of Balto. 4s	1949	Mar. & Sept.	* 160.00
5,000.	Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 4s	1948	Apr. & Oct.	200.00
1,000.	Lexington Rwy. Co. 1st Mtg. 5s	1949	June & Dec.	50.00
200	*shares* McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., par value $5.00 per share		M. J. S. D.	200.00
5,000.	Southern Rwy. Co. 1st Cons. 5s	1994	Jan. & July	250.00
5,000.	American Tel. & Tel. Co. 5½s	1943	May & Nov.	275.00
5,000.	American Tel. & Tel. Co. 5s	1960	Jan. & July	250.00
3,500.	New York Edison Co. 5s	1944	Apr. & Oct.	175.00
5,000.	Virginian Rwy. Co. 1st 5s	1962	May & Nov.	250.00
1,000.	Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. (S. W. Div.) 5s	1950	Jan. & July	50.00
2,000.	Calvert Mortgage Co. 6s	1937	Jan. & July	120.00
500.	Baltimore City Annex 4s	1951	Feb. & Aug.	20.00
7	*shares* Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. Common		M. J. S. D.	*
900.	Baltimore City Sewer 4s	1961	Feb. & Aug.	36.00
2,000.	Mortgage Security Corp. 6s	1945	Apr. & Oct.	120.00
3,000.	Federal Land Bank 4½s	1955	Jan. & July	135.00
5,000.	Baltimore City 4s	1937	Apr. & Oct.	200.00
4,000.	Treasury Certificates 3⅜%	1943	June & Dec.	135.50
1,000.	City of Jacksonville 5½s	1940	Jan. & July	55.00
4,000.	City of Jacksonville 5½s	1944	Jan. & July	220.00
				$2,981.50

CONFEDERATE RELIC FUND

10	*shares* Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. Pfd.	M. J. S. D.	* $ 40.00

In addition to the above, this fund is entitled to the income from $900. of the General Fund, originally represented by $900. U. S. Liberty 4¼% Bonds.

AUDUBON FUND

$ 1,000.	City of Baltimore 4%	1942	May & Nov.	$ 40.00
1,100.	City of Baltimore Sewer 4s	1961	Feb. & Aug.	44.00
				$84.00

ATHENAEUM FUND

$25,000.	Balto City 4s	1943	May & Nov.	$1,000.00
10,000.	Arundel Mortgage Co. 5½s, Series "C"	1935	May & Nov.	550.00
25,000.	Federal Land Bank 4½s	1953	Jan. & July	1,125.00
40	*shares* Balto. & Ohio R. R. Pfd.		M. J. S. D.	* 160.00
25	*shares* Northern Central R. R. Co. 4%		Jan. & July	100.00
100	*shares* Cons. Gas, El. Lt. & Pr. Co. 5% Pfd.		J. A. J. O.	500.00
5,000.	Phila. Electric Co. 4%	1971	Feb. & Aug.	200.00
100	*shares* United Gas Improvement $5. Pfd.		J. A. J. O.	500.00
2,000.	City of Cambridge, Md., 4½s	1939	Jan. & July	90.00
2,000.	City of Cambridge, Md., 4½s	1940	Jan. & July	90.00
5,000.	Calvert Co. Road Bonds 4½s	1938	Jan. & July	225.00
1,000.	Balto. City School 4s	1938	May & Nov.	40.00
				$4,580.00

* Probably not paying in 1933.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM

The budget allowance for the year was $4,500, and we have expended during 1932, for maintenance of the building, salaries, fuel, insurance, taxes and miscellaneous items, a total of $4,369.21, leaving a balance of $130.79.

The burglar alarm system, which was installed in December, 1931, appears among this year's expenditures. Repairs this year have been of a very minor nature, with the exception of the ceiling of the Bonaparte Room, a portion of which fell and was replaced in December. The costs of this work will be charged against the 1933 appropriation.

The following is a detailed statement of our account:

Appropriation for 1932		$4,500.00
Expenditures:		
Wages	$1,784.64	
American District Telegraph	854.40	
Fuel	568.00	
Property tax	386.66	

Electric light	211.57	
Insurance	187.13	
Installing water meter	68.00	
Repairs	75.45	
Supplies	116.11	
Water rent	56.50	
Removing ashes from cellar	55.00	
Extra labor	5.75	
		4,369.21
Balance December 31, 1932		$ 130.79

Respectfully submitted,

G. Corner Fenhagan,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on the Gallery

The Committee on the Gallery reports that the principal activities during 1932 were connected with the George Washington Bi-Centennial.

The Society loaned to the United States George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission the following portraits to be exhibited in the Corcoran Art Gallery from March 5th to November 24th: Samuel Chase, Mrs. Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson and family, George Washington at Dorchester Heights, Washington by Gilbert Stuart, General Nathaniel Greeen, and the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Loans were also made to Hutzler Brothers and Hochschild Kohn and Company for their George Washington Bi-Centennial exhibitions. Various articles connected with Charles Carroll of Carrollton were loaned to Hutzler Brothers for a window display they arranged to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his death.

Under the portrait of Mr. H. Irvine Keyser, which hangs in the Gallery, has been placed a bronze plate on which is noted his connection with the Society and the fact that the buildings and grounds were given by his wife as a memorial to him.

The interesting and valuable collection of portraits, silver and various family relics which Miss Maria Lovell Eaton and her sister, Mrs. Charles R. Weld, had presented to the Society, were arranged together in a room to be known as the "Eaton Family Room."

Other gifts made to the Gallery during the year are as follows:

Paintings

Portrait of Robert E. Lee. Presented by Mr. Armstead M. Webb.

Painting of the house at 107 West Monument Street, known as the Dulin or Henry house. Presented by Miss Lelia Way.

Prints and Photographs

Print of the Old City Spring. Presented by W. Hall Harris.

Photograph of the Rev. Albert C. Applegarth, first librarian of the Maryland Historical Society. Presented by Miss Lucy H. Harrison.

Photograph of an engraving entitled "The Death of Major General Ross" near Baltimore, 1814. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

Seven photographs of ships. Presented by Wm. H. Fisher.

Portrait of George H. Calvert. Presented by Miss Eliza S. K. Bulgin.

Portrait of Thomas Kennedy of Washington County, Md. Presented by Miss Eleanor S. Cohen.

Portrait of James R. Reily, V. D. M., pastor Reformed Church of Hagerstown. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

Miscellaneous

Buttons from uniforms of Spanish prisoners, 1898. Presented by Frederick O. Scherf.

Piece of the old mulberry tree at St. Mary's, cut from its trunk in 1882. Presented by A. L. Taveau.

Piece of wood from the original flooring of the second floor of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Presented by Horace Wells Sellers.

Canvas shot bag of the "Merchants Shotworks," Baltimore. Presented by Thomas C. Worthington.

Piece of log from the 1st Methodist Church in America, Carroll County, Md. Presented by Miss Mabel G. Norris.

Piece of the "Merrimac." Presented by Henry I. Kirk.

Bronze medal, souvenir of Dinner of Welcome to Charles M. Schwab, tendered by the municipality and the business men of Baltimore, 1916. Presented by William Ingle.

Brass hot water bottle and brass bed warmer. Presented by Mrs. Robert H. Bancroft.

Embroidered shawl of Mary Cooke, wife of Captain Robert Cooke, U. S. N. (1801). Presented by Mrs. Catherine Bibb Stetman.

Two silver tablespoons made in Cambridge, 1750-80; belonged to Samuel and Amelia Calvert. Presented by Mrs. Edward Beasley.

Gold watch made in England about 1830-35. On the front is engraved the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and on the gilded dial the first Capitol at Washington. Presented by Mrs. Jacob J. Funk.

A large mahogany chair, covered in red leather, used by the Governor of Maryland up to about 1845. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Hart.

Sword of General Donaldson. Presented by Grafton Dulany Cushing.

Programme of the Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Baltimore, April, 1932. Presented by John L. Sanford.

Through Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Jr., Thomas Winans had framed for the Society its prints and photographs of the "cigar boats" designed by his grandfather, Ross Winans.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurence Hall Fowler,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on the Library

The Library Committee reports that although it has been seriously handicapped by lack of funds for the purchase of books and manuscripts, the Library's collection has been materially increased through generous gifts of members and friends. During the past year we have received 247 books, 132 pamphlets, 21 maps, 19 prints, 30 pieces of music, 196 manuscripts and 15 photo-stat copies. This enumeration cannot convey any adequate idea of the interest and value of the gifts, and a more detailed account would merely prove tedious.

One of the most useful and valuable items is the set of Sabin's catalogue of Americana, presented by Hon. John W. Garrett, a set of such intrinsic value as to be entirely beyond our power to purchase. Another outstanding item is the set of the "Confederate Veteran," presented in memory of Mrs. Thomas B. Gresham. If space permitted, it would be a pleasure to acknowledge each individual gift.

The maps mentioned above are mainly manuscript maps or copies from manuscripts of local surveyors. They have been secured through the co-operation of the Map Division of the Library of Congress and of the Maryland State Roads Commission, the latter organization having found these early records to be of substantial value in the prosecution of their work. One such map, which is in bad physical condition is being entirely traced by the Commission and copies of the tracing will soon be made available. All of the above copies have been made without cost to the Society.

Cataloguing has been steadily carried forward capably and intelligently by the Misses Davison, who have brought to light and made available many rare and valuable books, long forgotten and out of service. Our ability to serve the needs of special student investigators is largely dependent on this branch of the work.

In the repair department, 3,085 pieces have been repaired, crepelined and mounted for binding, and it is gratifying to know that this work is carried on at a remarkably low cost, while not inferior in quality to any similar work being done elsewhere.

Among our many visitors and readers are many out of town investigators to whom every facility is extended and from whom we constantly hear expressions of gratitude for courteous and efficient service on the part of the employees.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS H. DIELMAN,
Chairman, Library Committee.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

On Wednesday, February 1st, in company with the Treasurer all the securities were checked and from the bonds were cut coupons to mature between this date and January 1st, 1934, inclusive.

The Society is to be congratulated upon the character of its investments and of their diversification.

Nothing occurred in the year just closed which required the formal attention of the Finance Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM INGLE,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The Committee published and distributed during the year 1932, two volumes of the *Archives of Maryland.* Volume 48 bears the title-page date of 1931, although it did not actually appear until early in 1932. Volume 48 is the "Journals and Correspondence of the State Council 1781-1784"; Volume 49 is the "Proceedings of the Provincial Court 1663-1666."

The Maryland Historical Magazine has continued to appear under the careful supervision of its editor, Louis H. Dielman. The September and December issues, numbers 3 and 4 of Volume 27, had to be cut in size owing to the necessity of economy. The allowance to the Committee for the publication of the Magazine shows an apparent balance, but unfortunately this is due to certain reservations made by the Treasurer who found it necessary to hold back some bills for payment until January 1933, that for the September issue amounting to $343.75, being among those held over. The total cost of publishing the Magazine for the year was $45.36 less than the $2000.00 appropriated. Following is a statement of the Magazine allowance.

Appropriation for 1932			$2,000.00
Cost of printing Vol. 26, no. 4		429.02	
" " " " 27, no. 1		525.00	
" " " " 27, no. 2		369.50	
		1,323.52	
Editor	200.00		
Postage	87.37		
	287.37	287.37	
		$1,610.89	1,610.89
			$ 389.11

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman,*
J. HALL PLEASANTS,
JOHN M. VINCENT,
Publication Committee.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

January 1st, 1932. Total Membership			1,221
Life Members	18		
Associate Members	173		
Active Members	1,030		
		1,221	
1932 Members lost by death	36		
Members lost by Resignation or dropped for non-payments dues	103		
		139	
Total Membership December 31st, 1932 (Not including new Members)			1,082
1932 New Members—Active	23		
Associate	11		
		34	
Total Membership December 31st, 1932 (Including new members)			1,116

Membership decreased 105 members during the year 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. IGLEHART,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry has no item of special interest to report for the year 1932. Two meetings of the Committee were called, but on each occasion it was impossible to hold a meeting as there were not a sufficient number of members present to make a quorum.

Following is a list of the acquisitions for the year to the Genealogical section of the Library:

Ancestors and Descendants of John Coney of Boston, Massachusetts, by Mary Lovering Holman; presented by Harriet Grace Scott.

Rolle Family Records of Talbot Co., Md.; presented by Bryant O. Butler.

Proof of descent of Alice C. Warfield from Richard Warfield 1st; presented by Mrs. Albert F. Olson.

Waters Family Chart, and Elzey Family Chart; presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

Friend Family Genealogy; presented by S. R. White.

Encyclopedia of American Biography, Vols. 50 & 51, and index to Vols. 1-50; presented by American Historical Society.

Genealogical Chart of Col. Thomas Cresap, compiled by Mrs Clara E. Basse Towt; presented by the Cresap Society.

Hill Family Records of Prince George's County; presented by Mrs. Albert F. Olson.

Lazenby Family data; presented by the compiler Mary Elinor Lazenby.

Sweetser Family of Maryland and Massachusetts; presented by Lester D. Gardner.

Year Book of the American Clan Gregor Society, 1931; presented by the American Clan Gregor Society.

Record Series of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1931; presented by John L. Sanford.

Brooke Chart, Jenkins and allied families Chart, made by the Rev. Edward D. Boone, S. J.; presented by Miss Helen Bevan.

A Walloon Family of America—Lockwood DeForest and his forbearers, 2 Vols.; presented by Dr. Caldwell Woodruff.

A Galt Family moves Westward in 1844; presented by Major Archie S. Buyers.

The Roop Family 1753-1810; presented by Vivian E. Barnes.

Mayhew Family Tree; presented by Miss Maria Eaton and Mrs. Charles Weld.

Colonial Families of America, Vols. 10, 11, 12; presented by the National Americana Society.

Juliet Sewell Baldwin, her life and public addresses; presented by Charles G. Baldwin.

Genealogy of the Harlan Family 1687-1912; presented by the Honorable Henry D. Harlan.

Corbin Genealogy compiled by Henry I. Kirk, and presented by the compiler.

Some records from the Bible of Philip and Maria Briscoe; presented by Mrs. Edward J. Croker.

Audley Pedigrees, Part II; presented by Aleyn Lyell Reade.

Genealogy of the Winn and Jarvis Families; presented by Miss Elizabeth J. Winn.

Robert Cooke Bible Records; presented by Mrs. Catherine Bibb Stetman.

Sheffield, Daggett and Allied Families; presented by Mrs. St. George Sheffield, through the American Historical Society.

Genealogy of the Winans Family; presented by Mr. Thomas Winans, through Mr. Ferdinand C. Latrobe.

Descendant of Chisolm Griffin; presented by Clarence Griffin.

American Colonists, First Series; presented by Miss Jane James Cook.

Dashiell Family Records, Vol. 3; presented by Benjamin J. Dashiell.

Foy and allied families, six charts; presented by Mrs. E. F. O'Gorman.

Yorkshire Fines 1246-1272; Records Series of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1932; presented by John L. Sanford.

The McClary Family; presented by Mrs. I. Pike Gough.

Bean Family, compiled by Josephine Bean Wilson; presented by Dr. Milo Bean.

First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge Olde East New Jersey, 1664-1714, 4 parts; presented by a friend of the Society through its Associate Member Mr. Orra E. Monnette.

Carpenter and Allied Families; presented by Miss Annie L. Carpenter.

Ancestors and Descendants of Zachariah Eddy of Warren, Pennsylvania; presented by Byron Barnes Horton.

Descendants of Thomas Fox of Concord, Mass.; presented by C. H. Fox.

Handbook of American Genealogy; presented by Frederick Adams Virkus.

Satchell Family Records compiled by Mrs. Elizabeth Satchell Lane; presented by Mrs. May Hart Smith.

Dew Chart, and Stansbury Chart; presented by William A. Robbins.

Welch and Allied Families; presented by Edward Samuel Welch.

Bible Records of Henry S. Barnes of Princess Anne, Maryland; presented by Mrs. E. Herrman Cohn.

Garrett Family of Louisa, Virginia; presented by Lester D. Gardner.

Smoot Family data; presented by Mrs. William H. Smoot.

Children of John Stansbury as mentioned in his Will; presented by Maurice E. Skinner.

Reynolds Family Association Reports, 1930-1931; presented by Mrs. A. C. Rippier.

Williams Family Bible; presented by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway and Mr. William H. Greenway.

The Robert McCready Family; presented by Robert J. McCready, M. D.

The Cochran Family; presented by the publisher James H. Callender.

Copies of Wills of Bosley, Merryman and Bowen families; presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

The following records were presented by Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke:

Bible Record of I. B. Owens.

Bible Records of Thomas and Elizabeth Owens.

Data on James Owens of Anne Arundel County.

Bible records of the Owings and Harris families, copied through the courtesy of Mrs. Wilson Burns Trundle.

Owings Family Records, copied from data in possession of Miss Alice Elizabeth Owings of Reistertown, Maryland.

Pattison Bible Records, copied through the courtesy of Mr. J. Hooper Edmondson.

Copy of original grant made by Lord Baltimore to Thomas Linthicum; through the courtesy of Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbott and Mrs. Charles Holland.

Tombstone records of Howard and Montgomery Counties, and

Bible Records of the Dorsey and Linthicum families; through the courtesy of Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbott and Mrs. Charles Holland.

The Washington Ancestry and Records of the McClain, Johnson and Forty other Colonial American Families, prepared by Charles Arthur Hoppin. Presented to the Society by Mr. Edward Lee McLain.

Mitchell Genealogy, and the Kelson Genealogy of Augusta Maitland (Carter) Libby. Presented by Mrs. George F. Libby.

Respectfully submitted,

William B. Marye,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Addresses

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments of this Society submits its report and the following list of addresses delivered before the Society from January, 1932, to February, 1933.

January 11, 1932: "William Blake: Poet and Artist" by Rev. Harris Kirk, D. D.

February 8, 1932: "Indian Maryland—Its Towns and Trails" by Mr. William B. Marye.

March 14, 1932: "Restoration of Independence Hall" (Philadelphia) by Mr. Horace Wells Sellers.

April 11, 1932: "Lafayette's Imprisonment in Austria and Visit to America in 1824" (Illustrated) by Dr. Julius Friedenwald.

May 9, 1932: "John Hanson and the Swedish Settlements in Maryland" (Illustrated) by Dr. Amandus Johnson.

October 10, 1932: "Some Sidelights on Old Somerset" (Illustrated) by Mr. David Glass Wilson.

November 14, 1932: "Restoration of Homewood" and "Customs in Colonial Times in Maryland" (Illustrated) by Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey.

December 12, 1932: "Remarks on the Charter of Maryland in 1632" by William T. Marbury, Esq. and "Captain Thomas Cornwallys, Founder, Financier, Lawgiver and Soldier of Maryland" by Henry J. Berkley, M. D.

January 9, 1933: "Washington's Trips through Maryland" by Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

In addition to the above addresses delivered at the regular meetings there was a special meeting on May 27, 1932, but as your Committee had nothing to do with this entertainment, it does not report same.

Respectfully,

John L. Sanford.

QUERY.

Deborah, daughter of Col. Joseph Chapline, Sr., of Frederick County, Maryland, born Sept. 9, 1746, married John, son of Rev. Samuel Thomson.

Ruhamah, daughter of Col. Joseph Chapline, Sr., born 1752, married Capt. Alexander Thomson, son of Rev. Samuel Thomson.

John Thomson and Deborah his wife by a deed dated Hagerstown, June 8, 1791, conveyed property located in Sharpsburg.

Alexander Thomson and Ruhamah, his wife, by a deed dated Hagerstown, November 15th, 1788, convey property in Sharpsburg.

At Hagerstown is also recorded a deed dated April 2, 1812, conveying lot in Sharpsburg to Joseph C. Thompson, Mercy L. Thompson, Sarah Thompson and Ruhamah Thompson; and by a deed, dated August 10, 1818, Joseph C. Thompson, John Sheppard and Mercy L. Sheppard, his wife, Sarah Thompson and Ruhamah Thompson, of Washington County, Maryland, convey the same property in Sharpsburg.

These four Thompsons are evidently the children of one or both the above named, Thomson-Chapline, couples.

What became of them and their descendants if any?

Information desired by

Edmund Hayes Bell,
The Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Marsden, R. G. (1902)	13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Bridges, Mrs. Priscilla B. (1910)	8 E. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
Cain, Mrs. Mary Clough (1922)	Church Hill, Md.
Calvert, Charles Exley (1911)	34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada
Corner, Thomas C. (1913)	260 W. Biddle St.
Davis, George Harvey (1927)	14 E. Biddle St.
Howard, Miss Elizabeth Gray (1916)	901 St. Paul Street.
Jeanes, Mrs. Joseph Y. (1931)	Villa Nova, Pa.
Key, Edmund (1931)	Marshall, Texas
Littlejohn, Mrs. Robert M. (1916)	23 E. 67th St., New York City
Loyola College Librarian	Loyola College, Charles St. Ave., and Cold Spring Lane
Marburg, Miss Emma (1917)	Stafford Hotel
Morris, Lawrence J. (1927)	437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Redwood, Mrs. Mary B. (1907)	Preston Apts.
Shirk, Mrs. Ida M. (1913)	Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison Ave., New York City
Short, Capt. John Saulsbury (1919)	38 E. 25th Street
Shriver, J. Alexis (1931)	Belair, Hartford Co., Md.
Williams, Miss Nellie C. (1917)	214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Alderman, E. A., LL.D. (1893)	University of Va., University, Va.
Battle, K. P., LL.D. (1893)	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Bell, Herbert C. (1899)	R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
Bixby, Wm. K. (1907)	King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Black, J. William, Ph.D. (1898)	Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Brooks, William Gray (1895)	257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
Brown, Henry John (1908)	4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng
Bruce, Philip A. (1894)	Norfolk, Va.
Buel, Clarence C. (1887)	134 E. 67th St., New York
Cockey, Marston Rogers (1897)	117 Liberty St., New York
Earle, George (1892)	Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
Ehrenberg, Richard (1895)	Rostock, Prussia

Ford, Worthington C. (1890)	1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Hall, Hubert (1904)	Public Record Office, London
Harden, William (1891)	226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
Hersh, Grier (1897)	York, Pa.
Lampson, Oliver Locker (1908)	New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England
Munroe, James M. (1885)	Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
Snowden, Yates (1881)	University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
Stevenson, John J. (1890)	215 West End Ave., New York
Tyler, Lyon G., LL.D. (1886)	Williamsburg, Va.
Winslow, Wm. Copley, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D. (1894)	525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Wood, Henry C. (1902)	Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Akers, Mrs. Warren N. (1929)	The Lilacs, Provincetown, Mass.
Andrews, C. McLean, Ph. D. (1907)	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Andrews, Charles Lee (1911)	42 Broadway, New York.
Baker, Mrs. C. H. (1927)	1080 Arden Rd., Pasadena, Cal.
Baldwin, Willard A. (1931)	Green Farms, Connecticut.
Beatty, Mrs. Phillip Asfordby (1910)	3610 Clifton Ave.
Bell, Alexander H. (1916)	3400 Garfield St., Washington, D. C.
Bell, Edmund Hayes (1920)	Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.
Bell, Mrs. Louis V. (Annie Megrue) (1930)	205 West 89th St., New York City
Bennett, Clarence (1920)	405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.
Bouvier, Mrs. Henrietta J. (1919)	580 Park Ave., N. Y.
Brice, Arthur T. (1932)	1711 M St., Washington, D. C.
Britton, Mrs. Winchester (1932)	14 Cranford Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Buckler, William H. (1923)	1 Bardwell Road, Oxford, England
Bulkley, Mrs. Caroline (Kemper) (1926)	1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
Bullitt, William Marshall (1914)	Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Burch, A. Stuart (1929)	1314 Delafield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Cameron, Mrs. Viola Root (1930)	521-5th Ave., New York City
Carroll, Mrs. Chas. G. (1931) (Elizabeth Swann)	3814 Fulton St., Washington, D. C.
Carty, Rev. Arthur (1924)	219 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.
* Catlin, Henry W. (1927)	2 Rector St., New York City
Cecil, Arthur Bond, M. D. (1933)	1016 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
Clark, Allen C. (1926)	Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Cochran, Mrs. John E. (1927)	North Braddock, Alexandria, Va.
Cotton, Mrs. Jane Baldwin (1896)	239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Crowther, Mrs. F. Bosley (Eliza Lay Leisenring) (1929) ... 3509 Woodley Rd., Washington, D. C.

Curry, Miss Kate S. (1930) ... 1420 Gerard St., Washington, D. C.

Deford, B. Frank (1914)
Deford, Mrs. B. Frank (1916) ... 608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

Dew, Philip Hollyday (1932) ... Gordonsville, Va.

Donaldson, John W. (1927) ... Irvington-on-Hudson, Glencoe P. O., New York

Dorsey, Vernon M. (1921) ... 1346 F St., Washington, D. C.

Dupuy, Mrs. F. R. (1928) ... Marianna, Arkansas

Eliason, Mrs. James T. (1930) ... New Castle, Delaware

Fisher, Elizabeth J. (1932) ... Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Flower, John S. (1931) ... 611 18th St., Denver, Colorado

Foster, Frederick (1921) ... 84 State St., Boston Mass.

Franklin, Robert S. (1931) ... Charleston, W. Va.

Freeman, Bernard (1916) ... 975 Baxter St., Athens, Ga.

French, Mrs. W. E. Pattison (Evelyn Eva Sutton Weems) (1930) ... 3017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gaither, Miss Ida Belle (1921) ... Elizabethtown, New York

Gifford, W. L. R. (1906) ... St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, Missouri

Gillis, Rev. Wm. Weir ... Solomon's, Md.

Glenn, John M. (1905) ... 1 Lexington Ave., New York City

Gordon, Mrs. Burgess Lee (1916) ... 9 Mile Falls, Washington State

Gottchalk, Mrs. Katharine Cox (1931) ... c/o U. S. Bureau Mines, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Gould, Clarence P. (1908) ... Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

Gramkow, Mrs. Emma (1919) ... Elm Street, Concord, Mass.

Groome, H. C. (1926) ... Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Virginia

Guilday, Rev. Peter, Ph. D. (1915) ... Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Hager, Frank L. (1921) ... 204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.

Hamilton, Hon. George E. (1924) ... Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Hargett, Arthur V., M. D. (1926) ... 103 Park Ave., New York City

Harrison, Fairfax (1921) ... Belvoir, Virginia

Harvey, Mrs. Wallace P. (1923) ... 4 E. 88th St., New York

Hastings, Mrs. Russel (1925) ... 36 Central Park S., New York City

Heyn, Mrs. Walter (Minnie Watkins) (1929) ... 8 Holland Terr., Montclair, N. J.

Hicks, Mrs. Frederick C. (Maria Stevens) (1933) ... 2211 30th St., Washington, D. C.

Hillyer, Mrs. George, Jr. (1927) ... 51 Inman Circle, Atlanta, Ga.

Hoffman, Samuel V. (1910) ... 258 Broadway, New York

Hoffman, Wilmer (1929) ... 14 Rue Compagne Premiere, Paris, France

Holman, Miss Winifred Lovering (1928) ... 39 Winsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.

Holt, Mrs. Frank (1924) .... 301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.
Hook, James W. (1924) .... Blake & Vallery Sts., New Haven, Conn.
Hopkins, Samuel Gover (1911) .... 6th & Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
Hough, H. C. Tilghman (1925) .... 180 E. 79th St., N. Y.
Hoye, Charles E. (1931) .... 4615 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Hoyt, William Dana, Jr. (1930) .... 206 E. Washington St., Lexington, Va.
Hudson, Millard F. (1923) .... Brookmont, Md.
Jones, Mrs. E. Catesby (1929) .... Green Plains, Hewlett, Long Island
Kail, Mrs. Kate Randall (1932) .... 917 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
Kains, Mrs. A. C. (1929) .... 9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Keech, Colonel Frank B. (1919) ...... 52 Broadway, New York.
Keidel, Geo. C., Ph. D. (1912) .... 120 C St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Keith, A. L. (1924) .... Lock Box W., Vermillion, S. Dakota
Key, Sewall (1929) .... University Club, Washington, D. C.
Kimble, Miss Pearle B. (1921) .... Box 36, Tusla, Okla.
Kuhn, Miss Florence Calvert (1921) ... Marmet, W. Va.
Layton, Mrs. Mary Turpin (1929) ..... 3925 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Leach, Miss Mary Atherton (1907) .... 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Lee, Hal F. (1932) .... 120 Wall St., New York City
Lee, Miss Sarah Redwood (1930) .... 1150 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
Lehr, Mrs. Louis (1926) .... Savoy Plaza, N. Y.
Libby, Mrs. George F. (1919) (Augusta Maitland Carter) ...... 1944 2nd Ave., San Diego, California
Little, Rev. Francis K. (1916) .... "The Halcyon," Summerville, S. C.
Lyden, Frederick F. (1925) .... 42 Broadway, New York City
McAdams, Rev. Edwin P. (1906) .... 313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.
Magruder, Caleb Clarke (1930) .... 1331 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905) .... New Straitsville, Ohio.
Miller, Wm. Alex. (1932) .... Library of Congress
Mohler, Mrs. V. E. (1921) .... St. Albans, W. Va.
Monnette, Orra E. (1928) .... 350 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Montgomery, Mrs. Kingsley (1931) .... Chester, Penna.
Morse, Willard S. (1908) .... 526 Adelaide Ave., Santa Monica, California
Munroe, Mrs. Kenneth O. (1927) ...... Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Myers, William Starr (1902) .... 104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
Newman, Harry Wright (1932) .... The Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.
Nicklin, Col. Benjamin Patten (1921) 720 James Blvd., Signal Mountain, Tennessee
Nicodemus, F. Courtney, Jr. (1902) .... Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.
Noble, Herbert (1927) .... 115 Broadway, New York
Norton, Miss Lillian A. (1924) ..... Box 25, Penna. Ave. Station, Washington, D. C.
Oursler, Miss Mary C. (1921) .... 1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Owen, F. Buchanan (1917)............Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Owings, Dorsey, Jr. (1928)..........148 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Long Island
Page, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (1919)..........4117½ Hershel Ave., Dallas, Texas
Page, John Upshur Dennis (1931).....231 E. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.
Pierce, Mrs. Winslow S. (1915)........"Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island
Ramsburgh, Mrs. Edith Roberts (1928)..2001 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Ranck, Samuel H. (1898).............Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rayner, Mrs. Isidore (1927)..........1320 18th Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.
Rayner, William B. (1914)...........2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
Reese, Dr. Charles Lee (1930)........1600 Brinckle Ave., Wilmington, Del
Reese, Rt. Rev. Frederick F. (1927)....Bishop of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia
Reid, Mrs. C. R. (1928).................41 Elm Rd., Newtonville, Mass.
Reid, Legh Wilber (1923)............Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
Renshaw, Mrs. Alfred H. (1927)......Noroton, Connecticut
Robbins, William A. (1931)............178 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roberts, Emerson B., M. D. (1932)......Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Rogers, Col. Arthur (1920)..........9 Montrose Ave., Jefferson Park, Alexandria, Va.
Roszel, Major Brantz Mayer (1919)..Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
Ruley, Capt. Owen C. (1930)..........Portland, Indiana
Ruth, Thos. DeCourcey (1916).........120 Broadway, New York City
Scisco, Louis Dow (1925).............2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
Sellman, John Henry (1917)..........38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
Serpell, Miss Alethea (1919).........902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Seth, Frank W. (1914)...............11 Broadway, N. Y. City
Sheppard, Mrs. Henrietta D. (1925)....17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
Shryock, Joseph Grundy (1929).......2217 N. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Penna.
Silverson, Mrs. Katherine Taney (1931) ....2655 Lakes of Isle Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sioussat, St. George Leakin (1912)....University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
Smoot, Lewis Egerton (1921)........2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Speake, A. Howard (1923).............4540 Klingle Rd., Wash., D. C.
Steiner, Dr. Walter R. (1927)........646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Stephenson, Miss Jean (1929).........Conard Apts., Washington, D. C.
Stewart, Foster (1917)...............4037 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Stine, I. Frederick (1928).............Fort Collier, Winchester, Va.
Stone, Letta B. (1928)................3111 N St., N. W., Washington D. C.
Strider, Miss Emma T. (1927)..........1450 Rhode Island Ave., Wash., D. C.
Sudler, Miss Carolina V. (1915).......Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
Sumwalt, Mrs. Mary H. (1909).......406 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sutliff, Mrs. S. Dana (1921)..........Shippensburg, Pa.
Thruston, R. C. Ballard (1917)........Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky
Tilghman, Lt. Col. Harrison (1917)....15 Broad St., New York City
Turner, Rev. Joseph Brown (1915).....45 Main St., Newark, Delaware

Van Rensselaer, Miss Florence (1926) .... 3 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
Vincent, John M., Ph. D. (1894) .... 406 S. Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
Virkus, Fred. Adams (1930) .... 440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
Voohees, E. K. (1929) .... 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
Wallis, Leonard G. (1931) .... 1812 Ontario Pl., Washington, D. C.
Wallis, Mrs. Thomas Smythe (1923) ... Cherrydale, Virginia
Watson, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie (1920) .... Harrods Creek, Ky.
Weaver, Jacob J., Jr., M. D. (1889) ..... 1709 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
White, John Baker (1925) .... Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.
White, John Campbell (1931) .... American Embassy, Buenos Aires
Wilson, Samuel M. (1907) .... Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
Wood, Wm. W. 3rd (1921) .... 523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio
Wroth, Lawrence C. (1909) .... John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

Abercrombie, Dr. Roland T. .... 18 W. Franklin St.
Albaugh, George W. (1923) .... Westminster, Md.
Albee, Mrs. George (1921) .... Laurel, Md.
Albert, Mrs. J. Taylor (1928) .... 529 Dunkirk Road, Govans P. O.
Alcock, John L. (1922) .... 2082 Joppa Rd., Towson, Md.
Alexander, Charles Butler (1923) .... Eccleston, Md.
Ames, Joseph S. (1910) .... Charlcote Place, Guilford
Andoun, Miss Claire (1929) .... 3333 N. Charles Street
Andrews, Matthew Page (1911) .... 849 Park Ave.
Appold, Lemuel T. (1902) .... 1010 Fidelity Bldg.
Armstrong, Alexander (1929) .... 18 E. Eager Street
Arrowsmith, Rev. Harold N. (1924) .... 204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford
Ash, Miss Mollie Howard (1924) ...... Elkton, Md.
Atkinson, Matthew S., Jr. (1925) ...... 37 South St.

Badger, Mrs. A. P. (1927) .... 1111 Edmondson Ave.
* Baer, John P. (1920) .... 305 N. Charles St.
Baer, Michael S. (1920) .... 1001 N. Calvert St.
Baird, O. Josephine, M. D. (1931) ...... Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Baker, J. Henry (1910) .... 9 E. Franklin St.
Baker, William G., Jr. (1916) .... Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
Baldwin, Charles Gambrill (1920) ..... 845 Park Ave.
Baldwin, Chas. W., D. D. (1919) .... 226 W. Lafayette Ave.
Baldwin, Mrs. Fanny Langden (1920) .. 845 Park Ave.
Baldwin, Miss Maria (1931) .... 206 W. Lafayette Avenue
Baldwin, Miss Rosa E. (1923) .... 3951 Cloverdale Road
Baldwin, Miss Sarah R. (1929) .... 717 Park Ave.

Baldwin, Summerfield, Jr. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
Baldwin, Wm. Woodward (1924).......926 Cathedral St.
Banks, Miss Elizabeth (1926)........2119 Bolton St.
* Barclay, Mrs. D. H. (1906)...........14 E. Franklin St.
Barker, Mrs. Enoch M. (1927).........2107 Chelsea Ave.
Barker, Mrs. Lewellys F. (Lilian Halsey) (1931).......... 208 Stratford Rd.
Barnes, Walter D. (1928)............3603 Calloway Ave.
Barrett, Henry C. (1902).............“The Severn”
Barroll, Morris Keene (1917)........Chestertown, Md.
Bartlett, J. Kemp (1900).............2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
Barton, Carlyle (1924)...............800 Baltimore Life Bldg.
Barton, Mrs. Carlyle (Isabel R. T.) (1929) .... Ruxton, Maryland
Barton, Randolph, Jr. (1915)..........207 N. Calvert St.
Baugh, Mrs. Frederick H. (1922)......207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Baughman, Mrs. L. Victor (1931)......Frederick, Md.
Bayard, Miss Ellen Howard (1928)....1208 St. Paul St.
Baylies, Miss Sarah Stone (1929).....4015 Roland Ave.
Bean, Miss Mary Cloud (1930).........3215 N. Charles St.
Beatson, J. Herbert (1914)............6 Paddington Court
Beck, Howard C. (1918)...............4001 Bateman Ave.
Beers, Walter W. (1924).............3000 Reisterstown Rd.
Beeuwkes, C. John (1924)............626 Equitable Building
Bennet, Miss Sarah E. (1930)........2019 Eutaw Place.
Benson, Harry L. (1910)..............3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
Benson, Mrs. Wm. (1924).............Blackistone Apts.
Bergland, Dr. John McF. (1924)...... 4 W. Biddle St.
Berkley, Henry J., M. D. (1900)....
Berkley, Mrs. Henry J. (1922)..... 1305 Park Ave.
Bernard, Richard Constable (1923).. 1312 John St.
Berry, Mrs. Edward W. (1931).........19 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
Bevan, H. Cromwell (1902)............1317 Park Ave.
Bibbins, Mrs. A. B. ....2600 Maryland Ave.
Biddle, Mrs. J. Wilmer (1916)..........1009 N. Charles St.
Bishop, William R. (1916)............5 E. 27th St.
Bixler, Dr. W. H. H. (1916)...........1424 Linden Ave.
Black, Harry C., Jr. (1920)............Fidelity Building
Black, Mrs. Van Lear (1921) ....1205 Eutaw Place
Blakiston, Mrs. Buchanan (Jessie Garey Black) (1921)............. 2 Paddington Court, “Homeland”
Bloom, Mrs. Sarah F. (1928)..........Hughesville, Maryland
Boggs, Thomas R., M. D. (1931)........1013 N. Calvert St.
Bond, Carroll T. (1916)................1125 N. Calvert St.
Bond, Miss Christiana (1919)..........1402 Bolton St.
Bond, Duke (1919).....................Charles & Read Sts.
Bond, Miss Isabella M. (1918).........1402 Bolton St.

Bonsal, Leigh (1902)	511 Calvert Building
Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. (1914)	201 Professional Bldg.
Bosley, Charles B. (1923)	16 E. Lexington St.
Bosworth, Mrs. C. W. (Beatrice) (1929)	2431 St. Paul St.
Bouchet, Charles J. (1921)	206 E. Biddle St.
Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916)	Carlton Apts.
Bouse, John H., M. D. (1926)	317 S. Ann St.
Bouton, Mrs. Edward H. (1930)	7 Club Road
Bowdoin, Mrs. Henry J. (Julia Morris) (1930)	Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
Bowdoin, Mrs. Wm. Graham (1916)	15 Somerset Road
Bowdoin, W. Graham, Jr. (1909)	401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Bowe, Dr. Dudley Pleasants (1927)	2 W. Read St.
Bowen, Jesse N. (1916)	First National Bank Bldg.
Bowie, Clarence K. (1916)	909 Continental Bldg.
Bowles, Mrs. Thomas H. (1931)	5 Whitfield Rd., Guilford, Balto.
Boyce, Fred. G., Jr. (1916)	4102 Greenway, Guilford
Boyce, Heyward E. (1912)	Maryland Trust Company
Bradford, Samuel Webster (1916)	Belair, Md.
Brady, Richard T. (1930)	Baltimore Trust Co.
Bramble, Forrest (1919)	207 N. Calvert St.
Brent, Mrs. Duncan K. (1922)	Ruxton, Md.
Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916)	The St. Paul Apts.
Brewer, Wm. Treanor (1928)	4205 Penhurst Ave.
Brown, Alexander (1902)	"Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Ave.
Brown, Mrs. J. Dorsey (1933) (Ella Welsh)	4306 Greenway
Brown, Mary Howard (1920)	Kingsville, Md.
Brown, W. McCulloh (1919)	10 W. Hamilton St.
Browne, Arthur Lee (1913)	341 Courtland St.
Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907)	St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
Browne, Mary N., M. D. (1919)	1505 Park Ave.
Bruce, Howard	Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191
Bruce, W. Cabell (1909)	Ruxton, Md.
Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920)	Ruxton, Md.
Brune, Fred W. (1929)	2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Brune, H. M. (1902)	841 Calvert Building
Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917)	116 Chamber of Commerce
Buck, Charles H. (1926)	2900 Wyman Parkway
Buck, Walter H. (1926)	609 Union Trust Bldg.
Buckey, Mrs. Wm. G. (1931)	1815 Park Ave.
Buckingham, E. G. (1927)	1019 Winding Way, R. P.
Buckingham, Mrs. William A. (1920)	Washington Apts.
Burns, F. Highland (1919)	806 University Parkway
Burton, Miss Julia B. (1930)	1404 Eutaw Place

Butterfield, Clement F. (1927)........2723 N. Charles St.
Buxton, William Bradbury (1929) }
Buxton, Mrs. Wm. B. (Annette E.) (1929)............................} 103 W. Monument St.

Cairnes, Miss Laura J. (1923).........4008 Roland Ave.
Candler, Miss Otie Seymour (1923)....5515 Roland Ave.
Carey, Charles H. (1919)..............2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, James (1913)..................2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, John E. (1893)................."The Cedars," Walbrook
Carmine, Miss Margaret B. (1930)....Hopkins Apartments
Carr, Mrs. Chever (1923)...............2615 Maryland Ave.
Carr, Mrs. Robert H. (1929)...........653 University Pkwy.
Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913).......Brooklandville, Md.
Carroll, Miss M. Grace (1923)........Roland Park Apts.
Carter, Miss Sally Randolph (1923)...204 W. Monument St.
Castle, Mrs. Guy W. S. (1932).........Oxon Hill, Md.
Cathcart, Maxwell (1922)...........1408 Park Ave.
* Cator, George (1911)..................803 St. Paul St.
Cator, W. W. (1929)....................2026 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Chamberlaine, Rev. Alward (1925).....Centerville, Md.
Chapman, James W., Jr. (1916)........214 Northway, Guilford
Chatard, Dr. J. Albert (1929).........1300 N. Calvert St.
Chesney, Charles Stewart (1927)......1617 Linden Ave.
Chesnut, Mrs. W. Calvin (1923).......Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Chesnut, W. Calvin (1897).............Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Cissel, Mrs. Georgia Hobbs (1928)......Marriottsville, Howard Co., Md.
Claggett, Mrs. T. West (1925).........Homewood Apartments
Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914)........The St. Paul Apartments
Clark, Miss Bertha L. (1930).........118 Hawthorne Rd., Roland Park
Clark, Ernest J. (1931)................211 Highfield Rd.
Clark, Mrs. Gaylord Lee (1928)........Stevenson P. O., Md.
Clark, Lewis T. (1929)................Patapsco Heights, Ellicott City, Md.
Clark, Walter L. (1921)...............1914 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Clemson, Charles O. (1928)...........Westminster, Maryland
Cleveland, Richard F. (1925)..........Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Clift, Josiah, Jr. (1919)...............212 W. Monument St.
Coad, J. Allan (1922)..................Leonardtown, Md.
Coale, Joseph M. (1930)...............225 E. Redwood St.
Coe, Ward B. (1920)...................Fidelity Building
Cohen, Miss Eleanor S. (1917).........The Latrobe
Cohn, Charles M. (1919)...............Lexington Bldg.
Cohn, Mrs. E. Herrman, (Doris Maslin) (1930)...................} Princess Anne, Maryland
Cole, J. Wesley, M. D. (1931)..........2202 Garrison Ave.
Coleman, William C. (1916)...........112 N. Eutaw St.
Collenberg, Mrs. Henry T. (1928)......3103 Clifton Ave.

Colston, George A. (1914)..............403 Keyser Building
Connolly, Gerald C. (1919)............1116 N. Eutaw St.
Connolly, James E., M. D. (1923)......1116 N. Eutaw St.
Cook, Albert S. (1931)................Towson, Md.
* Cook, Mrs. George H. (1919)..........103 Stratford Rd.
Cook, Miss Jane James..............103 Stratford Rd.
Cooke, Mrs. J. Addison (1922)..........150 West Lanvale St.
Cooke, Mrs. Miriam Baldwin (1930)....Waterbury, Md.
Coonan, Edward V. (1907).............121 W. Lafayette Ave.
Cooper, J. Crossan (1912).............Stock Exchange Building
Coriell, Dr. Lewis (1927).............111 W. Monument St.
Corkran, Mrs. Benjamin W. (1919)....Warrington Apts.
Corner, Geo. W. (1917)................3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
Cotten, Bruce (1912)..................Mt. Washington
Coudon, Joseph (1920).................Perryville, Maryland
Crane, Wm. Herbert (1924)............Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
Cranwell, J. H. (1895)................1622 Park Ave.
Croker, Mrs. Edward J. (1922).........3803 Juniper Road
Cromwell, Mrs. W. Kennedy (1916)....Lake Roland
Cronin, Mrs. W. H. (1932).............Aberdeen, Md.
Crooks, Esther J. (1933)...............Goucher College
Cross, W. Irvine (1925)...............B. & O. Building
Cull, Miss Mabel F. (1930)............1204 Linden Avenue
Cullen, Dr. Thos. S. (1926)...........20 E. Eager St.
Culver, Francis B. (1910).............1227 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Culver, John K. (1925)...............Mt. Washington, Md.
Culver, Mrs. John K. (1925)..........Mt. Washington, Md.

Dabney, Dr. William M. (1916)........Ruxton, Md.
Daingerfield, Mrs. P. B. Key (1925)....4407 N. Charles St.
Dallam, C. Braxton (1924)............4001 Greenway
Dalsheimer, Simon (1909).............The Lord Baltimore Press
Dalton, Joseph C. (1932)..............Sparks, Maryland
Damuth, Rev. Warren K. (1923).......P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
Dashiell, Benj. J. (1914)..............405 Central Ave., Towson, Md.
Dashiell, N. Leeke, M. D. (1904).......2927 St. Paul St.
Dashiell, Mrs. Nicholas L. (1922).....2927 St. Paul St.
Daves, John Collins (1923)...........136 W. Lanvale St.
Davidson, Mrs. O. Tilghman (1928)....210 Roland Ave.
Davis, E. Asbury (1924)...............119-21 S. Howard St.
Davis, Dr. J. Staige (1916)............215 Wendover Rd., Guilford
Davis, Septimus (1907).................4100 Greenway
Davis, Dr. W. W. (1921)...............Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
Davison, Miss Elizabeth T. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
Davison, Miss Carolina V. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
Dawkins, Walter I. (1902)............1119 Fidelity Bldg.
Dawson, Mrs. Thomas M. (1925)........6210 York Road.

Day, Miss Mary Forman (1907)..... c/o J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr., Light & Redwood Sts.
DeFord, Mrs. William (1929)..........Washington Apts.
Delaplaine, Edward S. (1920)..........Frederick, Md.
Dell, Thos. Medairy
Dell, Mrs. Thos. Medairy (Mary Boykin) (1931)...Homewood Apts.
Denison, H. Marcus (1923)............10 E. Read St.
Denmead, Garner Wood (1923).........227 St. Paul St.
Dennis, Mrs. James T. (1923)..........1002 N. Calvert St.
Dennis, James U. (1907)...............2 E. Lexington St.
Dennis, John M. (1919)................Union Trust Bldg.
Dennis, Oregon Milton (1922).........New Amsterdam Bldg.
Dennis, Samuel K. (1905).............Court House
Detrick, Miss Lillie (1919)............104 E. Biddle St.
Dew, Theodore M. (1931)..............2530 Guilford Ave.
Dick, Mrs. Frank M. (1930).........Cambridge, Md.
Dickey, Edmund S. (1914)..............Maryland Meter Company
Dielman, Louis H. (1905).............Peabody Institute
Digges, Llewellyn A. (1925)...........410 E. Gittings Ave.
Dixon, James (1926)...................Easton, Maryland
Dodson, Herbert K. (1909).............344 N. Charles St.
Doebler, Valentine S. (1922)..........Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
Dole, Dr. Esther M. (1928)............Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
Donnelly, Edward A. (1919)...........213 N. Calvert St.
Dorsey, Dr. Caleb, Jr. (1927)...........1659 W. North Ave.
Downes, Miss Mary Louise (1929).....729 N. Fulton Ave.
Downey, Dr. Jesse W., Jr. (1929)......209 Hawthorne Rd.
Dryden, Thos. P. (1930).............6212 Blackburn Lane, Cedarcroft
Duffy, Edward (1920)..................138 W. Lanvale St.
Duffy, Mrs. Eleanor Bernard (1927)...110 W. North Ave.
Duffy, Henry (1916)..................110 W. North Ave.
Dugan, Miss Mary Coale (1919).......124 W. Lanvale St.
Duke, W. Bernard (1909)..............1 Ridge Rd., Mt. Washington
Dukehart, Morton McL. (1920)........2744 N. Calvert St.
Duker, Mrs. J. Edward (1923)..........3904 N. Charles Street
Dulac, Mrs. Victor (1925).............Wyman Park Apts.
Dunahue, Mrs. Wilbur C. (1923).......1606 Park Ave.
Duncan, Miss Eliza W. McKim (1921)..R. F. D. No. 6, Westminster, Md.
Dunott, Mrs. Daniel Z. (1926).........1005 N. Calvert St.
Dunton, Wm. Rush, Jr., M. D. (1902)....Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
Duvall, Richard M. (1902).............16 E. Lexington St.
Duvall, Mrs. Richard M. (1919).......Princess Anne Apts.
Duvall, Samuel Grafton (1925)........Frederick City, Md.

Eareckson, F. Leif (1928).............23 S. Hanover St.
Easter, Mrs. James W. (Anita T. (1929)...........................Owings Mills, Md.

Ebaugh, Mary C. (1931)	3703 Sequoia Ave.
Edmondson, Mrs. Frank Gordon (1928)	2304 Mt. Royal Terrace
Edmondson, J. Hooper (1928)	2306 Mt. Royal Terrace
Edmondson, W. W., Jr.	Roland Park Apts.
Egerton, Stuart (1919)	106 Elmhurst Road.
Ellicott, Charles E. (1918)	Melvale, Md.
Ellicott, William M. (1929)	714 St. Paul St.
Ellicott, Mrs. Wm. M. (1929)	
Ellinger, Esther Parker (1922)	12 W. 25th St.
Emmart, Wm. W. (1924)	Union Trust Building
Emory, William H. (1929)	1307 Bolton St.
Englar, George Monroe (1928)	Title Guarantee Co.
Evans, Mrs. Ella Warfield (1924)	109 Woodlawn Rd.

Falconer, Chas. E. (1915)	1630 Bolton St.
Fenhagen, G. Corner (1918)	325 N. Charles St.
Fenhagen, James C. (1927)	Baltimore Trust Company
Fenwick, G. Bernard (1929)	Glyndon, Md.
Fickus, Henry J. (1927)	4506 Mainfield Ave.
Findlay, Miss Mary P. B. (1930)	1510 Bolton St.
Finley, Mrs. W. Norville (1930)	903 Cathedral St.
Fisher, D. K. E. (1916)	1301 Park Ave.
Fisher, Samuel J. (1932)	Union Trust Bldg.
Fisher, Dr. Wm. A. (1924)	715 Park Ave.
Fitzgerald, Charles G. (1923)	3507 N. Charles St.
Fitzhugh, Henry M., M. D. (1921)	Westminster, Md.
Fleming, Miss Elizabeth Boyd (1925)	Canterbury Hall Apartments
Florence, Nellie G. (1931)	Brentwood P. O., Md.
Flynn, Mrs. Jas. Martin (1932)	10 W. Biddle St.
Focke, Ferdinand B. (1925)	1718 Bolton St.
Fooks, Major Herbert C. (1921)	723 Munsey Building
Forbes, George (1924)	601 Maryland Trust Building
* Foster, Mrs. E. Edmunds (1917)	23 E. 22nd St.
Foster, Reuben (1921)	23 E. 22nd St.
Fowler, Miss Amelie de Pau (1927)	Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
Fowler, Laurence Hall (1919)	347 N. Charles St.
* Fowler, Dr. T. Howard (1927)	Chestertown, Maryland
France, Jacob (1926)	Calvert Building
France, Mrs. Jacob (1926)	Catonsville, Md.
France, Joseph C. (1928)	Court Square Bldg.
France, Dr. Joseph I. (1916)	Port Deposit, Md.
Frank, Eli (1923)	North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
Franklin, Mrs. Benjamin (1921)	104 W. 39th St.
Freeman, Dr. E. B. (1926)	807 Cathedral St.
Freeman, J. Douglas (1914)	203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
French, H. Findlay (1929)	2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
French, Dr. John C. (1924)	416 Cedarcroft Road

Frick, Miss Anne T. (1930)............1523 Bolton St.
Frick, George Arnold (1914)..........20 E. Lexington St.
Frick, John W. (1916)................28 W. Biddle St.
Friedenwald, Harry, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place
Friedenwald, Julius, M. D. (1919)......1013 N. Charles St.
Friese, Philip C. (1928)............Riderwood, Md.
Funk, Mrs. Jacob J. (1932)............Hagerstown, Md.
Furst, Frank A. (1914)................3407 Elgin Ave.

Gaither, Charles D. (1919)............Earl Court Apts.
Galatian, Dr. Harry B. (1927)..........315 Ingleside Ave., Catonsville, Md.
Gale, Walter R. (1921)................241 W. Lanvale St.
Gallup, Bruce H. (1933)...............308 York Rd., Towson, Md.
Gambel, Mrs. Thos. B. (1915)..........2700 N. Charles St.
Garcelon, Mrs. Herbert I. (1924).......Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
Garrett, James D. (1928).............Central Savings Bank
Garrett, John W. (1898)...............Garrett Building
Garrett, Mrs. Robert (1928).........Charles Street Avenue
Garrett, Robert (1898)................Garrett Building
Gault, Matthew (1914)...............1422 Park Ave.
Gibbs, John S., Jr. (1914).............Lakeside, Md.
Gibbs, Mrs. Rufus N. (1924)...........1209 St. Paul St.
* Gibson, Edward Guest (1927).........300 Kernway, Guilford
Gibson, W. Hopper (1902).............Centerville, Md.
Gill, Mrs. Robert Lee (1924)..........4708 Club Road
Gillett, J. McClure (1928)...........1420 Park Avenue
Gillies, Mrs. M. J. (1919)...........c/o Walbert Apartments
Gillis, Dr. Andrew G. (1923)..........1033 N. Calvert St.
Gilman, Miss Elizabeth (1927)........513 Park Avenue
Gittings, Miss Victoria (1920)........231 W. Preston St.
Glass, David Wilson (1921)..........4615 Kenwood Rd.
Glenn, John, Jr. (1915)...............1103 N. Eutaw St.
de Goey, Miss Virginia (1927)..........The Sherwood
Goldsborough, Charles (1908).........34 E. Preston St.
Goldsborough, Louis P. (1914).........35 W. Preston St.
Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (1915).....839 W. University Pkwy.
* Goodrich, G. Clem (1916).............100 W. University Parkway
Gordon, Douglas H. (1928).............1009 N. Charles Street
Gorman, Mrs. Grace Norris (1923).....Laurel, Md.
Gorter, James P. (1902).............128 Court House
Gough, Mrs. I. Pike (1916)............2517 St. Paul St.
Gould, James Ross (1931)
(1st. Lieut. retired)............. 525 N. Charles St.
Graham, Albert D. (1915)............First National Bank
Graham, Stirling (1931)...............Mt. Washington, Md.
Grape, Adrian H. (1919)...............204 Clay St.
Greenway, Miss Elizabeth W. (1917)...2322 N. Charles St.

Greenway, William H. (1886)..........2322 N. Charles St.
Gregg, Maurice (1886)................719 N. Charles St.
Gresham, Thomas Baxter (1919).......815 Park Ave.
Griswold, B. Howell, Jr. (1913)......Alex. Brown & Sons

Hall, Miss Adelphine (1928)..........5304 Springlake Way
Hall, Cary D., Jr. (1919)..............706 Fidelity Bldg.
Hall, Mrs. Edward, Jr. (1926)..........Joppa, Md.
Hall, Miss Rosabel E. (1928)..........2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
Hall, Dr. William S. (1922)..........215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Halsey, R. T. Haines (1929)...........St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
* Haman, B. Howard (1912)............Professional Bldg.
Hambleton, Mrs. F. S. (1907)...........Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
Hamilton, Mrs. S. Henry (1919)
(Grace Barrow Ditman)......... } 219 E. Biddle St.
Hamman, Mrs. Louis (1923)............4410 Norwood Rd., Guilford
Hammond, Edward (1923)..............140 W. Lanvale St.
Hammond, Edward Hopkins (1923).....Union Trust Bldg.
Hancock, James E. (1907)..............2122 St. Paul St.
Handley, Daniel T. (1927)............1331 Mt. Royal Ave.
Hanson, Aquilla Brown (1928)........206 Woodlawn Road., Roland Park
Hardinge, Harold, Jr. (1932)..........2450 Eutaw Pl.
Hardy, Mrs. Geo E. (Katherine
Coriell) (1929).................. } 518 Cathedral St.
Harlan, Henry D., LL. D. (1894)........Fidelity Building
Harlan, Mrs. Henry D. (1928).........9 W. Biddle St.
Harley, Chas. F. (1915)...............Title Building
Harper, George Houston (1921)........3405 Greenway
Harrington, Hon. Emerson C. (1916)...Cambridge, Md.
Harris, Miss Helen Nicholson (1928)..St. Paul Apts.
Harris, Norris (1927)..............
Harris, Mrs. Norris (1926)......... } 2906 Alameda Blvd.
Harris, W. Hall (1883)...............Title Building
Harris, Mrs. W. Hall (1919)...........11 East Chase St.
Harrison, George (1915)...............Cecil Apts.
Harrison, Mrs. George (1929)..........Cecil Apts.
Harrison, J. Edward (1915)............1714 Linden Ave.
Harrison, Mrs. John W. (1919)........c/o C. H. Medcalfe, Sudlersville, Md.
Harrison, Miss Rebecca (1919)........11 E. Chase St.
Hart, Robert S. (1923)................101 W. Monument St.
Hayden, Mrs. Lewis M. (1927)..........2010 Park Ave.
Haydon, F. Stansbury (1930).......
Haydon, Mrs. W. H. (Ellen Page)
(1930) .... } Riderwood, Md.
Hayes, Robert F., Jr. (1923)............3526 Roland Ave.
Hayward, F. Sidney (1897).............Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
Helfenstein, Rev. Edward T. (1920)....409 N. Charles St.

Hemphill, Mrs. James M. (1926).......Elkridge, Md.
Henderson, Charles F. (1919)..........Continental Trust Bldg.
Henderson, Mrs. Louisa P. (1919)......Cumberland, Md.
Henderson, Newton R. (1925)..........4018 Bateman Ave.
Henry, Daniel M. (1923)...............Easton, Maryland
Henry, Mrs. M. Lynn (1928)...........Linthicum Heights, Md.
Henry, Mrs. Roberta B. (1914).........“Myrtle Grove,” Easton, Md.
Herring, Thomas R. (1919)............10 South St.
Hewes, M. Warner (1922)..............2315 Maryland Ave.
Hickman, Edward L. (1924)............Cedarcroft, Baltimore
Hicks, T. Russell (1929)..............106 W. Madison St.
Hilken, H. G. (1889)..................4 Bishop's Road, Guilford
Hill, John Philip (1899)..............937 Calvert Bldg.
Hines, Rev. Charles J. (1922)..........27 S. Ellwood Ave.
Hinkley, John (1900)..................215 N. Charles St.
Hisky, John Guido (1925).............Catonsville, Md.
Hisky, Thos. Foley (1888)............Maple Ave., Catonsville
Hitchcock, Ella Sprague (1919)......219 City Hall
* Hodgdon, Mrs. Alexander L. (1915)...Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
Hodson, Eugene W. (1916).............Care of Thomas & Thompson
Hoff, Mrs. Violet B. (1924)............307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
Hogan, Dr. John F. (1929)............7 East Preston St.
Holdcraft, Mehrling (1930)...........204 N. Payson St.
Holland, Mrs. William W. (1929).....4713 Roland Ave.
Hollander, Jacob H., Ph. D. (1895).....1802 Eutaw Place
Hollingsworth, Miss Mattie Ellen (1929)..........................1517 Mt. Royal Ave.
Holloway, Mrs. R. Ross (1918)........Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
Hollyday, Miss Caroline R. (1926)....Winona Apts.
Hollyday, Henry (1929)............
Hollyday, Richard C. (1929)........Easton, Md.
Homer, Mrs. Jane Abell (1909)........Riderwood, Md.
Hooff, Miss Mary Stabler (1922)......1205 Linden Ave.
Hoopes, Dr. Fannie E. (1927)..........Homewood Apts.
Hopkins, Mrs. Eugene (1932)..........Temple Court Apts.
Hopkins, Henry Powell (1933).........11 E. Mulberry St.
Hopkins, John Howard (1911).........328 Montgomery Ave., Laurel, Md.
Hopkins, Mrs. Mabel Ford (1924)......2 Wyndhurst Ave.
Hopper, Charles Cox (1930)............1405 John St.
Houck, Mrs. H. E. (Nellie White) (1930)..........................Whitefield Road
Hough, Miss Anne Edmondson (1928)...212 Lambeth Rd., Guilford
Howard, Charles McHenry (1902).....901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Charles Morris (1907)........1010 Munsey Bldg.
Howard, Mrs. Chas. Morris (1921)....1205 St. Paul St.
Howard, J. Spence (1922)..............20 E. Lexington St.
Howard, John D. (1917)...............209 W. Monument St.

Howard, Miss Julia McHenry (1927)	901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Miss May (1927)	
Howard, Wm. Ross (1916)	343 N. Calvert St.
Howell, William R., Ph. D. (1929)	402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Hubbard, Thomas F. (1928)	3324 Ellerslie Ave.
Hubner, William R. (1920)	Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Hughes, Thomas (1886)	1018 Cathedral St.
Hungerford, Arthur F. (1925)	809 N. Charles St.
Hutchins, Miss Katherine K. (1928)	142 W. Lanvale St.
Hyde, Enoch Pratt (1906)	Washington Apartments
Hynson, George W. (1925)	U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.
Iglehart, Mrs. C. Iredell (1927)	914 N. Charles St.
Iglehart, Iredell W. (1916)	17 South St.
Iglehart, James D., M. D. (1893)	211 W. Lanvale St.
Iglehart, Miss M. Luckett (1931)	218 Laurens St.
Ijams, Mrs. George W. (1913)	313 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Ingle, William (1909)	1710 Park Ave.
Jackson, Mrs. George S. (1910)	Garrison, Md.
Jacobs, Mrs. Henry Barton (1916)	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M. D. (1903)	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
James, Norman (1903)	300 Goodwood Gardens, R. P.
Janney, Stuart S. (1924)	1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Jencks, Mrs. Francis M. (1924)	1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
Jenkins, M. Ernest (1924)	Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
Johnson, Mrs. Edward M. (1924)	843 University Pkwy.
Johnston, Mrs. Lola E. (1929)	105 Charlcote Rd.
Johnstone, Miss Emma E. (1910)	Greenway Apts.
Jones, Arthur Lafayette (1911)	1516 Bolton St.
Jones, Dr. Elisha (1902)	25 Penna Ave., Towson, Md.
Jones, Miss Ruth (1932)	
Joyce, Temple N. (1927)	Joyce Sta., Md.
Judik, Mrs. J. Henry (1918)	3906 St. Paul St.
Keating, Mrs. Arthur B. (1932) (Louise Ogle Beall)	Latrobe Apartments
Keech, Mrs. Carolina Pagon (1924)	203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Keech, Edw. P., Jr. (1909)	900-901 Maryland Trust Building
Kelly, Howard A., M. D. (1919)	1418 Eutaw Place.
* Kennedy, Thomas W. (1928)	1934 Mt. Royal Terrace
Kepler, Mrs. Irvin T. (1929)	240 E. Main St., Elkton, Md.
Keys, Miss Jane G. (1905)	208 E. Lanvale St.
Keyser, H. Irvine, 2nd (1928)	4103 St. Paul Street
Keyser, W. Irvine (1917)	Stevenson, Md.
Keyser, William, Jr. (1925)	Keyser Building
* Kilpatrick, Mrs. Rebecca H. (1917)	1027 St. Paul St.
* Kirk, Henry C. (1908)	Roland Park Apts.

Kirby, Jack Ignatius Carroll (1932)	Mt. Washington
Kirkman, Walter N. (1927)	Rolling Road, Catonsville
Knapp, Charles H. (1916)	1418 Fidelity Building.
Knox, J. H. Mason, Jr., M. D. (1909)	211 Wendover Road, Guilford
Koppelman, Walter (1927)	105 W. 29th St.

Lamblé, Mrs. Wm. E. (1932) (Anna Rittenhouse)	803 W. University Pkwy.
Lanahan, Mrs. William Wallace (Eleanor Williams) (1929)	Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
Lankford, H. Fillmore (1893)	Princess Anne, Md.
Latrobe, Ferdinand C. (1932)	Frederick, Md.
Leach, Miss Mary Clara (1924)	4014 Edmondson Ave.
Leakin, Margaret Dobbin (1920)	Lake Roland, Md.
Leakin, Miss Susan Dobbin (1923)	103 W. Monument St.
Lee, H. H. M. (1923)	1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
Lee, Mrs. J. Henry (1927)	9 East Read St.
Lee, John L. G. (1916)	511 Calvert Building
Lee, Richard Laws (1896)	2843 N. Calvert St.
Legg, John C., Jr. (1916)	110 E. Redwood St.
Lehmayer, Martin (1927)	Fidelity Building
Leidy, Mrs. C. Fontaine-Maury (Margaret) (1929)	"Hampton," Towson, Md.
Levis, Miss Anna G. (1925)	Guilford Manor Apts.
Levy, Oscar G. (1928)	423 N. Fulton Ave.
Levy, William B. (1909)	Fidelity Building
Lilburn, Mrs. A. E. T. (1926)	1118 N. Calvert St.
* Linthicum, J. Charles (1905)	20 E. Lexington St.
Linville, Charles H. (1918)	4003 Keswick Rd.
Littig, Mrs. John M. (1919)	Cambridge Apartments
Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Howard (1928)	11 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Lockard, G. Carroll, M. D. (1919)	2925 N. Charles St.
Lockard, Mrs. G. Carroll (1930)	2925 N. Charles St.
Long, Mrs. Breckenridge (1931)	Laurel, Md.
Long, Col. John D. (1931)	Garden Apts.
Lord, Mrs. J. Walter (1923)	44 Roland Court
Lord, Mrs. J. Williams (1919)	1011 N. Charles St.
Lowndes, W. Bladen (1921)	Fidelity Trust Company
Lyon, Miss Grace (1923)	223 Wendover Rd.

McCardell, Lee (1929)	10 Longwood Rd.
McCeney, George P. (1929)	110 E. Lexington St.
McCleave, R. Hugh (1928)	Cumberland, Maryland
McColgan, Charles C. (1916)	2710 N. Calvert St.
McColgan, Edward (1921)	200 N. Buchwood Ave.
McCormick, Roberdeau A. (1914)	McCormick Block
McCormick-Goodhart, Leander (1928)	"Langley Park," Silver Spring, Md.
McCosh, Marshall K. (1930)	Bond Avenue, Reistertown, Md.

McCullogh, Mrs. Duncan (1932)	Glencoe, Md.
MacGill, Richard G., Jr. (1891)	Atholton, Md.
Machen, Arthur W. (1917)	1109 Calvert Bldg.
McHenry, John (1929)	Owings Mills, Md.
McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917)	908 St. Paul St.
Mackall, R. McGill (1928)	2423 N. Forest Park Ave.
Macklin, Mrs. Charles F. (1925)	Ilchester, Md.
McKim, S. S. (1902)	Savings Bank of Baltimore
McLanahan, Mrs. Austin (Romaine LeMoyne) (1931)	Greenspring & Woodlawn Aves.
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919)	Hotel Stafford
McWilliams, Miss Mary Mathews (1929)	1732 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, James M., D. D. (1919)	132 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929)	
Mallonee, Capt. Richard Carvell (1931)	6th Field Artillery, Fort Hoyle, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911)	1820 Eutaw Place
Manning, James R. (1928)	Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Marburg, Miss Amelia (1919)	6 E. Eager St.
Marburg, Theodore (1931)	14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Marbury, William L. (1887)	700 Maryland Trust Building
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915)	307 W. Lanvale
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923)	Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Telfair Wilson (1923)	1115 St. Paul St.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919)	Severn Apts.
Marshall, Thomas B. (1928)	850 University Pkwy.
Marston, James G., M. D. (1932)	516 Cathedral St.
Marye, William B. (1911)	207 E. Preston St.
Mason, Mrs. S. Blount (1930)	Allston Apartments
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925)	105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mather, Dr. Irvine F. (1929)	708 Lennox St.
Mather, L. B. (1922)	315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)	Johns Hopkins University
Matthews, Mrs. Henry T. (1927)	1302 St. Paul Street
Matthews, J. Marsh (1926)	Fidelity Building
Maynadier, Thomas Murray (1919)	Walbert Apts.
Mayo, Dr. R. W. B. (1927)	9 St. Martins Rd.
Meares, Rev. Armand DeRosset (1932)	4200 Penhurst Ave.
Mears, Mrs. Adelbert Warren (1930)	3102 Hilton St.
Mencken, August (1928)	1524 Hollins Street
Meyer, Mrs. Robert B. (1924)	3047 Brighton St.
Mickle, Mrs. Marbury (1923)	The Sherwood Hotel
Miles, Dr. L. Wardlaw (1931)	506 Woodlawn Rd.
Milholland, Francis X. (1925)	B. & O. Building
Miller, Miss Anna Irene (1930)	2426 Eutaw Place
Miller, Charles R. (1916)	2200 Roslyn Ave.

Miller, Edgar G., Jr. (1916)...........808 Fidelity Building
Miller, Paul H. (1918)................808 Fidelity Building
Miller, Mrs. Warren D. (1924)......160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
Miller, Mrs. William E. (1922)........7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park
* Milligan, John J. (1916).............603 N. Charles St.
Mintz, Julius (1924)..................400 Equitable Building
Mitchell, Mrs. Robert L. (1921).......2112 Maryland Ave.
Moore, Miss Emily Elizabeth (1927)...North East, Md.
Morgan, Zachariah R., M. D. (1931)....708 Reservoir St.
Mosher, Mrs. Frederick I. (1921)......Hopkins Apts.
Mullin, Miss Elizabeth Lester (1916)..1501 Park Ave.
Murdock, Miss Mildred Laws (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
Murray, Miss Charlotte (1927)........21 E. Eager St.
Murray, Daniel M. (1902).............Elk Ridge, Md.
Murray, James S. (1919)..............4411 Greenway, Guilford
Murray, John Donaldson, M.D. (1921)..106 E. Madison St.
Murray, Miss Mercedes M. (1926)......1309 W. 42nd St.
Myers, Willis E. (1911)...............10 E. Fayette St.
Mylander, Walter C. (1923).........Morris Building

Nathan, Melford (1926) ....Cambridge, Md.
Nelligan, John J. (1907)..............Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Nelson, J. Arthur (1921)..............227 St. Paul St.
Newcomer, Waldo (1902)..............105 W. Monument St.
Nichols, Firmadge King, M. D. (1929). 4018 Liberty Heights Ave.
Nicolai, Charles D. (1916)...........3604 Copley Rd.
* Nicolai, Miss Charlotte (1923)......The Sherwood
Nimmo, Mrs. Nannie Ball (1920)......3207 N. Calvert St.
Nolting, William G. (1919)............11 E. Chase St.
*Norman, Wm. W. (1925)..............Greenway Apts.
Norris, Miss Mabel G. (1923).........3021 Gwynns Falls Pkwy.
Norris, Walter B. (1924)..............Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
Norwood, Frank C. (1921).............Frederick, Md.
Nyburg, Sidney L. (1921)..............1504 Citizens National Bank Building

Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914).............Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
Odell, Walter George (1910)..........3021 W. North Ave.
Odell, Walter G., Jr. (1922)...........501 Title Building, Annex
Offutt, T. Scott (1908)................Towson, Md.
Old, Francis E., Jr. (1931).............755 Cator Ave.
Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919).........The Latrobe
Olivier, Stuart (1913).................Standard Oil Building
Olson, Mrs. Albert F. (1925)..........3925 Cedar Ave., Roland Park
Oppenheimer, Reuben (1924)...........626 Equitable Building
Orndorff, James Ridgely (1929)........5703 Berkley Ave., Mt. Washington
Osborne, Miss Inez H. (1917).........Havre de Grace, Md.
Owens, Albert S. J. (1914).............Court House

Owens, Edward B., Jr. (1927)	420 Cedarcroft Road
Owings, Dr. Edward R. (1926)	1733 Linden Ave.
Paca, John P., Jr. (1931)	Title Bldg.
Page, Charles Greenleaf (1931)	Calvert Court Apts.
Page, Henry Littleton (1931)	Calvert Court Apts.
Page, Wm. C. (1912)	Calvert Bank
Pagon, Robinson C. (1921)	209 Ridgewood Road
Parke, Francis Neal (1910)	Westminster, Md.
Parker, Cecil J. (1930)	5804 Clear Spring Road
Parker, Mrs. Geo. E., Jr. (1927)	224 Northway
Parker, Sumner A. (1924)	913 St. Paul St.
Parkhurst, Harry E. (1924)	Gunther Building
Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922)	11 W. Saratoga St.
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908)	144 W. Lanvale St.
Parran, Dalrymple (1926)	1708 N. Calvert St.
Passano, Edward B. (1916)	York Road and Susquehanna Ave.
Patton, Mrs. James H. (1913)	622 W. University Parkway
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909)	Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.
Paul, John Gilman D'Arcy (1927)	Blythewood Road, Roland Park
* Pennington, Dr. Clapham (1917)	Plaza Apts.
Pennington, Mrs. Lee Roberts (1932)	16 Taylor St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Perine, Mrs. George Corbin (1916)	1124 Cathedral St.
Perine, Washington (1917)	607 Cathedral St.
Peter, Robert B. (1916)	Rockville, Md.
Pitts, Miss Mary B. (1927)	822 West 40th Street
Pitts, Tilghman G. (1924)	129 E. Redwood St.
Pleasants, J. Hall, M. D. (1898)	201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
Poe, Edgar Allan (1929)	U. S. F. & G. Building
Pollitt, L. Irving (1916)	1715 Park Place
Porter, Miss Bessie (1926)	Latrobe Apts.
Porter, Frank Gibson, D. D. (1926)	3609 Grantley Rd.
Post, A. H. S. (1916)	Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
Powell, Henry Fletcher (1923)	309 W. Lanvale St.
Powell, Mrs. William M. (1922)	Canterbury Hall
Power, J. Leonard (1928)	Roland Park Apts.
Preston, Alexander (1922)	Munsey Building
Preston, Mrs. Geo. H. (1931)	4420 Roland Ave.
Preston, James H. (1898)	916 Munsey Building
Price, Mrs. Juliet Hammond (1924)	16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
* Purdum, Bradley K. (1902)	5401 Harford Ave.
Purdum, Mrs. B. K. (1923)	
Purdum, Frank C. (1922)	Hamilton, Md.
Radcliffe, George L., Ph. D. (1908)	Fidelity Building
Radcliffe, J. Sewell (1926)	Lloyd's P. O., Md.
Ramey, Mrs. Mary E. W. (1922)	9 E. Franklin St.

Randall, Blanchard (1902)	200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Randall, Mrs. Blanchard (1919)	8 W. Mt. Vernon Place
Randall, Daniel R. (1917)	712 Keyser Bldg.
Ray, Enos (1922)	Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
Reeder, Charles M. (1927)	30 E. Preston St.
Reeder, Mrs. J. Dawson (1927)	30 East Preston St.
Reese, Henry F. (1922)	3300 Liberty Heights Ave.
* Reese, John S. (1930)	125 W. Lanvale St.
Remington, Stanley G. (1920)	347 N. Charles St.
Requardt, John M. (1926)	101 Wendover Rd.
Requardt, Mrs. John M. (1926)	
Revell, Edward J. W. (1916)	1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
Rhode, W. Allen (1931)	Catonsville, Md.
Rianhard, Thomas McM. (1929)	1008 Winding Way, Poplar Hill, Roland Park
Rich, Edward N. (1916)	Union Trust Building
Rich, Mrs. Edward L. (1926)	Catonsville, Md.
Richardson, Mrs. Hester D. (1901)	2127 N. Charles St.
Ricker, Mrs. Roger R. (1927)	3011 Wayne Ave.
Ridgely, Miss Eliza (1893)	825 Park Ave.
Ridgely, John, Jr. (1916)	Towson, Md.
Rieman, Mrs. Charles Ellet (1909)	10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
Rieman, Charles Ellet (1898)	10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
Rigger, William L. (1925)	920 University Pkwy.
Riggs, Clinton L. (1907)	606 Cathedral St.
Riggs, E. Francis (1922)	Route No. 1, Hyattsville, Md.
Riggs, Laurie H. (1924)	Fidelity Building
Riggs, Lawrason (1894)	632 Equitable Building
Ritchie, Albert C. (1904)	Annapolis, Md.
Robertson, Geo. S. (1921)	Park Bank Building
Robertson, Mrs. Wm. Hanson (1924)	"Chenar Farm," Easton, Md.
Robinson, J. Ben, D. D. S. (1928)	Medical Arts Bldg.
Robinson, Mrs. Harry Lyon, Jr. (1928)	Medora Rd., Linthicum Hghts.. Md.
Robinson, Ralph (1894)	Maryland Trust Bldg.
Rogers, Mrs. Wm. F. (1927)	5608 Stonington Ave., Howard Park
Rohrer, C. W. G., M. D. (1910)	2814 Ailsa Ave.
Rollins, Thornton (1911)	746 W. Fayette St.
Rose, Douglas H. (1898)	10 South St.
Rouse, John G. (1928)	Maryland Casualty Company Cedar Ave. and 40th St.
Rouzer, E. McClure (1920)	Calvert Bldg.
Rowe, Miss Georgia M. (1925)	2321 N. Calvert St.
Rowland, Samuel C. (1923)	Calvert Bldg.
Rumsey, Charles L., M. D. (1919)	812 Park Ave.
* Ryan, William P. (1915)	1825 E. Baltimore St.
Sadtler, Miss Florence P. (1925)	2605 N. Charles St.
Sanford, John L. (1916)	2729 N. Charles St.

Sanner, Frank Furst (1931) .... Ambassador Apts.
Sauerwein, E. Allan, Jr. (1924) .... 1303 Lexington Building
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Scarborough, Katherine (1931) .... Preston Apts.
Schoenfield, Mrs. Frederick (1928) (Virginia Berkley Bowie) ... Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Scott, Mrs. William Dodds (1929) (Katherine Fairfax Kimberly) ... 3908 Hadley Square
Scully, Mrs. Lela Orme (1920) .... Baden, Maryland
Seeman, Frederick C. (1919) .... 110 Hopkins Place
Sellers, Miss Annabel (1919) .... 801 N. Arlington Ave.
Sellman, Miss Lucinda M. (1919) ...... 1402 Linden Ave.
Semmes, Miss Frances C. (1929) .... 222 W. Lanvale St.
Semmes, John E. Jr. (1916) .... Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Semmes, Raphael (1923) .... 225 N. Holliday St.
Shackelford, Wm. T. (1926) .... 1307 Park Ave.
Shamer, Maurice Emory (1924) .... 3300 W. North Ave.
Shaw, John K., Jr. (1927) .... Eccleston Station, Md.
Sherwood, Watson E. (1931) .... 2818 St. Paul St.
Shipley, George (1924) .... The Cecil
Shipley, Issao N. (1926) .... Frederick, Md.
Shipley, Larkin A. (1927) .... 2101 Elsinor Ave.
Shipley, Mrs. Marvin R. (1927) .... Harman's, Md.
Shoemaker, Mrs. Edward (1919) .... 1031 N. Calvert St.
Showacre, Mrs. Elizabeth B. (1932) .... 4105 Liberty Hghts Ave.
Shriner, F. Earle (1924) .... 1001 St. Paul St.
Shriver, Alfred Jenkins (1921) .... University Club.
Shure, Austin F. (1932) .... 2107 Elsinor Ave.
Sill, Mrs. Howard (1928) .... 206 E. Preston St.
Sioussat, Mrs. Annie Leakin (1891) .... 1000 N. Charles St.
Skeen, John H. (1927) .... First National Bank Bldg.
* Skilling, Wm. Quail, M. D. (1928) .... Lonaconing, Md.
Skinner, M. E. (1897) .... 1103 Fidelity Bldg.
Skirven, Percy G. (1914) .... 2738 Reisterstown Rd.
Sloan, Miss Anne M. (1924) .... Church St., Lonaconing, Md.
Slocum, Mrs. Geo. Washington (1925) .. 1208 N. Calvert St.
Smith, Carrie W., M. D. (1931) ...... Montrose School for Girls, Reistertown, Md.
Smith, Mrs. Chester M. (1923) .... 58 W. Biddle St.
Smith, Mrs. Henry Edmond (1923) ...... 1500 Park Ave.
Smith, Henry Lee, M. D. (1931) .... 4313 St. Paul St.
Smith, Mrs. James S. (1928) .... Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
Smith, Miss Margaret M. (1919) .... 1329 Park Ave.
Smith, Thomas Marshall (1919) ...... Mercantile Trust Co.
Smyth, Joseph P. (1921) .... 712 Cathedral St.
Snow, Mrs. Henry (Maud Birnie Cary) (1925) .... 4824 Roland Avenue

SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1925) .... Court House, City.
SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917) .... 102 W. 39th St.
SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923) .... Rockville, Md.
SPEER, J. RAMSEY (1931) .... Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.
SPRIGG, JAS. CRESAP (1932) .... Allston Apts.
STAMP, MISS ADELE HAGNER (1929) ...... Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
STARR, EDWARD JAMES (1928) .... 2403 Chelsea Terrace
STAUB, JOHN T. (1924) .... Care United R. W. & Elec. Co., Court Square Bldg.
STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919) .... 604 Somerset Rd., Roland Park
STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917) .... c/o Miss Eleanor Rowland, Aberdeen, Md.
STEELE, MISS ROSA (1925) .... 11 East Chase St.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905) .... S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
STEINMULLER, THEODORE A. (1924) .... 221 E. Baltimore St.
STEHMAN, MRS. CATHERINE BIBB (1933) .. 3333 N. Charles St.
STETTINIUS, MRS. WM. C. (1929) .... 500 Somerset Rd.
STEUART, MISS ABIGAIL KERR (1930) ..... 4301 Roland Ave.
STEUART, JAMES E. (1919) .... Title Building
STEUART, LAMAR HOLLYDAY (1928) ...... 1311 John Street
STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919) .... Preston Apartments
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STEWART, DAVID (1886) .... 1005 N. Charles St.
STICK, MRS. GORDON M. F. (ANNA HOWARD FITCHETT) (1930) .... Glen Arm, Maryland
STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. (1922) .... Sacred Heart Church, Mt. Washington
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917) .... Ten Hills, Md.
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STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919) .... 1430 Linden Ave.
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SWEENY, MRS. LOUIS F. .... 2813 St. Paul St.
SYKES, GUY (1929) .... Ellicott City, Md.
SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924) .... 1407 Philpot St.

Tabler, Dr. H. E. (1926) .... Box 2, Hancock, Md.
Talbot, Mrs. Henry Paul (1929) .... Homewood Apts.
Talbot, Mrs. Bertha C. Hall (1913) .... Rockville, Md.
Taylor, Mrs. Clarence M. (1930) ...... Linthicum Heights
Thirlkeld, Rev. L. A. (1918) .... 3709 W. Hayward Ave.
* Thom, DeCourcy W. (1884) .... 405 Maryland Trust Building
Thom, Mrs. Mary W. (1919) .... 105 Wendover Rd., Guilford
Thom, Mrs. P. Lea (1902) .... 204 W. Lanvale St.
Thomas, Mrs. Catherine Bowie Clagett (1925) .... 2739 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, Douglas (1925) .... 2739 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, Mrs. Harvey C. (1914) .... 2110 Mt. Royal Terrace
Thomas, Edward M. (1928) .... 1123 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, John B., Jr. (1929) .... Baltimore and Light Sts.
Thomas, William S. (1915) .... 211 N. Calvert St.
Thompson, Arthur (1921) .... 109 Market Place
Thompson, H. Oliver (1895) .... Title Building
Thompson, R. Lea (1927) .... Earl Court Apartments
* Thomsen, John J. (1923) .... Severn Apartments
Tiffany, Herbert T. (1919) .... 132 W. Lafayette Ave.
Tilghman, Mrs. Charles H. (1931) ..... Gross Coate, Easton, Md.
Tilghman, J. Donnell (1928) .... Easton, Md.
* Tilghman, Oswald (1906) .... Easton, Md.
Todd, Mrs. John Talbot (1932) .... 8 Club Road
Tome, Peter E. (1919) .... Lutherville, Md.
Treide, Henry E. (1922) .... 4201 St. Paul St.
Trippe, Andrew Noel (1924) .... 347 N. Charles St.
Trippe, James McC. (1918) .... 1602 Bolton St.
Trippe, Richard (1917) .... First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Trundle, Mrs. Wilson Burns (1914) .... 2414 Madison Ave.
Tubman, Mrs. Samuel A. (1921) .... Hopkins Apartments
Tucker, Mrs. Clarence A. (1922) .... Sudbrook Park
Turnbull, Miss Anne Graeme (1919) .. 1623 Park Ave.
Turner, Howard (1916) .... Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
Turner, Mrs. J. Franklin (1926) .... Cecil Apartments
Tyson, A. M. (1895) .... 207 N. Calvert St.
Tyson, Malcolm Vanvechten (1924) .... 251 W. Preston St.

University of Maryland .... College Park, Md.
Urie, John D. (1924) .... Chestertown, Md.

Valentine, Miss Katherine (1928) ..... 1120 N. Calvert St.
Van Bibber, Miss Lena Chew (1923) .... 129 W. North Ave.
Van Hollen, Donald B. (1925) .... Cedarcroft & Hillen Rd., Cedarcroft
Vest, Dr. Cecil W. (1923) .... 1014 St. Paul St.
Vickers, Mrs. Robert (1923) .... Hopkins Apts.
Vickery, Stephen G. (1925) .... Earl Court Apts.

Veitch, Dr. Fletcher P. (1926)	College Park, Md.
Veitch, Mrs. Laura B. (1926)	
Von der Horst, Miss Louise (1928)	747 W. North Ave.
Walker, Owen (1926)	Arlington Ave., Relay, Md.
Wallace, Chas. C. (1915)	804 Union Trust Building
Warfield, Edwin, Jr. (1914)	"Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
Warfield, Harry Ridgley (1927)	3 Somerset Road, Roland Park
Waters, Francis E. (1909)	Mercantile Bldg.
Waters, J. Seymour T. (1902)	601 Calvert Building
Waters, Miss Mary E. (1916)	Ambassador Apts.
Watts, Mrs. John A. (1922)	Odenton, Md.
Webb, Miss Celeste (1930)	9 Wendover Rd.
* Webb, Mrs. Oscar E. (1923)	Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Md.
Webb-Peploe, Mrs. Laura Hammond (1922)	3927 Canterbury Rd.
Webber, Charles R. (1920)	B. and O. Building
Weedon, Miss L. A. (1927)	1306 W. Lexington St.
Welch, William H., M. D. (1932)	807 St. Paul St.
Welsh, Mrs. Robert A. (1916)	Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
Wetherall, Wm. G. (1924)	317 W. Preston St.
Whedbee, James S. (1927)	Jenkins, Whedbee & Poe.
Wheeler, Joseph L. (1927)	Enoch Pratt Free Library
White, Charles Hoover (1923)	Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
White, Mrs. George Howard, Jr. (1920)	917 St. Paul St.
White, Kenneth Scott (1928)	4008½ Roland Ave.
White, Theophilus (1925)	5502 Roland Ave.
Whitely, Mrs. James G. (1931)	223 W. Lanvale St.
Whitridge, Morris (1890)	10 South St.
Whitridge, William (1919)	Garrett Bldg.
Whitridge, William H. (1886)	604 Cathedral St.
* Whitridge, Mrs. Wm. H. (1911)	604 Cathedral St.
Wickes, Col. Joseph L. (1923)	c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building
Wickes, Mrs. Walter (1928)	Brooklandville Post Office, Green Spring Valley, Md.
Wickes, Walter (1928)	
Wiegand, Henry H. (1923)	222 Roland Ave.
Wild, Mrs. Michael B. (1922)	928 Cathedral St.
Wilkinson, A. L., M. D. (1923)	Raspeburg, Baltimore Co., Md.
Wilkinson, Charles M. (1933)	638 W. North Ave.
Willard, Daniel (1913)	B. & O. Building
Willard, Miss Jessie C. (1931)	3907 Greenway
Williams, C. T. (1921)	Fidelity Building
Williams, E. A. (1920)	P. O. Box 1023, Baltimore
Williams, Miss Elizabeth Chew (1916)	108 W. 39th St.
Williams, Miss Elsie M. (1925)	Waterbury, Md.
Williams, George Weems (1919)	Blythewood Road, Roland Park

Williams, R. Lancaster (1919).........Stevenson, Md.
Williams, Roger B. (1928)..............3209 N. Charles Street
* Williams, Stevenson A. (1914).......Belair, Md.
Williamson, R. E. Lee (1918)..........616 W. University Pkwy.
Willis, Wm. Nicholas (1923)..........Delmar, Del.
Willson, Mrs. Notley (1917) (Mary R. Camp) } Rock Hall, Md.
Wilson, Mrs. Edward C. (1920).........Bellona Ave., Govans
Wilson, Mrs. J. Appleton (1919).......1013 St. Paul St.
Wilson, Mrs. Letitia Pennell (1917)...1316 Eutaw Pl.
Wilson, Miss Virginia A. (1926)........1013 St. Paul St.
Wilson, Mrs. William T. (1898).......Care of Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Winchester, Marshall (1902)..........21 W. Chase St.
Winder, Edward Lloyd (1927)..........110 E. Lombard St.
Winebrenner, D. Charles (1933).......Frederick, Md.
Winebrenner, David C., 3rd (1926)......Frederick, Md.
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Wood, Mrs. Frederick Wm. (1926)... } 2429 Keyworth Ave.
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Worthington, Ellicott H. (1917).......1531 Bolton St.
Wright, Philemon K. (1929)...........Easton, Md.
Wright, W. H. DeCoursey (1921)......800 Cathedral St.
Wroth, Peregrine, Jr., M. D. (1921).....Hagerstown, Md.

Young, Andrew J., Jr. (1916)...........814 Fidelity Building
*Young, Mrs. Sarah J. Gorsuch (1917)..214 Chancery Rd., Guilford

Zell, Mrs. Harry S., Jr. (1924).........1800 N. Charles St.
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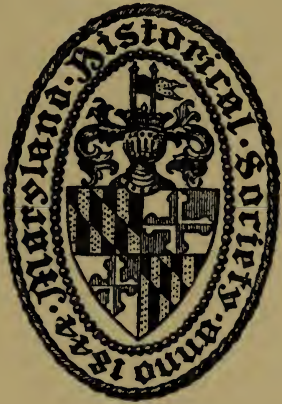
MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The publication of the fiftieth volume of such a series is a matter of more than passing interest and should be a subject of gratulation to the citizens of the State at large, as it is an honor to the Maryland Historical Society, which has every reason to be proud of its stewardship of our State's invaluable archives.

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A MARYLAND GOVERNOR WHO NEVER GOVERNED.

By B. Howell Griswold, Jr.*

Alike above the sun-lit shelves of this library, and below in its dusty vaults, there lies hidden away, many a romantic tale imprisoned in a single sentence of some ancient document, or some dry-as-dust history.

I wonder, sometimes, when the lights are out, if the little people of these romantic tales do not crawl out of their prison sentences, to relate to each other their experiences on earth, and to explain as they do in the old soldiers' homes, why their names and the incidents of their lives are not writ larger on the pages of history.

If they do not, then their only chance of rescue from oblivion lies in the microscopic or romantic eye of some dilletante, who sometimes sees an illuminated manuscript where the historian sees only black ink.

From the standpoint of historical value, such incidents are perhaps rightly regarded by the historian as of little significance, or worthy of only the passing notice of one whose wealth of material too often overwhelms his power of choice.

If however, historians must confine themselves to a "kingdom for a stage, princes to act, and monarchs to behold"; if histories make men wise," and that is the sole motive of history, there is an end to such nonsense as romance.

And yet, if true tales of the past delight the mind, and fancy as well as reason plays its part in a well-balanced personality, then we must remember that much is lost to us in too sedate a history, for in the past we have had too many dull Kings, colorless Princes and uninteresting monarchs.

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* Read before the Society.

* * * * * *

Let those of us who are young enough, or old enough, to be romantic, gather in Boccacio's garden occassionally, and make merry with tales of the past—tales of a more modest aspect, perhaps tales that bear a more genuine seal of truth.

If you will pull your chairs a little closer, one such tale I shall tell you tonight, and perhaps the best way is to tell it all or most of it at once. This is the story:

* * * * * *

There was once appointed by a King of England to be Governor of Maryland a man who was reputed to be the illegitimate son of Shakespeare. He was a poet who succeeded Ben Jonson as Poet Laureate of England. He was a soldier knighted for bravery on the field of battle. He was a friend of Kings and Princes and an intimate of an unhappy Queen of England. He was a courtier " possessed of a pleasing address, a handsome person, of buoyant spirits and ready wit." He was a playwright (the most popular of his day) who first introduced the word " opera " to the English language, and scenery and women to the English stage. And last, but not least, he was a prisoner whose life was saved by the poet Milton, and a poet who in turn saved the life of the prisoner Milton.

All that remains of this colorful personality now lies buried in the Poet's corner, Westminister Abbey. Over his tomb is the inscription (borrowed from that of his neighbor in death, and his predecessor in life):

" O rare Sir William Davenant! "

* * * * * *

In general reading, having crossed the trail of the story of Davenant's connection with Maryland, I applied—as is customary with all intelligent people who have such inquiries in mind, to my friend, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, who produced from the old Calvert papers, a pamphlet " Printed in the Yeare

1653" entitled: "The Lord Baltemore's Case Concerning the Province of Maryland" giving "certaine Reasons of State" why Parliament should not impeach his rights. In this document, "Lord Baltemore" presents evidence of his adherence, not to the crown but to the Commonwealth.

Incidentally his brief further refers to the area of our now sovereign State as "so remote and wild a place as Mariland" (sic) and impolitely to its then inhabitants as "such necessitous, factious people as usually new Plantations consist of for the most parte."

How different this is from the courteous and inviting language of Lord Baltimore's first prospectus and bid for adventurers issued some nineteen years before, in which he sets forth "how Englishmen may become Angels, the King's Dominions be extended, and the adventurers attain Land and Gear; together with other advantages of that "Sweet Land."

But today, even bankers have learned the difference between a prospectus and a retrospectus.

All of this is in passing. The portion of the document that interests us tonight is annexed as a fitting climax to Lord Baltimore's brief; it is entitled: "A true Copy of a Commission from the Late King's eldest Sonne, to *Mr.* William Davenant" to dispossess Lord Baltimore of "the said Province because of his adherence to the Commonwealth."

One notes from the document the scrupulous care with which Lord Baltimore's lawyers follow the custom of the times, and refer to the heir to the throne as "the late King's eldest Sonne" and to our "Governor" as "Mr." Wm. Davenant—not *Sir* William Davenant.

The copy of the Commission so submitted with the brief is asserted to be "a true Copy * * * the original whereof remains with the Councel of State."

Terms of Commission.

The Commission to Davenant sets forth that "whereas Lord Baltemore * * * doth visibly adhere to the Rebells of England, and admits all kinde of schismatics and sectaries and other ill-affected persons to the said Plantations (of Maryland)" etc., etc., "know ye therefore that we, reposing speciall trust and confidence in the courage, loyalty and affection to Us of you Sir Wm. Davenant, do appoint you our Lieutenant Governor of the said Province or Plantations of Maryland, with all the Forts, Castles, Plantations, Ports and other Strengths thereunto belonging."

Then follows an interesting paragraph. This paragraph, as originally drafted, specifically denies any intent "to prejudice the rights of the Proprietary in the Soyle." But there is an insertion (on the side of the document) referred to by asterisk, which states emphatically: "This clause includes Soyle and all." Such a phrase sounds more royal-like than lawyer-like. The directness of the statement and the absence of the customary legal phraseology justifies the assumption that the insertion was actually made by or at the insistence of the indignant "late King's eldest Sonne."

The lawyers drafting the document evidently had in mind merely a military appointment. Not so Charles II. He meant the Commisson to Sir William Davenant to include "Soyle and all."

But before we enlarge upon the significance of this Commission, or mention Davenant's effort to assume the position of "Governor" of Maryland, it may be well to give a brief sketch of Sir William Davenant himself, and to recall the historic "stage setting" before which his little drama was played:

Who was Sir William Davenant?

"Sir William Davenant?—Who was he?" I hear rumblings in the darkness of your mind, tinged with the evening lamp of the dingy boarding school, or the cracked and dirty window of the university lecture room. "Who the Dickens was Sir William Davenant?" I hear you say—"I remember him vaguely."

Of course you do—"Lives of the Poets Laureate"—"Poets of the Restoration," etc., etc.

But what did he write? Quantities, my friends—vast quantities. Don't be discouraged, however. No one but Dr. Welch, or a professor of English at Johns Hopkins University could give you today Davenant's date right off the bat, for the later critics and Greenwich Village poets have pushed all reference to him out of nearly all modern literature save the Encyclopaedia Brittanica.

And yet he was quite a man. He was the son of a beautiful and well educated mother, and his father was—or ought to have been — John Davenant — a wealthy vintner of Oxford, who owned the Crown Inn—which, if my memory does not fail me, is still a point of delightful hospitality and old memories in Oxford town today.

The "father" was a man not merely of wealth, but apparently of some ability, for he became Mayor of Oxford. It is known that William Shakespeare, on his way from Stratford-on-Avon to London, frequently visited with the Davenants. He was evidently a close friend, for when young William Davenant was baptized at the Crown Inn on March 3rd, 1606, Shakespeare became his godfather.

There is a story connected with this, for young Davenant, with the levity unbecoming the son of a good mother, frequently told in later years to his boon companions, the following anecdote:

"Where are you running so fast?" said an Oxford dignitary one day to little Davenant, whom he met in the street, scampering along in breathless haste. "I am going to see Godfather Shakespeare," replied the boy. "Fie, fie!" rejoined the divine, "Why are you so superfluous? Have you not learned the third commandment?"

And Davenant would further observe that "it seemed to him that he writ with the very pen that Shakespeare wrote, and was contented enough to be thought his son."

However, the statement that he was the illegitimate son of Shakespeare is generally decried today. The Mid-Victorians did not like the idea, and in "The Lives of the Poets Laureate" the author brings forward as justifiable argument the fine character of the mother of Davenant, but adds, by way of further argument (delightfully Mid-Victorian), that the idea "jars with our well-grounded belief in the irreproachable character of our great national dramatist."

Young Davenant's first attempt at composition was an "Ode in Remembrance of Master William Shakespeare."

He was only fairly well educated. He attended the grammar school of his native parish, and in 1621 matriculated at Lincoln College. He did not however, obtain a degree. Wood who referred to him as "the sweet swan of Isis" said he obtained some knowledge of logic, and though he lacked in university learning, yet "he made as high and noble flights in the poetical faculty as fancy could advance without it."

On leaving the university, he became page to the famous Frances, Duchess of Richmond, a romantically mad creature, who aspired to an alliance with the King, then a widower. Having elevated herself by her own aspirations, she thereafter refused to eat at the table of a subject.

Later Davenant resided in the household of Sir Fulke-Greville, Lord Brooke, the poet and philosopher, and friend of Sir Philip Sidney. Lord Brooke, while Davenant was a member of his household, was stabbed to death by one of his servants. You will find that all through his life, this fellow Davenant was pursued by the spectacular—madness and murder, wars and prisons, captures and escapes.

After the death of Lord Brooke, Davenant was left without money or position, and set himself seriously to literary work. He became popular—the literary and fashionable man of his day, and was constantly about the Court. He wrote many poems of a miscellaneous character, but his real predilection was for the theatre.

After the death of Ben Jonson in 1637, Davenant's plays and poems constituted the background of his claim to the Poet Laureateship. The Queen interested herself in his appointment and he was made Poet Laureate of England. He continued to divert the Court and his friends with plays.

But the age was not destined to continue as one of poetry and plays. The struggle between the King and Commons was approaching a crisis, and Davenant, the courtier, naturally allied himself with the King's interest. He was evidently, even at this time, something more than a versifier and a man about the Courts, for he was accused in 1641 of sharing in a plot to induce the Army to desert Parliament. He sought safety in flight, and an order was issued for his arrest. He was brought back to London and released on bail. A second time he attempted to escape, and was captured again.

Eventually he managed to evade his gaolers, and joined his friends, Queen Henrietta Maria, the young Prince and their adherents in France, where he remained for several years.

As the King's affairs became more and more serious and menacing, Davenant dropped his pen, picked up the sword, returned to England and offered his services as a soldier. He proved himself to be a brave one, for in September 1643 he received the honor of knighthood for services at the siege of Gloucester.

But neither war, nor rumors of war, nor imprisonment, nor escapes, nor adventures with royalty could stop the flow of his facile pen. Everywhere and at all times he was writing—in the army—in prison—in exile—he poured out his wit, if not his soul, in plays or in verse. He was, too, a restless spirit and needed change, for after a somewhat brief war experience, he again returned to France. There we find him suddenly placing upon himself the badge of the Church of Rome, though he was not credited with any very serious convictions.

Shortly after his "conversion" his new-found religion must have been subjected to a pretty stiff test, for the Queen determined to send her advice to the King to purchase his safety by sacrificing the Church, and Davenant was selected for this delicate mission.

Charles I however, was not a man subject to such whimsies. It is recorded on this occasion that the "King was transported with so much passion and indignation that he gave him (Davenant) more reproachful terms and sharper reprehension than he did ever towards any other man, and forbade him to presume to come again into his presence," whereupon Davenant returned to France "exceedingly dejected and afflicted."

Upon his return to France, despite his duties to the family Court, Davenant's pen still continued to flow; but this outlet to his emotions could satisfy for a brief period only. Life in France became too inactive, and his earlier biographers say that in 1650 "he projected a plan for leading a body of workmen to Virginia, a scheme greatly encouraged by the Queen."

This is interesting, for it is at this point apparently, that we in Maryland became interested in him.

It is evident that his earlier biographers missed the significance of his voyage. Our present information indicates that if the copy of the Commission to Davenant now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society is correct, the adventure was something more important than that of an adventurer leading a body of workmen to Virginia. It becomes evident that he was on his way to Maryland (probably by way of Virginia) to carry out the warrant of his Prince and patron, and to assert his position as "Lieutenant-Governor" of Maryland.

* * * * *

Reasons for Davenant's Appointment.

And now having brought our "Governor" to this particular point, let us leave him on the high seas, while we examine into the causes that led to his appointment by Charles II, so far as we are able to interpret them with the information now before us.

The best approach, of course, is to sum up the conditions in England and Maryland at this time:

Davenant's commission reads: "Given at our Court in Jersey the $\frac{16}{6}$ day of February, $\frac{1650}{49}$, in the second Yeare of our Reigne."

For the purpose of comparison with other historic dates, we shall use February 16, 1650 as the date of the Commission of Charles II to Davenant.

Charles I had been beheaded January 1649. Cromwell had later marched from victory to victory in Ireland, and the future Charles II had retired to the Island of Jersey "which alone remained faithful to him of all his southern dominions." He was in negotiation with Scotland, urging the Scotch to a renewed effort to put a Scotch Stuart back on the throne of England, and to overthrow the Puritans who were then in command of the Commonwealth.

But the attention of the "eldest Sonne of the late King, Charles I" as the Puritans referred to him, or "King Charles II" as he was known to the royalists, was not centered alone upon the crown of England. This young King, 20 years of age, was attempting to meet at every possible point the efforts of the Puritans to destroy his power. His attention had been called to Virginia and Maryland, and to the conditions in the latter colony, and moved by what he had heard, he apparently determined to attempt to assist Governor Berkeley of Virginia who had recognized him as King, and to avenge himself for what he considered the disloyalty of Lord Baltimore.

It was worth his while to protect his loyal followers in Virginia and to control these two colonies, and for lack of a better tool perhaps, he determined to appoint and did appoint as "Lieutenant Governor" of Maryland, Sir William Davenant, his friend—an adventurous spirit and a soldier of fortune. Furthermore, he intended to make it worth while, for it was not to be merely Ports and Forts that his "Governor" was to command, but Davenant was to be entitled to "Soyle and all."

About this time Charles II completed his negotiations with the Scotch, landed on the shores of Scotland, was shortly thereafter defeated at Dunbar, and a year later overwhelmingly defeated at Worcester—September 3, 1651.

* * * * *

Lord Baltimore's Position.

Now let us turn to conditions in Colonial Maryland. At this time, the leader of any colony that did not belong, by virtue of the type of its people, to one party or another, must have been much put to it to determine which way to jump.

The Puritans of New England, of course, continuously sided with the Puritans in the mother country. Governor Berkeley of Virginia on the other hand, as has been indicated, was a royalist-Governor in fact and at heart, and attempted to support the Crown through all of its troubles.

Lord Baltimore, of course, was beset with difficulties. He had been a close friend of Charles I, had obtained his charter and his rights from him, had attempted to establish a religious sanctuary in Maryland, primarily for Roman Catholics, and held what was in those days a very advanced view—namely, the wisdom of separation of State and Church.

As we all know, the separation idea proved to be a satisfactory viewpoint only to the under-dog. When one controlled the government, it became one's religious duty to aid and support one's creed by the good old-fashioned method of excluding by law all other religions than one's own. When one was out of power it became obvious that it was cruel and brutal to attempt to influence or control by law one's liberty of conscience.

It is possible that the Lords Baltimore consistently adhered to this doctrine of separation of State and Church; but during the rapidly changing scenes in England, they must have appeared to the observant philosopher as somewhat "shifty" fellows who "ran with the hounds." All England knew that George Calvert, in his early days, when endeavoring to obtain his charter, had been befriended by Charles I, and in a letter to the King—August 19, 1629, he had stated that his object was "to enlarge your Majesty's empire in this part of the world."

His son, Cecilius, too, had proclaimed his loyalty, but later in the presentation of his "Case Concerning the Province of Maryland," Cecilius asserted his loyalty, not to the King, but to the Commonwealth, and added:

"It is notoriously known that, by his (Lord Baltimore's) expresse direction, his officers and the people there did adhere to the interest of the Commonwealth, when all other English Plantations (except New England) declared against the Parliament." He adds, as an argument persuasive to a Puritan Parliament, that he "had received their friends in time of their distresse."

So much for adherence to the Commonwealth. Perhaps we should also recall that some 65 years later, the then Lord Baltimore turned Protestant, and as a result the Proprietary government was restored to him.

But all this must seem blasphemous to Marylanders, and truth to tell, this view of the Lords Baltimore as "shifty" politicians does not do them justice. It overlooks, as has been indicated, what was perhaps their main purpose, namely, that Maryland was to be a "land of sanctuary" for men of all creeds. It is true that the idea of a "sanctuary" was not so broad in its scope as it would be today, for in the so-called famous "Act of Toleration" passed in 1649 (concerning which we boast not a little) the Act included in the list of those to be tolerated only such as "did not blaspheme God, or deny their Saviour, Jesus Christ, or deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of the said three Persons of the Trinity, or the Unity of the Godhead."

Those who did so deny were offenders under the Act, and offenders who should be rebuked by death and confiscation of property.

Those who spoke reproachfully of the Virgin Mary, or the Apostles were to forfeit five pounds (showng an interesting weighing of values); a second offense was punishable by forfeiture of ten pounds (or by public whipping and imprisonment); and a third offense by forfeiture of goods and banishment. Anyone who called the follower of another creed a reproachful name, such as Heretic, Idolator, Puritan, Papist, Jesuit, etc., was to be fined ten shillings.

Nor could the citizens of the free state profane the Sabbath day "by frequent swearing, drunkenness * * * disorderly recreation, or work that was not absolutely necessary."

Outside of these restrictions, one could do pretty much what one wanted in such matters in Maryland, for the Act says that "enforcing of the Conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequences," and provides that no one "professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be molested in his religion with the exceptions above noted."

* * * * *

Disloyal Acts of Lord Baltimore.

But we are departing from our text. What were the "acts of disloyalty" on the part of Lord Baltimore of which Charles II complained? They are cited in the Commission which he issued to Davenant. They referred to Lord Baltimore's "visible adherence to the Rebells of England," his "admission of all kinde of schismatics and sectaries * * * into the Plantations of Maryland," and finally, "the very great prejudice to our service thereby, and very great danger to Our Plantations in Virginia, who have carried themselves with so much loyalty and fidelity to the King, Our Father of blessed memory, and to Us * * *."

What was the basis of the charge that he had "admitted all kinde of schismatics and sectaries in Maryland"?

In 1642, you will recall the royalists had withdrawn from Parliament; Charles I had raised his standard at Nottingham, and later was defeated at the siege of Gloucester, where our friend, Sir William Davenant had been knighted for bravery.

The year 1643 had been a year crowded with events significant in the history of England and potent in their influence upon Maryland history.

It was in this year that Parliament had passed an ordinance for the sequestration of properties of the King's adherents, doubtless causing no little uneasiness in the minds of men like Lord Baltimore. At all events, we find that Leonard Calvert himself in this year, had returned to England and had appointed Giles Brent to act for him during his absence.

In this same significant year (1643) the Virginia assembly had passed an Act requiring all ministers to conform to the orders and constitution of the Church of England. As a result, Lord Baltimore had extended an invitation to the Puritans of Virginia to change their residence and move to Maryland.

The story of the Puritan colonies in Virginia is one of very great interest and one likely to divert any writer. I remember many years ago coming across a memoranda in an ancient Massachusetts document to the effect that the Puritans of Massachusetts had sent three ministers of the Gospel to Virginia to convert the "ungodly" Virginians; and I thought I remembered a note to the effect that these ministers of the Gospel were never afterwards heard of.

Whether these missionaries met a violent death, or made their descensus averno more slowly and with the aid of the ungodly julep, did not appear. The latter seems less cruel in what at that time was a very cruel world. I was interested therefore to find the other evening a practical confirmation of this ancient memoranda—(but not of my conclusion) in a book of Father Russell's—"Sanctuary in Maryland." Only Father Russell's story is much more prosaic. Truth is as rude as most wives in spoiling a good story.

But to return: It is true that but little response had been made to Lord Baltimore's first invitation to the Puritans, but it was a significant forerunner of what was to come, for in 1648, you will remember that Virginia expelled from her colony William Durant and Richard Bennett, leading Puritans, and they took refuge in Maryland. At their solicitation, Governor Stone again invited the whole colony of Virginia Puritans to settle in Maryland. Some few accepted at once, but it was in the following year, 1649, that about 300 of them established a settlement which they named "Providence" at the mouth of the Severn across "Spa Creek" from Annapolis, at a point now known as "Eastport."

We now see what Charles II meant when he charged Lord Baltimore with having "admitted into the Plantations of Maryland all kinde of schismatics and sectaries."

* * * * *

On what grounds was Lord Baltimore also charged with "adherence to the Rebells of England"?

It appears that in 1649, when news of the death of Charles I had reached Maryland, Governor Stone was absent and Thomas Greene, his appointee and vice-Governor, following the example of Governor Berkeley of Virginia, had proclaimed Charles II the lawful sovereign; Governor Stone, on his return, set aside this action and Lord Baltimore had supported Governor Stone.

* * * * *

And so it was from the Isle of Jersey that Charles II issued his warrant to Sir William Davenant, and issued it about the time he was concluding negotiations with Scotland, and before his landing and defeat at Dunbar and Worcester.

But alas! for the best laid plans of mice and men and kings. Davenant whom we left somewhere back on the high seas was not destined to see Maryland. His ship was seized in the Channel by a Parliamentary man-of-war, which took the new "Governor" back to the Isle of Wight, whence he was removed to Cowes Castle, 1651/52, and thence to the Tower to await trial for high treason. Whether or not Davenant, languishing in prison, saw fair visions of the plantations of Maryland, history does not record.

At all events the early Marylanders apparently knew as little about its new "Governor" as the average Marylander knows today, and possibly proof of what we now know would have been lost to us had it not been that Lord Baltimore endeavored to prove his case of loyalty to the Commonwealth by indicating that Charles II thought him disloyal to the Crown.

* * * * *

This is undoubtedly the proper place to end a good "tale"—but my membership in the Maryland Historical Society is asserting itself, and I must justify my membership with a well rounded narration.

Significance of the Event.

A little study of the conditions in the plantations of Maryland at that time indicates that the action of Charles II was not an "idle compliment" to one of his supporters.

Davenant's seeming lack of sufficient power to assert his authority must not be taken too seriously. At all events he had a ship and was on his way to secure the co-operation of the Virginians. This ship, aided by an armed force from Virginia may well have seized the Government. Captain Ingle but five years before, with a Commission from the Parliament had captured St. Marys and established a fort nearby. A year later Calvert, with a small force had driven him out.

* * * * *

Now let us again pick up the thread of the story of Davenant's life. He was captured on the high seas by Parliamentary ships on his way to the Provinces, May 17, 1650. On July 2nd he was brought before the Council for trial on the charge that he and other leading loyalists had been concerned in a scheme to bring a French Army to England in 1641. Evidently the Council at the time did not know of the King's Commission to Davenant—that they had before them the King's "Governor of Maryland."

His case coming up before the Committee of Parliament, they gave him, as a witty someone said "the noes of the House because he had no nose of his own"—a reference to the fact that Davenant at this time had a nose like a "Japanese pug" due to a wound or to disease. Still he was kept in prison.

In November 1652, however, the Commission to him as Maryland "Governor" was brought before the Council of State and Davenant had a narrow escape. The Council, after consideration, influenced doubtless by the fact that Davenant had already spent much time in prison, did not proceed further with the matter, but returned him to prison.[2]

It is stated by one biographer that "while he was awaiting trial for high treason in the Tower, and when the storm was about to break over him, his difficulties suddenly disappeared."

At all events, it is recorded that in 1654, he made an appeal to the Protector to consider his case as a whole, and he was released June 22nd, 1655. Gosse says it is believed that the personal intercession of Milton led to this result. Another account is that he was released by the desire of two aldermen

[2] Inderwick, who gives an excellent account of this evidently does not know the date of the "Governor's" Commission and assumes that it was issued to Davenant while in prison.

of York, once Davenant's prisoners, whom he had allowed to escape.

However, he was released, and shortly thereafter published "Gondibert," the work on which his fame mainly rests, and which Gosse pronounces as a "cumbrous, dull production, but relieved with a multitude of fine and felicitous passages and lends itself most happily to quotation."

Pope says of "Gondibert": "not a good poem, though there are many good things in it."

Davenant's friends suggested that he again resume his theatrical career—anathema to the Puritans; yet somehow he persuaded the Government to permit him to open a sort of theatre at Rutland House in Charter House Yard, where he introduced a series of "representations" which he called "operas" as an inoffensive term. This word was thus first introduced into the English language as applicable to the stage.

But we are not yet through with his spectacular career, for in 1659, he again found himself in prison for complicity in Sir George Booth's revolt.

His fortune quickly shifted in the following year when Charles II was restored. We now find Davenant in high favor and influential in saving the life of Milton, who nine years before was reputed to have saved his (Davenant's) life.

He flourished under royal favor for eight years at his new theatre at Lincoln's Inn Field, which he called the "Duke." In the year this theatre was opened, a royal patent was obtained which permitted women's parts to be taken by women "in order to purge the stage and provide harmless amusement." Davenant, is thus credited with the first important appearance of a woman—Mrs. Coleman—on the stage.

Later critics did not like this departure from the simplicity of beardless youths representing women. Much less did they approve his final destruction of the simplicity of the Shakespearean stage by the introduction of elaborate stage scenery and mechanism. He has been condemned therefore in no measured terms as having had a wholly disturbing influence on English drama.

Yet so far as his own personal fortunes were concerned, the wisdom of his introduction of women to the stage was subsequently proven by the fact that Davenant was said to have made nearly $1000 a week from his plays. He proceeded to build a new theatre which was finished in November 1671, after his death.

He became the most popular dramatist of his day. It is said of him that men—the most competent from capacity to judge, "pronounced in favor of his plays, and the applause of the vulgar followed the decision of the learned."

I counted in Pepys diary, at least a half dozen favorable comments concerning Davenant's "operas," such as:

"July 2nd, 1661. Went to Sir William Davenant's opera, this being the 4th day that it hath begun, and the first that I have seen * * * the King being come, the scene opened; which indeed is very fine and magnificent and well acted, all but the Eunuche, who was so much out that he was hissed off the stage."

There were the customary flattering remarks of poets and wits of his day, influenced no doubt by his position at court and his office as Poet Laureate.

His verses received the following tribute from Sir John Suckling:

> "Thou hast redeemed us Will, and future times
> Shall not account unto the age's crimes
> Dearth of pure wit; since the great lord of it,
> Donne, parted hence, no man has ever writ
> So near him, in's own way."

As to his character — as might well be suspected of an adventurous soldier, it was generally agreed that he lacked something in high principles of honor, although Lord Clarendon, a careful and just commentator, in referring to the mission to Charles I entrusted to Davenant by Queen Henrietta Maria which Clarendon thought him ill-fitted for, says incidentally of Davenant: "He was an honest man and a witty."

During these years of his prosperity, he began to "improve upon " his godfather Shakespeare's plays, in order, as he said, to make them acceptable to the public. Curiously enough, we find that Davenant's last work, in company with Dryden, was to travesty his godfather's play, " The Tempest."

Davenant died April 2nd, 1668, and Pepys, the snob, could not refrain from this comment on his funeral:

" Here were many coaches and six horses, and many hacknies that made it look, methought, as if it were the funeral of a poor poet."

One cannot be too certain but that the adjective was justified in several of its meanings.

Lest anyone may think that the author is intimating that he has discovered a new figure in Maryland history, it should be stated that John Fiske (1897), Bozman (1811), William Hand Browne (1884), Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson (1913), Matthew Page Andrews (1929) and Wilstach (1931), all refer, with only minor conflicts and inaccuracies, to the appointment of Sir William Davenant as " Governor " of Maryland.

Wilstach in his recently issued and very entertaining book " Tidewater Maryland " adds a charming touch of color to the story. He says:

" On the same ship with Davenant, Henrietta Maria, the widowed Queen of the beheaded Charles I, also took passage for Maryland, an asylum undoubted suggested to her by her attachment to her friends, the Neales."

The Neales were a distinguished family of Southern Maryland. A daughter of Captain James Neale was a lady-in-waiting to and a goddaughter and namesake of Queen Henrietta Maria.

We shall all await with interest the revelation (for which I have written the author) of the sources of this fascinating suggestion, and if they prove of value, another romantic story may be told you next year.

EARLY MARYLAND NEWSPAPERS.

A List of Titles

Compiled by

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

Entries prefixed with an * are in Maryland Historical Society's Collection.

1727

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.[1]

1728 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.[2]

1729 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.[3]

1730 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.[4]

1731 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.

1732 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette Reviv'd.

1733 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette Reviv'd.[5]

1734 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.[6]

1735-1744 No newspaper published as far as known.

1745 * [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.[7]

1746 * [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.

1747 * [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.

1748 * [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.

1749 [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.

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[1] Published by William Parks, 1727-34—see Wroth, History of Printing in Colonial Maryland. See also Clarence S. Brigham's "Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820" in Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society, Vol. 25 N. S., p. 128 *et seq.*

[2] Four issues at M. H. S.

[3] Twenty-four issues at M. H. S.

[4] Ten photostat copies at M. H. S.

[5] Five photostat copies at M. H. S.

[6] Nine photostat copies at M. H. S.

[7] Complete file, 1745-1849, at Maryland State Library.

1750	[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1751	[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1752	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1753	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1754	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1755	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1756	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1757	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1758	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1759	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1760	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1761	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1762	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1763	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1764	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1765	[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1766	[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1767	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1768	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1769	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1770	[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1771	[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1772	[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
1773	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
	* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
1774	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
	* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
1775	* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.

* [Baltimore] Dunlap's Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1776 * [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Dunlap's Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1777 * [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Dunlap's Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1778

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette
* [Baltimore] Dunlap's Maryland Gazette.
[Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1779

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Annapolis Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1780

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
Baltimore Post (?).
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1781

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1782

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1783

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1784

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1785

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.

1786

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Baltimore] Henry Dulheuer's German Newspaper.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
* [Fredericktown] Maryland Chronicle.
[Fredericktown] Matthias Bartgis' Deutsche Zeitung.

1787

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
[Baltimore] Palladium of Freedom.
* [Fredericktown] Maryland Chronicle.
[Fredericktown] Matthias Bartgis' Deutsche Zeitung.

1788

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
[Fredericktown] Maryland Chronicle.

1789

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
[Fredericktown] Maryland Chronicle.
[Georgetown] Times, and the Patowmack Packet.

1790

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.[8]

[Fredericktown] Maryland Chronicle.
[Fredericktown] Maryland Gazette.

1791

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* Baltimore Daily Repository.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.

[Fredericktown] Maryland Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.
[Georgetown] Times, and the Patowmack Packet.
Georgetown Weekly Ledger.

1792

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* Baltimore Daily Repository.

Baltimore Evening Post.

* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Maryland Gazette.

[Fredericktown] Maryland Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.

1793

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* Baltimore Daily Intelligencer.
* Baltimore Daily Repository.
* [Baltimore] Edwards's Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

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[8] 1790-1797. Succeeded March 2, 1777, by the "Maryland Herald."

Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
* [Chestertown] Apollo.
Chestertown Gazette.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Maryland Gazette.
[Fredericktown] General Staats-Bothe.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.

1794

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* Baltimore Daily Intelligencer.
* [Baltimore] Edwards's Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Federal Intelligencer.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.
[Fredericktown] Bartgis's Federal Gazette.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Maryland Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.[9]

1795

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
Baltimore Bote und Märyländer
Staats-Register (Der Neue Unpartheyische).
Baltimore Evening Star.
* [Baltimore] Federal Intelligencer.
[Baltimore] Fell's-Point Telegraphe.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.
[Fredericktown] Bartgis's Federal Gazette.[10]

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[9] Two issues in Maryland Historical Society.

[10] Continuation of Bartgis's Maryland Gazette, 1792-94; in 1800 the title was changed to Bartgis's Republican Gazette.

[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.
[Hagerstown] Sentinal of Liberty.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1796

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
Baltimore Bote und Märyländer
Staats-Register (Der Neue Unpartheyische).
[Baltimore] Eagle of Freedom.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
[Baltimore] Sunday Monitor.
Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Federal Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1797

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
Baltimore Bote und Märyländer
Staats-Register (Der Neue Unpartheyische).
[Baltimore] City Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Maryland Journal.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
[Baltimore] Weekly Museum.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Washington Spy.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Federal Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1798

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
Baltimore Bote und Märyländer

Staats-Register (Der Neue Unpartheyische).
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* Baltimore Intelligencer.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
* [Elizabethtown] Maryland Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Federal Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.
[Fredericktown] Key.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1799

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
Baltimore Intelligencer.
Baltimore Post-Bothe.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
[Easton] Republican Star.
* [Elizabethtown] Maryland Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Federal Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Key.
[Fredericktown] Rights of Man.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1800

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
Baltimore Post-Bothe.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Maryland Herald.
[Easton] Republican Star.
* [Elizabethtown] Maryland Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Federal Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Key.

[Fredericktown] Rights of Man (two issues).
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1801

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
[Baltimore] Honey Comb.
* [Baltimore] Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Herald.
[Easton] Republican Star.
* [Elizabethtown] Maryland Herald.
[Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1802

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] American Patriot.
[Baltimore] Democratic Republican.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Republican.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Herald.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Elizabethtown] Maryland Herald.
[Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
* Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Hornet.
[Fredericktown] Republican Advocate.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1803

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] American Patriot.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* [Baltimore] Republican.

* Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Herald.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Elizabethtown] Maryland Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
* Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Hornet.
[Fredericktown] Republican Advocate.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1804

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American (July-Dec.).
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* [Baltimore] Republican.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Herald.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Hornet.
[Fredericktown] Republican Advocate.
* [Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.[11]
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1805

Abingdon Patriot.[12]
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American.
* Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
* [Easton] Republican Star.

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[11] With the issue of Feb. 22, 1804, Hagerstown replaced the Elizabethtown imprint.

[12] First issue 17th of September 1805; last issue 21st of April, 1807.

[Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Hornet.
[Fredericktown] Republican Advocate.
* [Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1806

Abingdon Patriot.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* Baltimore Telegraphe.
[Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
* Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Hornet.
[Fredericktown] Republican Advocate.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1807

Abingdon Patriot.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American.
* Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
Baltimore Telegraphe.
[Baltimore] Whig.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
[Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Hornet.
* [Fredericktown] Independent American Volunteer.
[Fredericktown] Republican Advocate.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.

[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
[Rockville] Maryland Register.

1808

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American.
* Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican.
* [Baltimore] North American.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* [Baltimore] Whig.
Cumberland Impartialist.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Hornet.
* [Fredericktown] Independent American Volunteer.
[Fredericktown] Republican Advocate.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1809

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
Baltimore Correspondent.
* Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican.
* [Baltimore] North American.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
Baltimore Weekly Messenger.
* [Baltimore] Whig.
[Cumberland] American Eagle.

Cumberland Impartialist.
[Easton] People's Monitor.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Hornet.
Freeman of Frederick
Hagers-Town Gazette.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1810

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
[Baltimore] American.
* Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
Baltimore Recorder.
* [Baltimore] Scourge.
* [Baltimore] Whig.
[Easton] People's Monitor.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Freiheitsbothe.
Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Hornet.
Hagers-Town Gazette.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1811

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.

* Baltimore Evening Post.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* Baltimore Weekly Price-Current.
[Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Telegraph and Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Whig.
[Easton] People's Monitor.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Hornet.
Hagers-Town Gazette.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1812

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
[Baltimore] Sun
* [Baltimore] Whig.
[Easton] People's Monitor.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Hornet.
Hagers-Town Gazette.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1813

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* [Baltimore] Whig.
[Cumberland] Allegany Freeman.
[Easton] People's Monitor.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's, Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Hornet.
[Fredericktown] Plain Dealer.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
Hagers-Town Gazette.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
[Uniontown] Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser.

1814

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
Baltimore Telegraph.
* [Baltimore] Whig.
[Cumberland] Allegany Freeman.
[Easton] People's Monitor.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.

Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Hornet.
[Fredericktown] Plain Dealer.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
[Uniontown] Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser.

1815

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Mechanic's Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
Baltimore Telegraph.
[Cumberland] Allegany Freeman.
[Cumberland] Allegany Federalist.
* [Easton] People's Monitor.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
[Uniontown] Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser.

1816

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican.

* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot.
[Baltimore] People's Advocate.
* [Baltimore] People's Friend.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
[Cumberland] Allegany Freeman.
[Cumberland] Allegany Federalist.
[Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
* [Fredericktown] Star of Federalism.[13]
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
[Uniontown] Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser.

1817

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
[Fredericktown] Star of Federalism.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.

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[13] The Engine of Liberty, etc. was founded by Charles Sower in Sept. 1813, and published at Uniontown, Carroll Co.; in April 1816 the name was changed to Star of Federalism, and in Dec. of that year it was removed to Frederick.

[Hagerstown] Torch Light.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.

1818

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican.
[Baltimore] Maryland Censor.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
[Cumberland] Western Herald.
* Easton Gazette, and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Chronicle.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
* [Fredericktown] Star of Federalism.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
[Havre-de-Grace] Bond of Union.
Rockville Journal.
Westminster Observer.

1819

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican.
[Baltimore] Maryland Censor.
* [Baltimore] Morning Chronicle.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.

* [Baltimore] Patriot.
* [Baltimore] Price-Current.
[Cumberland] Western Herald.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
* [Fredericktown] Star of Federalism.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
Rockville Courier.
[Rockville] True American, and Farmer's Register.

1820

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican.
* [Baltimore] Morning Chronicle.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] Patriot.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Republican Star.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette.
Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Political Examiner.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz.
[Rockville] True American, and Farmer's Register.

(*To be continued*)

TENCH TILGHMAN'S RIDE.

B. LATROBE WESTON.

When by land and sea with the French allied
The Continentals at Yorktown won,
Came the word to Tench Tilghman to mount and ride
In seventeen hundred and eighty one.
"Colonel Tilghman," spoke Washington, "moments plead;
Bear the tidings to Congress with urgent speed!"

To the saddle sprang Tilghman; within him a flame
Leapt high like a beacon that quenchless must burn.
Now was triumph for toil! He was herald of Fame,
To publish her tidings; nor tarry nor turn
Till to far Philadelphia the shout should extend:
"Cornwallis surrenders; the War's at an end!"

For the country was silent in hushed suspense—
What had chanced in the south since the troops had sailed
On the Bay's broad tide? Would the word borne thence
Tell of triumph won or of hope that failed?
And in doubt men were held in the shadow of fear,
As they waited for tidings yet trembled to hear.

And who but Tench Tilghman the news should declare?
Tench Tilghman, long loyal as Washington's aide;
Whose soul was unshaken in seasons of care
Who his part thro' the conflict had valiantly played.
From the rich lands by Maryland's waters he came—
None more gallant in presence or honoured in name.

Now a white-sailed ship from York River's mouth
Thro' the great French fleet bore him northward fast;
While faded from vision the ships in the south,
And sank on the rim of the sky flag and mast.
Shoal and calm vexed his course upon Chesapeake's tide
Three days, ere his prow touched the eastern side.

It was night, but he stayed not for cheer of the sun;
The stars in their courses illumined the sky;
His good horse sprang eager the swift race to run,
And soon in the darkness was uttered the cry
That ever re-echoed should louder ascend:
" Cornwallis surrenders; the War's at an end!"

By farm-houses silent in slumber profound,
By field and by forest he swept on his way;
With rythmical hoof-beats that smote the still ground,
As stretching behind him the vanished miles lay.
He checked not his riding by bridge or by ford;
Resounding planks answered the jangle of sword.

And sleepers, quick startled from dreaming, awoke
To harken as far in the distance the tread
Of a rider who galloped drew nearer; then broke
A cry thro' the darkness and onward he sped.
Thus, swift as an arrow in flight, Tilghman bore
To the land that lay waiting the word from the War.

Now his horse panted breathless, as slacked not his pace;
Yet might not the rider seek comfort or rest.
By deep shadowed homestead he paused in the race,
And the stillness re-echoed his instant behest:
"A fresh horse for Congress!" His sword beat the door;
" Cornwallis is taken," he cried o'er and o'er.

Then lights sprang responsive and answer was given;
And soon he was mounted anew for his ride.
In the star-light he galloped beneath the clear heaven,
And his fresh horse unwearied urged faster his stride.
And as oft as the lengthrening miles made demand,
At the call of his need came a horse to his hand.

Now clear rose the sun and in fields as he rode
The husbandman gathered the fruit of the soil.
" Cornwallis is taken!" The wain with its load
Was halted; the labourer ceased in his toil.

Then was clamor uplifted his course to restrain;
But he pressed toward the goal nor an instant drew rein.

In the mists of the morning by Sassafras' flood
  He galloped; the wild fowl upstarting took flight;
The cattle in pastures in wonderment stood,
  As flashed the brave rider thro' shadow and light.
Vain was greeting of traveler his riding to stay;
His tidings he cried and was hence on his way.

At morn thro' the white gleam of hoar-frost he dashed;
  Until faded the pale light of evening he rode.
He scattered his words like gold pieces that flashed
  Far flung from his hand to each waiting abode.
October's ripe store in the fields gathered lay,
And like wine was October's keen air on the way.

In town or in village he slackened his speed;
  By store or by tavern the citizens thronged.
From field and from dwelling they hastened to heed,
  And he told, as they harkened with cheering prolonged,
How the scarlet-clad lines that were Britain's proud boast
Had yielded their arms to the patriot host.

Now Wilmington heard; still onward he sped;
  Amid gathering darkness he thundered along.
Not far was the goal as the miles backward fled;
  As his course neared its end he was eager and strong,
For the spirit that strove to bear tidings so great
Recked not of the body's o'erwearied estate.

Once again it was night; but his words were like flame
  In brushwood, whose tongues of fire multiplied burn.
Thro' the dark hours he sounded his tocsin and came
  Ere midnight to Schuylkill's smooth current; and stern
Was his joy as he crossed the broad stream, and his soul
Leapt to greet Philadelphia, the ride's end, the goal.

Straightway thro' the slumbering city he went;
  His summons in darkness he called at the door

Of the chief of the Congress: "I'm messenger sent
  "By Washington; urgent my haste from the war!"
Thus he spoke to the president, roused from his bed;
"We have taken Cornwallis's army," he said.

From stillness broke tumult; the president gave
  The word to the watchmen; loud tolled the great bell.
The city awoke as the guardians grave
  Cried and ceased not: "Cornwallis is taken; all's well!"
Lights flashed; from their dwellings with instant accord
To the streets in amazement the citizens poured.

And the tumult of cheer like the flood tide surged on—
  "Cornwallis is taken; all's well!" Far and nigh
Resounded the tidings from midnight till dawn,
  As thro' turbulent hours rang the watchmen's loud cry.
And thus thro' the night, while the clear stars shone down,
Was the triumph proclaimed in the streets of the town.

From the York to the Schuylkill the great news was borne,
  Nor needed henceforward Tench Tilghman's swift steed.
From household to household 'twas carried from morn
  To evening, nor hindered the darkness its speed—
Ever onward till Concord and Lexington heard,
That first by the flame of the conflict were stirred.

And abroad thro' the land from the South to the North
  Like thunder-roll sounded the call of the ride
With multiplied echoes the challenge went forth
  Over valleys and hills. A Nation replied—
A Nation whose message proclaimed from her birth
Was strange to the Nations that dwelt in the earth.

LAND POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATION IN COLONIAL MARYLAND, 1753-1769.

By Paul H. Giddens.

Land was the chief form of wealth in colonial Maryland; planting the main occupation. Eighty per cent of the people in Maryland in 1750 were engaged in the business of planting in one way or another.[1] Seamen and fishermen, mechanics and merchants, office-holders and lawyers, all were directly or indirectly connected with the cultivation of the soil. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, and shopkeepers invested in land; mechanics and petty tradesmen worked in the fields at tobacco time or helped to harvest wheat and pick corn. On a few plantations good judgment was used in tilling the soil; for the most part, however, farming was crudely done. The plough was little used except to break new ground in the spring and fallow in the fall. The hoe did the work in the tobacco and corn fields; the cheapness of labor made profitable this dull and slow method of tillage. No matter how primitive the method, the soil yielded the people a livelihood and formed the main source of wealth. In consequence, land policies were matters of essential importance to both people and proprietor.

The royal charter created Lord Baltimore and his heirs feudal princes. As territorial lords they had full power to assign, alienate, and grant away parts or parcels on any terms to persons willing to purchase the same. For the management and sale of land the Baltimores had established a land office. A person seeking a grant of vacant land applied to the agent and paid down the purchase or caution money.[2] His receipt was an order to the judges of the land office for a common warrant for the specified amount of land. The register issued an order, signed by the judges, directed to the surveyor general of the East or West Shore, and in turn the deputy surveyor of the county in which the land lay, surveyed the desired land and returned a warrant describing boundaries and situations to the examiner general. The patent, signed by the chancellor and stamped with the great seal of the province, formed the final and valid title to the tract. Where land taken up had been cultivated by some one not having a right there or where contiguous to land already held by the applicant, the procedure varied. The patentee usually petitioned for a special warrant to survey a specified piece or for a warrant to resurvey his own and include the contiguous tract. The same channels were then followed as for a common warrant, except that the deputy surveyor retained a full description of any improvements happening to be on the land. The judges then appraised them and levied a sum in excess of the purchase price. Every petition, warrant, certificate, and patent was regularly entered in the books of the land office. Horatio Sharpe, Governor of Maryland from 1753 to 1769, could suggest no better methods; there seemed to be little room for fraud or irregularities unless the officials of the land office violated their trusts. Sharpe said it was generally held in all the colonies that no land office was better managed than Maryland's. Surveyors were careful in their descriptions, Sharpe scrutinized every patent before signing, judges and chancellor made sure of the payment of caution money, and the judges reviewed and certified the yearly account of the agent.

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[1] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland From the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, Baltimore, 1879, Vol. II, pp. 58-60; *The Calvert Papers* (Fund Publication No. 34, Md. Hist. Soc.), pp. 242-243.

[2] Horatio Sharpe, *Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe* (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1888, Vol. II, pp. 404-406; Lewis W. Wilhelm, *Maryland Local Institutions* (Johns

The cost of securing title to land through all these steps bore severely on the patentee. According to the elder Daniel Dulany, "Petitions, Draughts of petitions, orders, Warrants, Renewments, Recordings, Surveys, Journey Fees, Platts, Certificates, Recordings again, Examings, Patents, Recordings again, Seals,

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Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Vol. III), Baltimore, 1885, pp. 7-38.

to say nothing of perquisites, contingent Hearings, & Lawyers fees, are very expensive in Maryland."[3] He estimated that "by the most moderate Computation" the totality of fees collected amounted to 500,000 pounds of tobacco yearly.[4] Each land officer received compensation in the form of a fee and every December they submitted their several accounts against the patentees and collection was put in the hands of the sheriffs.

The assembly in 1747 attempted to reduce the fees, but the proprietor would brook no interference in an affair which he regarded as strictly his own. Mutterings of discontent against the exorbitant fees continued to be voiced even though there seemed to be no remedy.

Until 1682 the sale and distribution of land was based entirely upon the number of servants imported.[5] Each settler coming into the colony received 100 acres of land, and for every servant imported an additional grant was made. Everything was done to settle the plantation as rapidly as possible in order to develop the resources and, as a means to this end, the proprietors resorted to the practice of importing servants on a large scale. In a few cases the proprietors granted large tracts to favorites without imposing the requirement to import servants. There was no such thing as direct purchase of land until 1683. In that year, all connections between the distribution of land and the importation of servants came to an end. Title to land henceforth could only be secured by the payment of purchase or caution money. From 1738 to the American Revolution the proprietors sold vacant uncultivated land at the rate of £5 sterling per 100 acres.[6] Persons willing to take up land along disputed boundaries could obtain it on much more liberal terms.

[3] *The Calvert Papers* (Fund Publication), p. 241.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 17.

[5] E. I. McCormac, *White Servitude in Maryland, 1634-1820* (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Vol. XXII), Baltimore, 1904, p. 12 *et seq.*

[6] Clarence P. Gould, *The Land System in Maryland, 1720-1765* (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Vol. XXXI), Baltimore, 1915, p. 10.

After 1751, the proprietor persistently tried to raise the price of Maryland land; Governor Sharpe and the chief territorial officials, Colonel Edward Lloyd, Benedict Calvert, and Dr. George Steuart with equal persistence opposed the attempt. It was true that land, both cultivated and uncultivated, sold at a higher level in the neighboring colony of Pennsylvania, but that, held the opponents, was not a sound reason for advancing the price in Maryland. And they gave the reasons for the difference in value.[7] There was the matter of climate, for the colonies to the north were reputed to be healthier and more temperate than the south. Furthermore, Pennsylvania was more populous than Maryland and almost all were freemen capable of holding land, while one-third of Maryland's population was composed of negro slaves and consequently there were fewer capable of becoming freeholders or increasing their estates. Again the Maryland planter put his surplus capital into slaves, the Pennsylvania farmer bought land. And there was the question of markets. Maryland lacked a constant and certain market such as the farmers to the north found in Philadelphia where prices were generally higher there than anywhere, save Boston and New York, and where ready money was available for produce. Religious liberalism played its part. Every taxable Marylander had to support the established church which dissenters considered a grievous burden and thought their land less valuable than in the Quaker state where religious freedom actually existed. And while the value of land was higher in Pennsylvania, caution money and quitrents were lower than in Maryland. The purchase price of land in Pennsylvania was fixed at £15. 10 currency per 100 acres in 1732 with the quitrent at a half-penny per acre. In 1765 the purchase money was reduced to £5. 10 per 100 acres, though the quitrent was increased to a penny. The quitrent in Maryland was 4 sh. per 100 acres. If the price of land was raised, immigrants would not push into western Maryland and Lord Baltimore would suffer a loss in revenue. Lastly, Maryland was troubled with boundary disputes and the risks attached to land titles in disputed areas detracted from its value. Unsettled boundary disputes existed with Pennsylvania over the northern border, with Virginia over the southern line, and with Delaware over the eastern limits. These were the factors which made it unwise to raise the price of land in Maryland. Then, too, the French and Indian War killed all hope of raising the price. Governor Sharpe repeatedly informed the proprietor of his inability to raise land prices in view of the enemy roaming over the frontier where most of the vacant land lay.[8] Few people wanted to buy land over which the savage red man carried destruction. Even if the English triumphed, Sharpe doubted his ability to raise the rates, for the people would then "flock out" to settle on extremely rich and fertile Ohio land which they could get on easy terms. But as soon as the war ended, Secretary Calvert sounded out the leading men in the colony about increasing the price. "It is true," declared the younger Daniel Dulany in a lengthy reply to the query, "Land may rise in its value; but of that there is not a very near prospect to those who reflect what immense Tracts of Land are now to be settled in America in Consequence of our late Acquisitions, & that Land like every other Commodity is valuable, or not, in proportion to its Plenty, or scarcity & must rise very considerabley indeed, in the Course of twenty Years to compensate for the Loss of the above Interest, the common quit-rent, the Alienation-fine & the chance of Escheats in the mean time."[9] On account of these burdens and the enormous fees paid land officials there was little room left for the proprietor to increase the caution money. "I am of Opinion," concluded Dulany, "that, in the present situation of Things, his Lordship wou'd effectually put a stop to the Business of the Land Office, shou'd He raise the Caution-money, unless some method be fallen upon to do it, without increasing the Expence to the Purchaser wch., without Doubt, might be done."[10] Wise advice

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[7] *Calvert Papers*, No. 1161, Md. Hist. Soc.

[8] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. 1, pp. 161, 163, 294.

[9] *The Calvert Papers* (Fund Publication), p. 243.

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 242.

and opposition from his territorial officers finally influenced the proprietor to give up the idea of raising the purchase price.

Certain relics of feudalism persisted in the colonies. Land was not granted in fee simple; it was burdened with escheat, alienation fines, and quitrent payable into the proprietary purse. The most usual forms of escheating were the lack of heirs and the non-payment of rent.[11] The proprietor encouraged the discovery of escheated estates by offering a reward of one-third to the discoverer and first chance to purchase the remainder. One who thought land escheatable for want of heirs might venture the expense of a warrant and a survey. He then paid the price necessary to acquire title which was good so long as no one proved the land not escheated. Few apparently applied for escheat warrants. Opposition to the right of escheats did not develop until about 1760 and from then on to the Revolution it steadily increased. On every alienation or transfer of land a fine equal to one year's rent went to the proprietor.[12] If all transfers had been recorded, collection would not have been difficult. An act of 1715 required all deeds of bargain and sale to be recorded, but since only deeds of bargain and sale were specifically mentioned, people resorted to various devices which did not need recording. The payment of alienation fines, therefore was frequently evaded and the proprietor lost considerable revenue. Secretary Calvert continually urged Sharpe to push the collection of alienation fines, but the officers prevented a vigorous enforcement of the policy.

From the very outset the proprietor reserved to himself a perpetual quitrent on all grants of land. The quitrent was one of the distinctive features of English land-tenure in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the Middle Ages, villeins of England gradually commuted their food and labor dues to annual money payments which came to be known as quitrents. By the payment of quitrents land became free from all feudal dues except fealty. The quitrent was naturally enough transplanted to America and became an important feature of the land system of all the colonies except those of New England. The rate stood at 4 sh. per 100 acres in Maryland in 1669, and, except from 1733 to 1738, it remained the same until the Revolution.[13] Quitrents were payable in sterling, though foreign gold and silver and Maryland paper currency were often received, but the rate of exchange was determined privately between the tenant and receiver.[14] Proprietary instructions specified that foreign gold should pass at the rate of £3. 17. 6 sterling per ounce and dollars at £4. 16 each, but farmers did not always heed the instructions and charged excessive rates of exchange.

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[11] Newton D. Mereness, *Maryland As A Proprietary Province*, New York, 1901, p. 56; Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-29.

[12] Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 30-33; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. 1, p. 303.

Exceptions to the 4 sh. quitrent were sometimes made for definite purposes. In 1732 Lord Baltimore made a liberal offer to Germans who should settle on land between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers.[15] Every person having a family might obtain 200 acres at a rental of 4 sh. per 100 acres; the rent was not payable until the beginning of the third year. Single persons between fifteen and thirty years of age could secure 100 acres on the same terms. Exemption from the quitrent was sometimes granted to those who would settle near disputed boundary lines. Otherwise, the rate remained uniform.

Lord Baltimore was bent on raising not only the price of vacant land, but also on advancing the quitrent from 4 to 10 sh. per 100 acres, a raise be it said of 250 per cent.[16] The aggregate revenue from this source would have meant much to the proprietor's pocket book at the expense of the planters and farmers. There seemed to be no end to the arbitrary demands of his lordship. Why it should be raised cannot be explained except by the proprietor's cupidity. As it was, the Maryland quitrent was higher than in any other colony. Governor Sharpe stoutly opposed the advance, holding it to be decidedly unwise. He presented much the same line of reasoning used against raising the price of land.[17] A population growing at a tremendous rate and the consequent pressure on the land, the law of supply and demand, gave occasion for the increase of both the purchase money and quitrent in Pennsylvania. Maryland, however, lacked those who would become tenants, the demand for land was not pressing, and the demand for agricultural products was smaller. And, indeed, already quitrents were higher in Maryland than Pennsylvania and twice as high as Virginia where land was more fertile. Sharpe told Baltimore not to forget such items as the clergy tax and alienation fines. The colonial land officials agreed with Sharpe's stand in opposition. As it was, the quitrent now formed a burden of no mean severity on the settlers and acted as a break on the coming of new people. The proprietor heeded this advice and curbed his arbitrary demand.[18] Maryland's system of gathering the quitrents was the most effective employed on the continent. Such is the judgment of a scholar expert in the history of colonial quitrent.[19] On the East shore sheriffs collected the rents on a ten per cent commission; on the Western Shore they were farmed out on a twenty per cent basis. Every collector gave security and was under the direct supervision of a rent roll keeper, one for each shore. Two keepers, appointed by the governor, received a five per cent commission on all collections within their respective districts. They transmitted all receipts to the agent and kept the rent roll of each county, from which they annually made out the debt books for the farmers. The debt books formed the basis for collection.

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[13] Beverly W. Bond, *The Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies*, New Haven, 1919, pp. 175-176.

[14] *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland* (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1911, Vol. XXXI, p. 59; Gould, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

[15] Albert Bernhardt Faust, *The German Element in the United States*, New York, 1909, Vol. I, p. 168; Bond, *op. cit.*, pp. 197-198; Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 12-13; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 213.

[16] *Calvert Papers*, No. 11-515, Md. Hist. Soc.; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 346.

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[17] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 37.

[18] Calvert Papers, No. 11-515, Md. Hist. Soc.

[19] Bond, *op. cit.*, pp. 190, 200-201.

It was one of Governor Sharpe's tasks to work out a less expensive and more effective system of collection. Lord Baltimore, demanding more and more revenue, insisted that the sheriffs be compelled, as a part of their duty, to collect the quit-rents on a ten per cent basis. Owing to the short interval between Sharpe's arrival in 1753 and the expiration of the farmer's contracts in the same year, the governor could not arrange with the sheriffs, so the contracts were renewed for two more years.[20] Sharp managed, however, to strike a better bargain with the farmers; they agreed to accept fifteen per cent. When these contracts expired in 1755, the sheriffs agreed to collect the rents for ten per cent.[21] The proprietor, in his desire for money, urged a reduction to six per cent. Sharpe did not see how it could be done, for the sheriffs found the task both unprofitable and unpleasant at ten per cent.[22] Gladly would they have welcomed exemption from the duty. The sheriff of Frederick county resigned in 1764 rather than make the collections and not a man of any property would accept the office. The annual rents in most counties did not amount to £500 sterling. If a sheriff received every shilling, his commission would fall short of £50 sterling. In a few counties it hardly amounted to one-half that sum. Notwithstanding all diligence and care not a few sheriffs suffered losses.[23] They had to account for tracts on which rent could not be collected and many lands had nothing to distrain. Some owners lived at such distances outside the county that to go for the rent caused greater expense than the amount collected. Moreover, a farmer had to make, in some instances, several trips to get rents from those living upon the lands. It is small wonder the governor protested against a reduction of the commission to the low level of six per cent. Should the commission be reduced, Sharpe suggested that one person be allowed to farm three or four counties thereby making the compensation worth while.[24] Otherwise, no one could be induced to farm the rents.

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[20] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 8, 13, 54, 60.

[21] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 295.

[22] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 99-100, 409; Vol. III, pp. 214-215.

[23] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 115, Vol. III, p. 214; *Port-folio*, No. 3-12, Md. Hist. Soc.

Two years' experience convinced Sharpe that the use of the office of sheriff was most unsatisfactory.[25] Rents were not collected with regularity and paid to the agent because other public duties engrossed the time of the sheriffs and the task was given to deputies. The situation induced Sharpe and the Board of Revenue to divorce the collection of rents from the sheriff's office and entrust the task to responsible persons especially appointed for the purpose. Also by uniting two or more smaller counties into one farm and allowing an adequate commission better men were induced to accept the office. Placing the collection of the rents upon a more business-like basis throws light upon Sharpe's administrative abilities.

The effective and full collection of the rents demanded that the rent rolls be in good order. From 1717 to 1732 the proprietor accepted 2 sh. a hogshead on all tobacco exported in lieu of quitrents and alienation fines.[26] In 1732 the assembly refused to continue the agreement and Baltimore was forced to reform his system of collection. The period of commutation permitted the rent rolls to fall into confusion; vast amounts of land no longer appeared on the rolls. By searching through the land records new rolls could be made, but it was a difficult task and one requiring time; it called for a thorough search to compile a perfect record of every owner, the acreage, and rent payable. A hard problem at best was made more so by the rent roll keepers who entertained their offices as sinecures. In 1753 the proprietor demanded that the rolls be made out annually and in detail and presented for his scrutiny.[27] Over and again Sharpe urged the land officials to complete the rent rolls, but the work went slowly.[28] Edward Tilghman and Colonel Edward Lloyd, rent roll keepers for the East and West Shores, respectively, lacked a cooperative spirit. Tilghman often gave assurance, however, that he was doing his best to complete the rolls. His failure to perform promptly this duty was not the only objection against Tilghman holding the office. It is evident that Tilghman was careless, for he permitted farmers of the revenue on the Eastern Shore to appropriate rent money for their own private use; they were also in great arrears with their accounts. Colonial Lloyd's punctuality in completing the rolls was no better than Tilghman's. He finally completed the rolls for Anne Arundel, Charles, and Calvert counties for 1753, but upon inspection by the proprietor they did not conform to the detailed instructions sent in 1752.[29] "Colo Lloyd," declared the Governor Sharpe, "has for his part been always full of Professions and Promises that no one should have reason to complain of any Neglect in him, but by Your Account I think He seems as culpable as any one." Sharpe asked Lloyd and Tilghman so many times to complete the rolls that he was sure he had more than once offended them. Finally, in exasperation, the Governor gave Lloyd peremptory instructions in 1756 to demand all the rents, books and papers from Tilghman and then dismiss him.[30] Lloyd replied that Tilghman must be retained or Lord Baltimore's affairs would suffer and refused to remove him. Sharpe permitted the land agent to continue Tilghman in office a short time longer on the condition that he get all the papers and books and then make final settlement. Tilghman was dismissed and thereupon assumed the leadership of the anti-government party. Nothing had given Sharpe so much uneasiness as his inability to please the proprietor by perfecting the rent rolls. "Those whose Duty it is to settle & manage your Lordships Pecuniary Affairs," Sharpe declared in 1756, "are perpetually blaming each other & endeavouring to vindicate their own Conduct."[31] With much trouble and a great expenditure of time Sharpe prepared the rent roll of Anne Arundel county to serve as a model.[32] Through personal exhortations, instructions from the proprietor, and removal of inefficient officials, Sharpe finally managed to have the rent rolls perfected by 1767, another significant achievement to his credit.

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[24] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 214.

[25] *Ibid.*, pp. 375-376.

[26] Bond, *op. cit.*, pp. 178-184; Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 33-39; Mereness, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

[27] Bond, *op. cit.*, p. 201.

[28] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 177, 296, 453.

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[29] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 371, 449.

[30] *Ibid.*, p. 449.

[31] *Ibid.*, p. 449.

Obviously, the completion of the rent rolls increased the total rents collected. The increase came in spite of the Indian pressure on the frontier which forced the western settlers to hurry to the more settled areas. The annual rent return rose from £5,752 in 1753 to £8,383 in 1761.[33] When the hostilities of the Revolutionary Era opened the quitrents in Maryland were twice as large as the returns from this source in any other colony.[34] The quitrents in Pennsylvania from 1701 to 1778 amounted to £182,248. 12. 10, but only £63,697. 8. 3, or a little over a third was collected. Collections were equally as bad in New York, East Jersey, West Jersey, Georgia, North and South Carolina.[35] A number of factors explain why the quitrent system was so successful in Maryland: exorbitant and confusing rates, as in Pennsylvania, were avoided, an excellent system of collection with ample commissions to competent col-

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[32] *Ibid.*, p. 522, Vol. II, pp. 10, 61-62.

[33] Bond, *op. cit.*, p. 216; Annual net return from the quitrents:

1753	£5,752	44s	¼d
1754	5,325	12	9¼
1755	5,126	2	4
1756	5,121	3	11¾
1758	8,593	16	4
1759	9,273	16	4½
1760	6,093	19	7¾
1761	8,383	5	11½

Annual gross value:

1722-24	£5,335	13s	½d
1750-55	6,859	10	9¼
1760-65	7,398	17	3¼
1770	8,297	6	11¾
1774	8,518	6	2

[34] *Ibid.*, p. 217.

[35] Beverly W. Bond, "The Quit Rent System in the American Colonies," *American Historical Review*, Vol. XVII, pp. 510-511.

lectors was developed, and a disposition to be moderate in the method of enforcement and the medium of payment.

Owing to the able, consistent, and broad-minded policy of the Maryland proprietors and their officials, the quitrents were paid with less opposition than in any other colony, save perhaps Virginia. There was no wide-spread opposition to the quitrent system after 1745. Prior to that date illegal fees, illegal rates for gold, and over-charging caused numerous complaints.[36] In 1754, Colonel Lloyd, the land agent, required all farmers and receivers of quitrents to advertise in the most public places at what rates they would receive foreign coin in lieu of sterling. Henceforth, no farmer dared raise his demands and the system ran more smoothly. Regarding the administration of the quitrent, a leading authority has said, "Under their (the Baltimores) careful supervision a system of quit-rents was established and enforced in Maryland, which was more successful in its actual results than any similar organization in the American colonies either proprietary or royal." [37]

Large quantities of vacant and uncultivated land still remained in nearly all parts of Maryland. But the practice of locating land warrants by selecting the most fertile areas without regard to regularity of shape or making it coincide with the boundary of land previously granted left the vacant land in such irregular and small parcels that it was of little value.[38] In 1760 Governor Sharpe said he doubted whether as much as 5,000 acres of good vacant land could be found in one spot unless it was in the extreme western portion of the colony.[39] Significant is the observation of Daniel Dulany who wrote in 1764, "In a few years there will be very little vacant Land, & therefore, there will be probably more Attention bestow'd upon the Improvement of the manors, or reserved Lands." [40]

Although most of the desirable land had already been taken up, yet in 1754 vast areas of "surplus" land remained.[41] Early surveyors granted certificates of survey which included a larger amount of land than the warrant certified. In some cases, ten times as much land was included in a survey as specified in the warrant. It may have been due to ignorance; perhaps there was knavery; it may have been a matter of indifference to the surveyors when land was so abundant. At any rate, this "surplus" land, as it was termed, paid neither purchase money nor quitrent. The three counties of Baltimore, Cecil, and Prince George contained a third more land than was paid for.[42] The proprietor directed the surveyor general to make a diligent search for the "surplus," but the resumption of this land was very difficult. With the hope of encouraging voluntary resurveys the proprietor offered landowners the privilege of taking up the "surplus" providing the arrearages were paid from the date of the patent.[43] Governor Sharpe found it unnecessary to issue any proclamation inciting people to apply for resurvey warrants, for some were seriously trying to remove every possibility of boundary disputes.[44] Many gentlemen holding large tracts would not resurvey, however, upon the conditions proposed. Sharpe thought that if surplus land could be taken up at the original rent rate and the payment of all arrearages waived, most of them would apply for a resurvey warrant. The proprietary revenue would be thereby immediately and perpetually increased. A scheme, slightly different from the one Sharpe suggested, was adopted in 1756.[45] Those resurveying within two years and returning a certificate of the true amount might have the surplus by paying the purchase price and quitrent as expressed in the original grant, but arrearages were not demanded. Surveys on a large scale were not under-taken, however, and we hear of no more attempts to induce landowners to take up the surplusage.

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[36] Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 43-44.

[37] Bond, *The Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies*, p. 174.

[38] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 53.

[39] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 370.

[40] *The Calvert Papers* (Fund Publication), p. 242.

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[41] Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-27; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 53; Mereness, *op. cit.*, p. 55; Bond, *op. cit.*, pp. 204-205.

[42] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 13.

[43] *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 22; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 37.

[44] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 38, 92.

[45] *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 103.

Maryland was not a colony made up chiefly of large and princely estates. The average holding of land in a single county ranged from 250 to 475 acres. The nearer to Annapolis, center of politics and of the aristocratic class, the larger the holding.[46] The average holding per landowner in the various counties, ranging in order from high to low, were as follows: Anne Arundel 472.8, Cecil 371.9, Frederick 370.1, Calvert 364.1, and Talbot 329.5 acres.[47] In Kent, St. Mary, and Worcester, the older counties, the average ran 279.6, 282, and 255.3 acres, respectively. And it is noteworthy that nearly one-fourth of all the land in the older counties was held in quantities varying from 50 to 250 acres by men who owned no other land.[48] Indeed, the average plantation of a middle class landowner approximated 100 to 250 acres cultivated by the owner and family or with the aid of a few slaves.[49]

Above the numerous group of average landholders stood the landed aristocracy which gathered wealth and prestige from vast estates. These properties consisted for the most part of many scattered tracts rather than of single large plantation surrounding the owner's residence. Daniel Dulany possessed one of the largest and most scattered estates, and the Carroll family held land in almost every county on the Western Shore. The dwelling plantations of some of the more important landholders, however, were very large. Talbot county, the home of many aristocratic families, embraced many of the largest plantations. The assessment of that county in 1783 listed sixty-seven plantations averaging 615 acres with as much as 200 acres cleared land.[50] It is probable that in no other part of the province was there such an abundance of large farms.

Huge tracts of land were purchased either for speculative purposes or because of a natural desire to provide for one's children. Land was plentiful in early colonial times and men patented vast tracts. Since they could not possibly cultivate it all, they lived on a corner and reserved the remainder for their children. "They who have children to provide for," declared Daniel Dulany in 1764, "keep their Land with that View, it is a kind of property less slippery, than money is, in the Hands of Young or Improvident People." [51] Those not holding land for the enrichment of family estates used it for speculative purposes. William Eddis wrote in 1772, "Lands, to a very Considerable extent, are taken up by persons, who looking to futurity for greater advantages, are content to clear gradually some portions of their domains for immediate subsistence." [52] The western land boom began when skilled German farmers without money and a knowledge of the English language, began migrating across Maryland's northern boundary in 1730. Unable to buy land and without any great aversion to becoming tenants, they played directly into the hands of the speculator. Land held for speculation was unimproved. A tax collector reported in 1757 that of the 537,500 acres patented in Frederick county 62,042 acres of uncultivated land were owned by people in Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Prince George, and Charles counties.[53] Daniel Dulany, the elder, was one of the largest and most successful western land dealers and upon his land was founded one of the earliest German settlements. Another noted speculator was Jonathan Hagar, who "purchased a considerable tract of land in this neighborhood, and with much discernment and foresight, determined to give encouragement to traders, and to erect proper habitations for the storage of goods, for the supply of the adjacent country. His plan succeeded: he has lived to behold a multitude of inhabitants on land which he remembered unoccupied; and he has seen erected in places appropriated by him for that purpose, more than a hundred comfortable edifices, to which the name of Hagar's Town is given in honor of the intelligent founder." [54] Most of the speculation was carried on by dealing in warrants which were transferable and divisible. They could be repeatedly renewed or else the land could be surveyed and a certificate returned but left to lay. In this manner, control over large tracts was insured without having to pay the quitrent and yet one was free to dispose of it in parcels.

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[46] Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 77, 81.

[47] *Ibid.*, p. 77.

[48] *Ibid.*, p. 81.

[49] *Ibid.*, p. 79.

[50] *Ibid.*, p. 79.

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[51] *Ibid.*, p. 66.

[52] William Eddis, *Letters from America, Historical and descriptive; Comprising Occurrences from 1769 to 1777 inclusive*, London, 1792, p. 129.

[53] Gould, *op. cit.*, p. 87.

It should also be noted that planters held more land than they could immediately improve, not only for speculative purposes or for their children, but for other reasons. They held virgin tracts which might be available when the land under cultivation was exhausted. Tobacco, by its great value in exchange, its high yield per acre, its good keeping qualities, and comparatively low weight when ready for shipment, excluded all other major crops from the fields and forced an exhausting single-crop type of agriculture upon the soil.[55] The tobacco plant was a heavy consumer of both nitrogen and potash, and removal of the entire crop from the field caused a rapid decline in available plant food materials. Continued replanting also encouraged toxicity, harmful soil fungi, and root rats. Superior tobacco could only be produced on fresh lands, for after the second crop quality and quantity declined. A planter seldom counted upon more than two or three crops from land before abandoning it to corn, wheat, and pine. There was constant clearing of forests and constant abandonment of old fields. Large tracts of virgin land were, therefore, essential for tobacco cultivation.

As desirable vacant land gradually disappeared and patented land increased in value, leasing became a popular means of developing large landed estates.[56] A lease for twenty-one years was the most common, but five, seven, or fourteen year periods were not unusual. A desire to have relief from the trouble of changing tenants and a tenant's desire to have improvements resulted in a very popular long term lease which generally ran for three lives. Rents on leased land varied from 10 sh. to £10 sterling per 100 acres, depending upon the location, quality of soil, improvements, bargaining power, and the date of leasing. About 1750 a desirable plantation containing 150 to 200 acres rented for £5 to £8 currency per year. The average size leaseholds contained from 100 to 150 acres. One hundred acres, however, seemed to be the usual size; nearly one-fourth of all the leases recorded during the first half of the eighteenth century were for that amount.

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[54] Eddis, *op. cit.*, p. 88.

[55] Avery Odell Craven, *Soil Exhaustion As A Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860* (University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XIII), Urbana, 1925, pp. 25-72.

[56] Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 67-69, 77-81.

Waste of the tenants was one of the great disadvantages of the leasing system.[57] Especially was this true in tobacco cultivation. The first few crops from new ground were the heaviest and after they were off the soil was of little value for agricultural purposes until it lay fallow for a period of years. Tenants on the proprietor's manors planted so much tobacco during the last years of their terms that the soil was left impoverished and untenable. Another general complaint against leasing was the fact that tenants often cut off all the timber for clapboards, stores, shingles, rails, and left little wood. The profitableness of leasing was seriously questioned. "Every Gentleman who lets out Land in this Country, knows," wrote Daniel Dulany in 1764, "how difficult it is, with the utmost Care, to make any considerable profit by that scheme, & how impractical it is to get an annual Rent equal to half the Interest wch wou'd arise from the money, for which the Land wou'd sell, or to prevent the Abuses of Tenants in the Commission of waste." [58]

Estates might also be worked through the employment of an overseer, who took complete charge of the cultivation of the plantation, supervised the erection of all buildings and fences, and occasionally performed other duties.[59] Overseers generally came from the best of the landless class, for no landlord would be liable to place slaves, implements, and land in charge of any but a competent and reliable man. The overseer was usually hired for a year. He was either paid a fixed salary, varying from £10 to £30 per year, or, as in most cases, given a share in the crop which depended upon the number of slaves worked. A crop was ordinarily divided into as many shares as slaves; one share went to the overseer and the rest to the owner. Sometimes an overseer was permitted to cultivate patches of corn or wheat and keep driving-horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. If he lived on the plantation, the overseer generally received lodging, board, washing, and mending. Otherwise, only provisions were supplied.

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[57] *Ibid.*, pp. 70-71.

[58] *Ibid.*, p. 70.

[59] *Ibid.*, pp. 72-75.

The overseer system seems to have been more profitable than leasing. Cheap slave labor produced a surplus so large that landlord and overseer could divide and each have a greater return than where the land was rented for a fixed sum. Besides, the waste of timber and the exhaustion of the soil could be prevented. All great landowners and wealthy men had numerous plantations worked under this system.

Proprietary manors were divided into small holdings and leased like lands of private citizens. While an abundance of cheap land existed during the seventeenth century, many manors had few tenants, boundaries disappeared, squatters took possession, leases were lost, and the rents were not paid. After the Restoration, tenants could be secured much easier and an increasing amount of proprietary land was leased. Kent Manor alone had fifty-seven tenements in 1764, most of which were rented.[60] Although rents on the proprietor's land were somewhat lower than on private lands, the manors never were entirely leased out. Proprietary leases were quite similar to those on private lands.[61] They ran from five to twenty-one years or three lives with a tendency toward the latter. Longer terms were refused. The tenants of Anne Arundel manor in

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[60] *Ibid.*, pp. 92.

[61] *The Calvert Papers* (Fund Publication), p. 180.

1752 tried to secure leases for ninety-nine years renewable forever. If the proprietor had agreed to the proposition, all benefits from an increase in land values would have been lost.

Manor rents were almost uniformly 10 sh. per 100 acres in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. As lands became more valuable, the proprietor advanced the price on the expiration of leases. Rents in Baltimore and Frederick counties were raised in 1754 from 10 to 20 sh. per 100 acres.[62] If the French and Indian War had not interfered, they could have been raised still higher. Anne Arundel county was far enough removed from the frontier so that the rents there were raised in 1755 from £3.15 to £5 per 100 acres.[63]

Questions relating to terms of leases, sales, and the laying out of new manors were determined by the governor and agent while the routine work of finding tenants, leasing the lands, and collecting rents was done by stewards under the agent's supervision.[64] A steward frequently had charge of several manors. Young Parran was at one time steward of no less than eleven manors in Charles and St. Mary counties. Free tenure on one tenement was a steward's usual compensation. When a person wished to lease proprietary land the steward surveyed a tract, returned the certificate, together with the lease, to the agent; the governor and agent examined and signed it, and the lease was then delivered to the lessee. Each steward kept a roll in which all leases were recorded and it showed the amount of rent due.

Governor Sharpe discovered that proprietary manors were by no means efficiently managed; leases had been lost, rents had fallen into arrears, tenants had pillaged the land, and the constant cultivation of tobacco impoverished the soil.[65] Stewards, whose duty it was to see that the manors were well tenanted and managed, had allowed them to fall into a disorderly state.

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[62] *Ibid.*, pp. 92-93.

[63] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 294.

[64] Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 96-97.

[65] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, p. 62; Gould, *op. cit.*, pp. 97-98.

Soon after Sharpe's arrival in 1753, he immediately made several practical recommendations for improving manorial administration.[66] Stewards should be allowed a large commission on the annual rents instead of a mere free tenement; persons of ability might thereby be encouraged to become stewards. If a steward was not sufficiently paid for getting the manor settled and rents duly paid, he would not be very solicitous to procure good tenants. By advertising the terms of leasing, Sharpe thought better tenants might be secured. There should be a book for every manor where all leases and agreements as well as a detailed description could be entered. Furthermore, every steward should make a plot of the manors under his supervision and mark down every tenement as it was leased. When the time came to account for the revenue the agent might easily see from the plat what parts were settled and those vacant. Finally, rents should be regularly paid on a certain day, for as Sharpe said, "I am persuaded that nothing is so detrimental as giving them long credit." [67] Unless the proprietor approved of these suggested changes and directed the agent to enforce them, the governor saw little hope for increasing returns from the manors. Nothing was done immediately to improve the administration of manor lands because the attention of Lloyd, the land agent, was too much engrossed by his own private affairs.

Shortly after his arrival in the colony Governor Sharpe received directions to have more land erected into manors. No tract could be found in 1754 extensive enough to answer the purpose, except in Frederick county near the frontier.[68] Even after an investigation of that region, the deputy surveyor reported neither he nor his associates knew of any parcel of vacant land in the inhabited portion of the county which contained 5,000 acres.[69] Acting under the governor's orders, a survey was made in 1768 just beyond Fort Cumberland and a manor containing 96,610 acres was laid out.[70] Some of it was very good land and would have rented for 10 sh. per 100 acres, but the greatest part was mountainous. Four other manors, all lying along the branches of the Youghiogheny, were laid out in the same year.

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[66] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 62-63.

[67] *Ibid.*, p. 63.

[68] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 52, 91.

[69] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 204.

Although the manors brought in as much as £1,000 revenue per year, the proprietor decided in 1765 for some unknown reason to sell his uncultivated, untenanted manors and reserved lands. He may have been influenced by Daniel Dulany who argued that the revenue from the manors was not sufficient to pay the interest on the capital invested. In all probability the most influential reason was the fact that the sale would provide a source of ready money. Sharpe strongly advised against selling any of the manors. He suggested that every one should be leased on such terms as would add something annually to the proprietor's revenue.[71] Furthermore, the governor forcibly called attention to the fact that if it was worth while for gentlemen to purchase these lands at a high price with no other view than leasing them, it was worth while for Lord Baltimore to keep them. Sharpe was confident that if the manors were properly managed, the rents would amount to a considerable sum. But in a letter to Sharpe, Lloyd, Calvert, Dulany, Steuart, and Key, the proprietor declared the manors yielded nothing and prevented the increase of people so he authorized them to sell the following lands:[72]

Pancaya Manor....	10,240	acres	in Charles county
Beaverdam........	7,600	"	
Mile..............	1,924	"	
Woolsey...........	2,806	"	in St. Mary county
Bridgewater.......	5,960	"	in Somerset county
Total	28,530	acres	

When the commissioners met to arrange for the sale, Colonel

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[70] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 479, 485, 558.

[71] *Ibid.*, p. 204.

[72] *Ibid.*, pp. 189-191.

Edward Lloyd informed them that these lands were all tenanted or at least a considerable part.[73] He produced a list of tenants on some of the tracts and said the rents, though not over 10 sh. per 100 acres, had been regularly accounted for. The commissioners thereupon concluded not to sell any land until further information could be procured. Without it, they could not properly determine the sale price.

The commissioners adjourned to meet later, but before Lloyd could make a report, John Morton Jordan, a London merchant, arrived in Maryland with a commission authorizing Sharpe, Dulany, and himself to sell all cultivated as well as uncultivated reserved lands and manors.[74] According to the instructions, the following manors were to be offered for sale:[75]

Anne Arundel	10,680	7/8	acres
Conegocheague	11,586		"
Queen Anne	6,000		"
Gunpowder	7,265	2/8	"
Chaptico	18,546		"
Collington	1,297	2/8	"
Calverton	7,230		"
Kent	8,000		"
Beaverdam	7,680		"
Zachariah	9,637		"
Pangarah	10,240		"
Nanticoke	5,449		"
West St. Marys	3,091		"
Mill	2,696		"
Woolsey	3,131		"
St. Johns St. Barbaras Snow Hill	982		"
Wool Cote	200		"

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[73] *Ibid.*, pp. 202-204.

[74] *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 134-139; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, pp. 267, 273.

[75] *Port-folio* No. 3, Md. Hist. Soc.

White Plains.............	812	"
Abbington	109	"
Total	114,633	acres

The proprietor directed the commissioners to divide these manors into tracts not exceeding 500 acres where the land was already under cultivation, nor over 1,000 acres where uncultivated. Each tract should be auctioned off to the highest bidder, but cultivated and untenanted lands were not to be sold for less than £30 sterling per 100 acres, and so on in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity. Cultivated and tenanted land should be sold for not less than £100 sterling for every 100 acres subject to the present quitrent. All tracts were to be sold subject to an alienation fine of not less than one year's rent and a quitrent of 8 or 9 sh., but not less than 4. To defray the expenses of surveying, 6d. sterling per 100 acres was to be levied on all land sold, no matter what kind. One-fourth of the purchase money had to be paid down either in specie or good bills of exchange and the rest could be secured by a purchaser's bond until paid within three years. No interest was to be charged for the first year, but thereafter, the debt bore six per cent. Should the tracts fail to bring the amounts indicated, they were to be put on the block at a subsequent date. If not sold then, a private sale might be negotiated. For their trouble the commissioners were each to receive £2 for every £100 of purchase money paid down.

The commissioners began selling the manors during the summer of 1766, but the demand for land was not so great as anticipated. There were few bidders and lands were repeatedly withdrawn from sale. The proprietor's tenants, who could have afforded to give more for their respective tenements than others persons, were, in general, very poor and neighbors seemed unwilling to over-bid them. Scarcity of specie also hindered the sale. When the small manor of Collington was put on the block only one parcel of 65 acres and another 200-acre tract would sell.[76] Anne Arundel manor was put up in 100-acre tracts in June, 1767, but no one would bid though many tenants were present.[77] The commissioners thereupon gave notice that, since tenants declined to bid, the manor would be divided into 400 or 500-acre tracts and auctioned again. In September, 7,104⅞ acres were sold for £8,919. 1. 9¾. Most of this land was purchased by tenants for 25 to 35 sh. per acre. Three thousand acres failed to sell. Manors in Kent and Queen Anne counties were offered to the public, but no land was sold in the former and only 822 acres in the latter.[78] Only 2,477¾ acres could be sold from the manors in St. Mary and Prince George counties. By the spring of 1768, the commissioners had sold 17,015¼ acres for £18,341. 12. 5.[79] Among the larger purchasers were: Dr. George Steuart, Richard Sprigg, Henry Hall, President Tasker, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, James Dick, Samuel Galloway, Thomas and John Snowden, John Stevenson, and William Hollyday.[80] The sale continued even after the end of Governor Sharpe's administration, and by 1773 nearly 50,000 acres had been sold.[81]

Receipts from the quitrents, the ordinary sale of land, and manor rents brought an enormous revenue to the proprietor. Eddis said in 1772 that the annual revenue of the proprietor arising from the sale of lands and quitrents, after deducting all the various charges of government, averaged £12,500 per year.[82] The murderous raids of the French and Indians upon the frontier, however, caused a steady decrease in the land revenue from 1754 to 1760.[83] The assembly would not grant sup-

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[76] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 335.

[77] *Ibid.*, p. 392; *Calvert Papers*, No. 1309, Md. Hist. Soc.

[78] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, pp. 422, 424, 436.

[79] *Port-folio* No. 3, Md. Hist. Soc.

[80] *Port-folio* No. 3, Md. Hist. Soc.

[81] Mereness, *op. cit.*, p. 54.

[82] Eddis, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

[83] *Calvert Papers* No. 938, Md. Hist. Soc. The following table shows the cash receipts of the land office over a very short period:

1753—1754	£5,190. 05. 5½
1754—1755	3,052. 11. 7

plies acceptable to the proprietor and adequate protection was not provided for the frontier tenants. Quitrents could not be collected and people were deterred from taking up land. "The Proprietary has lost a vast country by our unhappy disputes," declared Daniel Dulany in 1755, "and the business of the Land Office has greatly decreased, and if some method is not speedily fallen upon to settle matters I can forsee that this Province will be brought to the greatest distress, and the Proprietary's revenue considerably diminished." [84] Not only did the revenue of the proprietor dwindle, but also that of other large landowners. "When the times will mend," asked Sharpe in 1757, "who can fortell? but I may venture to pronounce that if our Affairs do not assume a better Face soon the most frugal of us will be unable to make any great Addition to their Fortunes." [85]

Revenue from the proprietor's vast estate would have been greater notwithstanding the war, had the agent and receiver general, Colonel Edward Lloyd, been more efficient in its management. "The Land Office," said Sharpe, "is a great Trust & of the utmost Consequence to all concerned; therefore requires real Fidelity & the best Abilities for due Execution. Much Waste has been & now is of Quit Rent not in Possession, of the Proprietor . . . the present Condition & Management of the Office is a Reproach of Misdemeanor in publick Employment." [86] Undoubtedly Lloyd's failure to attend properly to the proprietary business resulted in shameful financial losses. "The Truth is as I have often said," declared Sharpe in accounting for the trouble, "that it is impossible for a Person who has such a Multiplicity of Business of his own to mind &

1755—1756	2,215.	4. 4¼
1756—1757	1,484.	5. 4
1759—1760	5,135.	3. 8¼
1760—1761	6,793.	1. 8¾

[84] Daniel Dulany, "Military and Political Affairs in the Middle Colonies in 1755," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. III, p. 26.

[85] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, p. 67, Vol. III, p. 324.

[86] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 404; Bond, *op. cit.*, p. 203.

so large an Estate to manage to give so much Attention as he ought to your Ldp's Affairs especially when he lives at a great distance from hence where most of the Business must necessarily be done." [87] No agent could have been more delinquent than Lloyd. Failure to correspond frequently with the Lord Baltimore and Calvert about the business caused no little uneasiness. On one occasion Lloyd neglected to answer proprietary inquiries for over nine months. At another time fourteen months elapsed before he answered the proprietor.[88] Neglect to remit the revenue punctually caused greater anxiety. He was at least two years in arrears with his accounts in 1755 and when the proprietor finally received the remittance there were no vouchers. On account of these and other numerous delinquencies Lloyd rapidly and steadily lost favor with the proprietor and Secretary Calvert.[89] Sharpe repeatedly urged him to be more punctual in the performance of his duties, but frequent reminders only created ill will. Lloyd resented the governor's interference and told him so.[90] While dissatisfied with his poor management and aware of the heavy financial losses, Lord Baltimore dared not dismiss Lloyd, for he was a man of power and influence. His resignation would have been an "Upright and generous" act, but Lloyd continued to hold the office until 1768 when a new plan for the management of the land office went into effect.

Since Lloyd would not resign and it was impractical to remove him, Secretary Calvert proposed a plan in 1759 that would make the agent responsible to a revenue board.[91] Several objections against the scheme were raised by Sharpe who outlined his own ideas about the proper management of the proprietary business and forwarded them to Lord Baltimore. His recommendations received the hearty approval of the proprietor who immediately asked Sharpe to transmit instructions for the agent embodying his reorganization scheme.[92] The governor complied with the request, but cautioned the proprietor not to give Colonel Lloyd any reason to think he had been deficient in the discharge of his duty lest he become a "little piqued."

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[87] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 215.

[88] *Ibid.*, p. 257.

[89] *Calvert Papers* No. 13-626; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 223.

[90] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 65, 324, 409, 463-465.

[91] *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 518-520.

Early in 1763 Colonel Lloyd received Lord Baltimore's instructions containing Sharpe's plan, which directed him to purchase or construct a building suitable for housing all duplicate leases, rent rolls, manor plats, debt books, farmers' bonds and contracts, naval officers' accounts, and all other papers relating to the proprietary revenue.[93] This building was to be known as "The Office of the Receiver General." Stewards were directed to make up their accounts regularly on a certain day and if negligent, removal was the penalty. All directions from the agent to the stewards were to be made in writing. In order that tenants might not be imposed upon, the agent must give notice in each county of the conditions upon which manors would be rented or granted. As soon as possible after September 29, every year, the naval officers, sheriffs, stewards, and receivers of alienation fines were to settle with the agent. He should then close his account and submit it to a Board of Revenue, composed of the governor, commissary general, secretary, judges of the land office, and attorney general, or any three, for examination. If they approved the account, it was to be signed and transmitted to the proprietor.

Colonel Lloyd told Sharpe he would endeavor to execute the instructions, but took exception to the part obligating him to lay his accounts before the Board.[94] He was afraid Dulany and Steuart, members of the Board with whom he had suits at law, would be disposed to make trouble for him. The governor tried to allay his apprehensions, but without success. Lloyd proceeded in a very dilatory manner to carry out the instructions. He purchased in 1763 a site for the land office in Annapolis. Sharpe often pressed him to proceed with the construction and Lloyd always promised action, yet did nothing until 1766. In that year construction began and the building was soon ready for occupancy.

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[92] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 508-509, 524.

[93] *Minutes of the Board of Revenue* (Archives of Maryland, Vol. XXXII), Baltimore, 1912, pp. 391-394.

[94] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, pp. 54-55.

On April 5, 1768, the Board of Revenue composed of Governor Sharpe, Daniel and Walter Dulany, Benedict Calvert, and Dr. George Steuart met for the first time. Lloyd submitted his account and after the first audit resigned, a long wished for event. With Lloyd out and a responsible board in control, prospects for a better administration of the land business seemed brighter than ever before. But the appointment of the Reverend Bennett Allen, a notorious character and favorite of the proprietor, as agent and receiver general showed that Lord Baltimore was entirely unfit to be the head of a state. Hopes for a more efficient land administrator were blasted. Probably because Allen could not provide ample security, the proprietor ordered Sharpe to remove him within six months after his appointment. Mathew Tilghman was selected, but he declined the office, and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was appointed. Allen would not, however, vacate the office or surrender the books and papers without direct instructions from the proprietor. After trying four months to persuade him to relinquish the post, the Board put his bond in suit; that finally forced him to retire in favor of Jenifer.

During the first year of its existence the Board of Revenue met often and exercised close supervision over the proprietor's financial affairs. They prepared written orders for every officer who had any connection with the collection of the revenue, they required acceptable bonds of the farmers and rent roll keepers, they hired and fired farmers and stewards, granted leases, examined accounts, and looked after every other matter pertaining to the revenue. The policy of the Board was always firm yet conciliatory and every action revealed a desire to promote the best interests of the proprietor. Responsible and centralized control had at last been substituted for careless, indifferent, and irresponsible management.

Not content with these reforms, the proprietor created in 1768 the office of "Supervisor of Accounts Lands and Revenues" and appointed John Morton Jordan of London to the post.[95] Jordan was to correspond with persons qualified to give information or assistance for improving the collection of Lord Baltimore's revenue and the better regulation of the manors. Every year the Board of Revenue was to send a double set of accounts to England, one to Jordan for his inspection and the other to Secretary Hamersley. Furthermore, the Board was to "receive and pay proper Attention to whatever Information and Assistance the said John Morton Jordan may from Time to Time communicate thereon."

The reorganization of the land office was the last of a series of notable reforms in land policies and administration instituted and carried through largely by the efforts of Governor Sharpe. From both the proprietary and people's point of view his record as a land administrator is one of great achievement. His wise and successful opposition to raising the price of land and the quitrents favored the planters. On the other hand, his working out a more effective method of collecting the quitrents and perfecting the rent rolls favored his employer. The strenuous efforts made to discover surplus land were not only beneficial to the proprietor but also to the planters who wanted to remove all grounds for boundary disputes. Where possible, rents on the proprietary domains were increased and responsible management for those immense holdings provided. Delinquent and inefficient officials, who looked upon their offices as sinécures, were dismissed and competent men took their places. A Board of Revenue was created and given unlimited power over all proprietary finances. Finally, a land office was constructed where all papers and books relating to the revenue might be safely deposited. Every possible effort had been made by Governor Sharpe to eliminate disorder, dishonesty, injustice, and procrastination from the administration of the land office. As a result, many causes of complaint against an office of so vital importance to both the proprietor and the people were removed.

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[95] *Minutes of the Board of Revenue,* pp. 410-411.

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 43.)

Nov. 20] for 2 baggs of M^{r} Bridges	0.. 08.. 00
for Eastrills diet at Kecoughton	2.. 10.. 00
for a grindstone for our use	0.. 05.. 00
To M^{r} Wattlington for a boates saile tobacco 400^{ll}	6.. 13.. 04
for water caske for our use, tobacco 62^{ls}	1.. 00.. 00
for tobacco given the men to drinke in the boates 150	2.. 10.. 0
for pitch and twyne of M^{r} Cage	1.. 15.. 00
for severall small necessaryes of M^{r} Waldo tobacco 38	0.. 12.. 00
for cordage and twine of M^{r} Neale for the pinnace 91	1.. 10.. 04
2536.. 3.. 5	
for 26^{ll} of twine	0.. 08.. 00
Dec. 9] Paid Richard Griffiths and Roger Emerson Seamen for wages uppon the pinnace	19.. 00.. 00
for sundry perticulers bought of M^{r} Menesye viz: 2 engines 130^{li} of tobacco 1 handsowe 10^{li} 3 pericerstockes 6^{li} 6 bittes 3^{li} 2 sacks 20^{li} 3 stockelocks 50^{li} all in tobacco 199^{li}	3.. 06.. 04
To Serjaunt Heyward for his service this yeare 1000^{lb}	16.. 13.. 04
To Thomas Dobbs for service done severall yeares a trading—tobacco 496	8.. 05.. 04
ffor 2 frise coates for the men to weare in the pinnace	2.. 00.. 00
for a little boat for the pinnace tobacco 200^{ll}	3.. 06.. 08
30] To Phillipp Tayler for the freight of seacoles 100^{ll}	1.. 13.. 04
ffor 400^{ll} of iron for the smiths working	6.. 00.. 00
for a line for the pinnace of M^{r} Cage	0.. 03.. 04

for 100^{ll} of powder of M^{r} Cage—tobacco 600^{ll}		10.. 00.. 00
for 6 broad woorkeing hoes of M^{r} Cage 96		1.. 12.. 00
for William Westley and Frances Brookes their times of service being millers tob 1200^{li}		20.. 00.. 00
paid M^{r} Senorne for ropes for the pinnace—tobacco 300^{ll}		5.. 00.. 00
paid M^{r} Coocke for 3 parringers, tob^{o} 21		0.. 07.. 00
ffor 30 ^{li} of powder of Capt. Douglasse and 1 halfe howre glasse		3.. 01.. 00
Jan. 28] for phisicke and surgery for the men this yeare past		
Feb. 24] for severall expenses for setting up the mill at Kecoughton viz		8.. 00.. 00
To M^{r} Cage for M^{r} Thorowgoods oxen to drawe the timber 400^{li} tobacco is		6.. 13.. 04
ffor Savage and Kerbis worke at the mills	11: —: —	
To M^{r} Cage per Lunyes noate for nayles—tobacco 600	10: —: —	
To carpenters for expenses to fetch the mill stones	2: 6: —	
paid in part for their dyett at the mill	7: 6: —	
Transport of provisions to the mille 70^{ll}	1: 3: 4	
for Lynnyes account for other expenses there	140: 2.. 6.. 8	
To M^{r} Walker for sayles 400 tob^{o}	6.. 13.. 4	
for soape and nayles for the mill	1.. 0.. 4	
To Simions for tooles for the mill	0.. 9.. 6	
To Eastwill for a bagg and some tooles	1: 11.. 4	
ffor 2 oxen to feed the millwrights there at 9^{li}	18: 00: 00	
	———	68.. 09.. 10

2713 : 9 : 11	
for hasse ropes for our use tobacco 10^{li}	0.. 03.. 04
March 24] To M^r Cotten mynyster for his paines with us this yeare past tobacco 350	5.. 16.. 08
To M^r Smyth for his Sallery being storekeeper and trader this yeare past tobacco 1100^{ll}	18.. 06.. 08
ffor 27 servants cloathing this yeare past at 5^{li} per piece	135.. 00.. 00
ffor the hyre of 8 servants this yeare past at 8^{li}	64.. 00.. 00
ffor expenses in howse keeping this yeare pas our famyly being greater than formerly	35.. 00.. 00
spent in wine and drinke—tobacco 1000^{ll}	16.. 03.. 04
for expenses this yeare in boates and other wise in Virginia to buy necessaryes and atendans at the court about the Marylanders	12.. 00.. 00
To M^r Bowden for wages uppon the pinnace	5.. 10.. 08
ffor my imployment this yeare	100.. 00.. 00

1636

Apl 1] for 2½ tunne of caske to put the beaver	2.. 10.. 00
May 16] Paid Thomas Cole for wages this yeare in our trading boates	5.. 05.. 00
paid Thomas Arnoll for wages in our trading boates	7.. 00.. 00
June 20] ffor a paire of mill stones lade uppon the mill at Kecoughton for which I am ingaged in Virginia to the value of a bond	20.. 00.. 00
July 20] To Robert Hewet for his laboure in sheathing the pinnace tobacco 100	1.. 13.. 04
To M^r John Hayes for a shallop which I raised higher and built up with halfe a decke and left to the plantation and to bring the mill stones to Kecoughton in tobacco 1000^{ll}	16.. 13.. 04
Sept. 20] To M^r Coxe for wages in building our howses and boates and goeing on trading for us	23.. 13.. 06

To William Cole when he was free for cloathes and afterwardes for some worke tob^o 163	2.. 14.. 04
Nov. 24] To Henry Crawley shipp carpenter for wages uppon the pinnace and sheathing of her	40.. 10.. 00
To M^r John Hayes master of our pinnace in part of his wages	26.. 11.. 08
3270: 5: 1	
To M^r Hampton our mynister in part tob^o 1070^{ll}	17.. 16.. 08
Dec. 23] To Thomas Adams store Keeper and trader this last yeare in part of wages	8.. 06.. 08
for expenses in the boates and in Virginia this yeare	9.. 11.. 00
Jan. 4] for 22 yards of canvas for baggs for the boates and mills tradeing and the howse	2.. 04.. 00
12] ffor wages paid to Edward Deering	5.. 17.. 00
ffor phisicke for the men this yeare	8.. 12.. 00
ffor tobacco allowed the men to drincke in howse and boates 150^{li}	2.. 13.. 04
Feb. 12] ffor caske for the beaver and the house	2.. 06.. 00
March 24] ffor expenses in howsekeeping this yeare	35.. 00.. 00
ffor 26 servants cloathing this yeare past at 5^{li} paid	130.. 00.. 00
ffor the hire of 11 servants this yeare at 8^{li}	88.. 00.. 00
ffor my imployment this yeare	100.. 00.. 00
To M^r Cotten the minister for his paines severall tymes with us this yeare	13.. 00.. 00
To M^r Nicolas White for wages 2 severall yeares in our trading boates	18.. 17.. 02
1637	
Apr. 12] ffor 16 ells of canvis for the cockatrice sailes	1.. 12.. 00

ffor 24 yards of course linnen for table cloathes sheetes napkins and abought the house	2.. 08.. 00
To William Ashed(?) for service in tradeing 3 severall yeares	9.. 13.. 04
Spent in Virginia to victual the boates 6^{ll} of beaver	3.. 00.. 00
20] To Thomas Smyth for service in tradeing in our boates 3 months at 8^{li} of beaver per month	12.. 00.. 00
To Richard Handcockes for wages in our boates tobacco 422	7.. 00.. 04
To Thomas Cole for wages in our boates	6.. 03.. 04
30] ffor cloathes given 29 servants till my comeing away	30.. 00.. 00
ffor tobacco allowed the men to drinke	1.. 00.. 00

ffor wages paid millwrights and carpenters of this day viz

	l	s	d	
To Anthony Linney	48..	15..	0	
To Thomas Symons	13:	0		
To John Eastrill	2:	5		
To John Bennett in full	32..	0		
To Thomas Woodhowse in full	39..	3		
To Richard Hobin in part	21..	5		
To William Ellins in part	24..	10		
To Richard Hill in full	35..	10		
				216.. 08.. 00

3983:17:7

ffor wages paid to the men which came with Capt. Evelin in part viz.

	l	s	d	
To John Walker	1..	7..		
To Andrew Baker	1..	2..	7	
To Thomas Steerman	2..	2..	8	
To John Dandy	0..	11..	7	
To William Williamson	0..	13..	6	
To John Hobson	0..	17..	8	
To Phillipp West	3..	2..		
				09.. 16.. 00

May 20] ffor expenses in the howse till I came away	8.. 00.. 00
paid by Capt. Evelins appoyntment for the joint stocke as he said tob^{o} 700^{ll}	11.. 03.. 04
paid for him to M^{r} Neales man 12^{ll} of beaver	6.. 00.. 00
To John Landis als. Fallwood in part of his wages haveing served as above 4 yeares in tradeing and especially procurest as our trade from the susquehanoughs by liveing with them and being our interpreter paid in part tobacco 1700^{ll}	28.. 06.. 04
To Anthony Linny in part of his wages which hee appoynted mee to laye out heare in cloathes and for my imployment untill my comeing away this yeare and for my Expenses in my voyadge for England	120.. 00.. 00
ffor the charge for bringing over wittnesses of whose laboure you have the benefitt	50.. 00.. 00
ffor 842 bushels of corne bought at severall tymes for the plantacion at 4^{s} per bushell	168.. 08.. 00
ffor the milke of the cattle there during the space of 6 yeares every cowes milke being worthe 100^{li} of tobacco per yeare	160.. 00.. 00
ffor the hyre of 7 servants till my comeing away	20.. 00.. 00

4566 : 1 : 3

more disburst by Capt. Claiborne for sundry commodityes bought by him in Virginia for trucke the perticulers of which follow viz.

1631

	l s d
Nov. 4] 30^{li} of tobacco	00.. 10.. 00
Jan. 1] 5 adzes of Willia mlockes cost	00.. 07.. 06

1632

July 10] 8 paire of shoes at 4^{s}	01.. 12.. 00
12 paire of stockings at 2^{s}	01.. 04.. 00
1 suite of cloathes capp and wast coat	01 : 14.. 00

8 Dutch Ells of broad cloath at 24^{s} per Ell	09.. 12.. 00	
28] 14 yards of redd stuffe of M^{r} Muntley cost tobacco 390^{li} at 4^{d} per l	6.. 10.. 00	
Aug 2] 1½ fathom of pege	1: 10.. 00	
Oct.] 56 yards of redd cotten bayes at 6^{li} tobacco 336^{li}	05.. 12.. 00	
Nov. 1] 30 armes of Roanoach & pege	01.. 12.. 00	
		30.. 03.. 06
1633		
May 18] 122 hoes at 2^{s} 6^{d} per peece	16.. 10.. 00	
June 20] 56 hoes at 14^{li} of beaver	07.. 00.. 00	
July 10] 5 fathome of pege of M^{r} Ludlowe	05.. 00.. 00	
Aug. 20] 6 dozen of hoes and 4 dozen of axes of Capt. Grainger	07.. 10.. 00	
Oct. 30] 24 yards of cotten sold for corne	05.. 12.. 00	
Nov. 20] 6 boone combes and 12 wooden coombes of Capt. Andrews	00: 07.. 00	
Dec. 23] 4 tradeing coates	02.. 10.. 00	
		42.. 09.. 00
1634		
Apr. 25] 16 axes of M^{r} Kingswell	02: 08.. 00	
1 horse mans coate for Patuxent	01: 16: 00	
June 9] 9 fathome of pege of M^{r} Patrixon	04.. 10.. 00	
Nov. 20] 4 dozen of Knives	00.. 10.. 00	
4 dozen and 10 axes of M^{r} Mehue	07.. 06.. 00	
9 dozen of sisers	01.. 11.. 00	
5 dozen of hoes	05.. 09.. 00	
12 fathome of pege	06.. 00: 00	

Jan 20] 236 hoes of M^{r} John James at 2^{s} 6^{d}	29.. 10:06	
11 armes of roanoacke	01.. 02:00	
20 fathome of pege of M^{r} Bolter	10.. 00.. 00	
142. 5. 0		
To M^{r} Smith for Irish Stockings	00.. 10.. 00	
		69.. 12.. 06
Capt. Claiborne bought of Capt. Thomas Young for trucke as followeth viz.		
	l. s. d.	
10 pieces of cloth at	100.. 18.. 09	
5½ dozen of axes at 2^{s} 4^{d}	7.. 14.. 0	
6 dozen of hatchetts 17½^{d}	5.. 5.. 0	
10 dozen of Knives at 4^{s} 7½^{d}	2.. 6.. 2	
4 dozen of Knives at 4^{s} 7^{d}	0.. 18.. 4	
4 dozen of bone combes weight 13^{ll} at 11^{s} 6^{d}	1.. 0.. 0	
4 dozen of horn combes at 17^{d}	0.. 5.. 10	
In all the summe of	118:08: 2	
ffor which I delivered a bill of exchange on M^{r} Clobery for the sum of 115-15-0 which bill was returned per protest besides the charges and damages which insured thereupon by the Extent of my goodes in Virginia 244^{l}: 5^{s} 0^{d} is in all the summe of		350.. 00.. 00
Summe totall disbursements by him for trade goodes		492.. 05.. 00
More disburst in severall perticulers for the plantation as in the last folio amounteth unto		4586.. 01.. 03
More for charges disbursed by him in mainetaining the suite for the plantacion against the Lord Baltimore and other disbursements paid out by him since his coming home into England the summe of		45.. 00.. 00
		5123.. 06.. 03

More paid by William Claiborne since his comeing for England to M^{r} William Clobery towards a new suppleye the summe of	50.. 00.. 00
More paid by him in money to M^{r} Morehead	36.. 00.. 00
Summa totalis	5209.. 06.. 03

Moreover there are sundrey debts owing to severall persons in Virginia by the joynt stocke which cannott bee perfitted till the accompte be made upp with the parties themselves in Virginia In which debts William Cleybourne demandeth to bee saved harmlesse by M^{r} Clobery and company for the five sixe partes thereof.

Memorandum that the beaver disbursed in divers of the payments aforesaid by William Claiborne for the use of the trade and plantacion was woorthe 6^{s} 8^{d} or at the most 10^{s} per ll and at the same rates in the severall payments aforesaid was accepted by those to whom it was paid

The names of all such servants as were imployed by Captaine William Cleyborne upon the trade and plantacion of Isle of Kent dureing his aboad there whereof such as are marked with the letter H were hyred servants at the charge of the said Cleyborne, the rest were servants sent thither and others entertayned there and imployed uppon the joynt stocke. And those marked with the letter A were such as he formd apparell for.

1631

The names of such persons as were transported in the Affrica uppon the joynt accompt viz.

1. Thomas Bagwell, trader
2. John Belson carpenter
3. John Parre, hog Keeper.

4. Henry East 5. Thomas Kendell 6. William Cocke 7. John Russell, boy	These 4 were imployed in the kitchin to dress victualls bread corne and other worke in the howse.	A A

8. Joane Young mayd servant to wash our linnen A
9. Henry Pincke, reader of prayers in the howse A
He breaks his Legg and was unserviceable A

10. John Thompson 11. Phillipp Hamblyn 12. John Dunne 13. Christofer ffleming 14. John Buttler 15. Thomas Ivypland	These men being the ablest men dyed within 3 or 4 monthes after our arrivall whereof greate cause was the hardness they indured by loose of our goodes and cloathes by fyre.

16. Richard Hanlsey was thought by the men to have fyred the houses willingly and therefore they would not indure him. Whereupon I sold his tyme being a very untoward youth.
17. Arthur ffiges Leiftenant
18. William Claiborne Captain

More servants hired there by Captaine Cleyborne viz.

1. Richard Thompson 2. John Abbott 3. James Lerricke 4. Henry Ubancke 5. Martin Male 6. Edward Backler 7. William Collupp	H at 3^{li} 10^{s} per peece

1632

Men I implyed this yeare uppon the joynt accompt viz.

1. William Claiborne, Captaine
2. Richard James minyster
3. Arthur ffiges, leiftenant.
4. Richard Popsley, overseer of the men.
5. William Cockes, carpenter.
6. Hughe Hayward, huntsman

A 7. Henry Euancke
A 8. Martin Male
H
H
H

A 9. Edward Backler
A10. John Parr
hog keepers

A11. Joan Young Mayd Servant
A12. Richard Thompson trader H H
A13. William Collupp trader H
Jeames Lerricke trader H
A15. Sparrowbill trader H
A16. John Abbott H

A17. Richard Bradnall
A18. William Cocke
A19. Joseph Cockes
A20 John Belsor
Labourers

A21 Henry East
A22. Thomas Kendall
A23 Thomas Leicester
A24. John Russell a boy
A25. Christopher Flemming sicke
Theise were imployed in the kitchen to beat corne.

Our workes and imployments theise two yeares were

1. To build our howses
2. To pallizado our fort and fortify us against the Indians
3. To cleare ground, to fence it, and plant corne and victuals and tend our hoggs
4. To Keepe men abroad in severall boates a trading, which was our principall worke.
   Wee went in boates often to Virgina to supply ourselves of cloathes and other necessaries.

1633

Men imployed this yeare upon the service for the joynt account at the Isle of Kent.

1. William Claiborne Captaine
2. Arthur ffiges lieftenant

3. Richard James Mynister
4. Hugh Heywood overseer and huntsman
5. William Coxe carpenter

A 6. Henry Eubancke Interpreter. H
A 7. Martin Mole gardener
A 8. Edward Blackler } hog keepers
A 9. John Parr }
A10. Richard Thompson } H
A11. James Lerricke } traders H
A12. William Collupp } H
A13. Sparrowbill trader
A14. William Caske }
A15. Joseph Coxe } labourers
A16. John Abbott } H
A17. John Belson }
A18. Henry East }
A19. Thomas Cakebread } H
A20. Thomas Kendall } imployed in the Ketchin
A21. John Russell }
A Joane Qually mayd servant H

This yeare our imployments were as in former yeares and wee planted 2000 plants of tobacco or fewe more

1634

Men imployed uppon the service of the Isle of Kent this yeare

1. William Claiborne captaine
2. Arthur ffiges lieftenant
3. Richard James mynister
4. Hugh Heywood overseer
5. William Coxe carpenter

A 6. Robert Cooper carpenter ½ yeare
A 7. Henry Eubancke interpreter H
A 8. Martin Mole gardner H
A 9. Edward Backler rainger H

A10.	Joan Qually	mayd servant	H
A11.	John Pimmell	traders	H
A12.	Thomas Goavell		H
A13.	Edward Thompson		H
A14.	Sparrowbell		
A15.	John Belson	labourers	
A16.	John Parr		
A17.	William Cocke	labourers	
A18.	William Dawson		
A19.	Henry Hewitt		
A	Thomas Cakebread	imployed in the Ketchin to beate corne and dresse Victualls	H
A	Henry East		
A	Thomas Kendall		
A	John Russell		

This yeare we were mutch hindered and molested by the Indians falling out with us and killing our men and by the Marylanders hindring our trade. Wee made our ffort strong etc.

Servants reseaved out of England by the shipp James and Revenge viz.

1. Anthony Lynney millwright
2. Thomas Woodhouse carpenter
3. John Bennett carpenter
4. Richard Hobbin Smyth
5. Richard Hall carpenter
6. William Elvis Sawyer

Theise were upon wages and found themselves cloathes.

7. Edward Parry
8. Henry Barcum
9. John Assett gardner
10. Roger Backster Smyth
11. Samuell Scovell Sawyer
12. Howell Morgan
13. Thomas White
14. Thomas Audly boy
15. Ariginall Browne old and decripit

16.	Matthew Roadon	
17.	Edward Deering Sea boy.	
18.	Henry Hunt	
19.	Phillip Jones	weake men and dyed in 4 or 6 monthes
20.	John Hazerd	
21.	John Eastrill	carpenters
22.	Thomas Symons	

1635

1.	Hugh Heyward overseer of the men.	
1.	William Coxe carpenter	
3.	Thomas Smyth storekeeper	
4.	Anthony Lynny	
5.	John Eastrill	millwrights and carpenters
6.	Thomas Symons	
7.	John Bennett	
8.	Thomas Woodhowse	
9.	Richard Hill	
10.	Richard Hobin Smyth	
11.	William Ellins Sawyer	
A12.	John Belson carpenter	
A13.	Henry Eubanke interpreter H	
A14.	Edward Backler rainger H	
A15.	Henry East planter	
A16.	Thomas Cakebread	imployed to dresse victualls or to beate corne
A17.	Thomas Kendall	
A18.	William Cocke	
A19.	John Russell	
A20.	Henry Barcum tayler	
A21.	John Ascul gardner	
A22.	Roger Baxter Smyth	
A23.	Samuel Scovell Sawyer	
A24.	Howell Morgand	woodcutters and labourers
A25.	Thomas White	
A26.	Edmond Parry	
A27.	Originall Browne	
A28.	Thomas Audley	

A29. Henry Hunt
A30. Philip Jones
A31. John Haggerd
A32. Matthew Raidon hyred out
A33. Edward Dearing sea boy
A34. John Puriwell Seaman H
A35. Robert Lake seaman H
A36. Joane Qualley H
A37. Mary Martyn mayd servants imployed in the kitchen H
A38. Joyce Davis and dary H

This year our imployments were as in other years; but for our trade wee made many voyages; wee did little good and had many hinderances from the Marylanders. Our principall imployments for our men were in making 2 windmills.

1636

Men imployed upon the services at the Isle of Kent this yeare

1. Thomas Smyth trader
2. Thomas Adams storekeeper
3. Edmund Parry over the men
4. Vincent Mansfeild lame
5. John Ascue gardner
6. John Pinwell seamen H
7. Robert Lake H
8. Edward Deering
9. Edward Thompson traders H
10. Henry Hawley H
11. Sparrowbell
12. Samuel Scovell Sawyers
13. Matthew Priest H
14. Francis Brookes Myllers
15. William Westley
16. Henry Barcum

17. Thomas White	labourers
18. Howell Morgan	
19. Originall Browne	
20. John Russell	
21. William Freeman	H
22. Richard Reyman	H
23. Roger Baxter	hyred out
24. Matthew Royden	
25. Thomas Audley	
26. Joane Vizard	in the Kitchin and dary
27. Mary Martin	
28. Anne Matthews	
29. Thomas Cakebread	

This yeare our works were as other yeares in trading and planting but especially wee were imployed in perfecting the mills. Wee framed 2 other mills perfectly so farr as we could ready to set up. Wee framed the church we sawed divers stocks to boards.

A note of such trade and goods as Captain Claiborne hath received out of England or brought in Virginia In the following of a trade In beaver and corne with the Indians att the Isle of Kent and thereabouts viz.

		l s d
ffor sundry particulers which were saved from the fire of the shipp Affricaes cargazon viz. axes hoes knives beades etc. all amounting unto as they were valued		53.. 14.. 6
More for severall parcells bought and paid for by the said Claiborne in Virginia as by the particulers in this account	142.. 5.. 0	258.. 00.. 00
More which he paid for a parcell of trucke bought of Capt. Young	115.. 15.. 0	
More bought by the said Claiborne in Virginia for which he charged bills of Exchange on M^r Cloberry and Company as followeth viz off Jeremy Black-		

man severall goodes which cost in England	57.. 10.. 0	
off Cornelius Ford severall goodes which cost in England	80.. 10.. 3	
More severall goodes bought of Richard Howe which rost in England	18: 4: 5	
In all cost in England the summe of	326: 4: 8	557.. 00.. 00
ffor which there was allowed them by bills of excange payable by M^{r} Clobery and company	557^{li}	
More goods received by him out of England viz. By the shipp Defence and May flower to the value	l s d	
of	111: 11.. 5	
By the shipp James and Revenge to the value of	l s d	
550.. 15.. 4 where of the value of	321.. 9.. 10	
was in improper trucke not fitt for the trade nor according to Capt. Claibornes advice	550: 15: 0	662.. 6.. 9
	662: 6: 9	
Summa amounting unto		1531: 1: 3

But if all the said goodes had bin bought in England att the best hand and sent by M^{r} Clobery and company to the Ile of Kent they would not have cost above 1100^{li} but by reason of theire neglect therein Capt Claiborne was constrained to buy the same above two for one

Capt. William Claiborne hath traded with the goods per contra and hath procured from the Indians the quantity	$7488\frac{1}{2}^{ll}$ of beaver
and in corne as by account the quantity of	2843 bushells

	l	s	d
and for certain of the said goods sold unto English men for the value of	99..	15:	6
Besides some part of the trade goodes lost att the plantacion in the charge of Capt George Evelin at the comeing away of the said Claiborne for England			

[Endorsed] William Claiborne's booke of accounts

[Endorsement of Allegation]
Clobery et alie C. Cleyborne
Cleborne C. Cloberrie et alias
Marten Smith
Allegation
Allegatic per Marten
data 4 Nov. 1639
copia

To all to whome these presents shall come Greetinge in our Lord God everlasting Whereas John Delabarr William Clobery Maurice Thompson Simon Turgis and William Claiborne have made redie and sett forth the good ship the Affrica of London for transportation of passengers into Virginia as alsoe for trade and other designes as shalbe found most beneficiall for the said voyadge In which imployment the said William Claiborne goethe cheife commander Now know ye that we the said John Delabarr William Clobery Maurice Thompson and Simon Turgis doe committ and referr the manadgeing and presentation of the said voiadge unto the said William Claiborne to doe execute and performe therein all and every thing and things which are lawfullie to be done or may any wayes concerne the good of the said voyadge, wherein the said William Claiborne is to doe his best endeavour for the profitt and benefitt of the said Adventurers, And the said William Claiborne doth hereby covenant and promise to keepe and render unto the said adventurers a true and just accompt of all his proceedings, and alsoe if such commodities and goodes as shalbe had or obteyned by trade with the Indians or otherwise shall arise. In consideration whereof the said William Claiborne is to have one part of all profitt and benefitt which shalbe made by the said imployment in what kind soever or by what meanes soever the same shall accrew And the said John Delabarr William Clobery Maurice Thompson and Simon Turgis doe further covenant and promise to allowe and accept of all such reasonable and necessary charges and expenses In the generall stocke as the said William Claiborne shall finde necessary and requisite for and about the manageing of the said voyadge. Lastlie the said William Claiborne doth covenant and promise by the first returne of shipping to send such commodities furs bills of exchange etc. as he shall anye way be able to procure for the said account unto the said Adventurers. And to the true intent and meaning of these presents the said John Delabarr William Clobery Maurice Thompson Simon Turgis and William Claiborne doe bind themselves each to other theire executors administrators and assignes In witnes whereof the saide John Delabarr William Clobery Maurice Thompson William Claiborne and Simon Turgis have hereunto sett theire handes the 24th day of May anno domini 1631

Wm. Claiborne
Maur. Thompson

[Endorsed] Schedule 2 a Covenant

X

High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous Books 276. 5th March 1638.

5 March 163$^8/_9$. Deposition of Grinder in Cleborne c. Cloberry.

Miscellaneous Books 276. 5th March 1639, in sete.

Cleborne contra Cloberry et alios } Thomas Grinder
Martyn Smith } parochie Sancti

Salvatoris in Burgo de South warke Victualler anno agens 43 aut circiter testis in hac parto productus juratus et examinatus dicit quoad Willielmus Cleborne partem producentem per spatium viginte annorum aut eo circiter ultima elapsorum bena novit et Georgiani Evelyn unam partem contra quam producentem per spatium octo an noeum etiam ultini elapsorum bene novit; religuas vero partes contra quas producuntur non novit, ut dicit.

Ad 6^{m} articulum libelli exparte ante dicti Cleborne in hac parte dati et admitti deponit et dicit that within the time libellate the articulate Shippe the Affrica arrived at the Isle of Kent in Virginia, and all the goodes in the said shippe were there unladen and putt in warehouses and storehouses which the articulate Cleborne had provided there for the companyes good, for whom he was ffactor or agent, and within tenn or twelve dayes after the said goodes were put into the said houses there casually happened a lamentable and fearefull fire which in shorte time consumed and burnte downe the said houses and all the goodes in them. And when the said fire happened the said Cleborne was gone into the country aboute the companyes affaires. The premisses he knoweth to bee true for that hee was then at the Isle of Kent where the said fire was and sawe the same, being at that tyme servant to the said Cleborne. Ac aliter nescit.

Ad 8^{m} deponit et dicit That for the space of three or fower yeares after the fire aforesaid there came noe supplye that ever this examiniate could heare of from the companye aforesaid; but at the laste there came a small supplye in a shippe to his best remembrance called the Mayflower, of which one Andrewes was master; but what those thinges which they then sent, or what certainly was the name of the shippe in which they came he cannot remember. And hee doth not remember or know of any other supplye which the said Cleborne afterwards had from the said Company at any tyme. The premises he affirmeth to be true beinge parte of the tyme a servant to the said Cleborne and afterwards liveinge the next dore to the said Cleborne and eating and drinkinge with him almoste every daye for the space of seaven or eight yeares after.

Ad 7^{m} deponit et dicit That after the disaster aforesaid the said Cleborne did write letters to the articulate Cloberry and company to intimate unto them what had happened and withall to entreate them that in case they would adventure further with him uppon the plantacion that they should speedily send him over goodes and what goodes they should send and that in the meane tyme hee the said Cleborne would maintaine and uphold the said plantacion out of his owne estate and credit which hee had there which hee knoweth to bee true for that hee heard the said Cleborne reade over the same letters to one M^r James minister uppon that plantacion and the said Cleborne did after the premisses releeve and furnishe some of the foresaid companyes servants according to their necessities with such provision and other thinges of his owne which hee had or could procure there. Ac aliter nescit.

Ad 9^m deponit et dicit That by reason of the said fire and the neglecte of the company in not sending over sufficient supplye of municion and other necessaries which the said Cleborne and company then stoode in neede of and dayly almoste Expected notwithstanding what the said Cleborne out of his owne stocke and credit did bye and provide yet they the said Cleborne and company whereof hee this examinate was one did stand in great want and miserye and were in greate danger of being destroyed by the Indians the fire haveinge consumed all theire municion which they had for theire defence and they haveinge nothing lefte but such as the said Cleborne could afterwards provide which was but little and yet at excessive rates. The premisses he knoweth to be true being a sharer in the want and misery aforesaid ut predeposuit. Ac aliter pro parte sua nescit saveinge he believeth the damage which happened by reason of the premisses to the said plantacion could not chuse but bee exceedinge greate, but howe to estimate the same hee knoweth not.

Ad 10^m refert se ad predeposita et aliter pro parte sua nescit saveinge hee saieth that the said Cleborne was at exceedinge greate coste and chardges in settinge thinges in good order uppon the foresaid plantacion and provideinge necessaries for the same and payeinge of mens wages, and that hee believeth hee was and is yet indebted in Virginia and elsewhere for some of those things which hee provided for that plantacion, but howe much or in what summe or value the chardge which the said Cleborne was at as aforesaid did or doth amounte unto hee knoweth not.

Ad 14^{m} deponit et dicit that by reason of the premisses the said Cleborne besides the extraordinarye chardge which hee hath bine att in and about the foresaid plantacion hath just arived and suffered much prejudice and hurte in his body in lyeinge uppon the grounde and some tymes uppon boardes, and some tymes in the woodes as hee conceaveth by some cold which hee hath gotten by lyeinge uppon the grounde hee hath loste the use of one of his armes viz. the righte arme. And hee was once taken by the Indians whoe, as hee conceaveth, if hee had not bine presently rescued from them would have kild him, as they have done many others heretofore. And this hee affirmeth uppon his oathe to bee true beinge one of those that helped to rescue him from the Indians and a sharer in misery with the said Cleborne as aforesaid. He aliter nescit.

Ad 17^{m} deponit et dicit That after the fire happened uppon the foresaid plantacion the said Cleiborne for the reliefe of himselfe and the reste of the company uppon the plantacion did send for some corne which hee had in the country. And hee saieth there were fifty heade of cattle belonginge to the said Cleiborne broughtd to the said plantacion, thirty whereof were milch cowes, and the milke of a cowe for a yeare in that country was then worth one hundred weighte of tobaccoe accountinge each pounde weight of tobaccoe worth 4^{d} the pounde; and the milk which the said 30 cowes did yeeld was spent and used for the maintenance and food of the companyes servants then uppon the said plantacion for the space of five or six yeares together; which hee knoweth to bee true beinge one of those that did helpe to fetch the said cattle, and live uppon that plantacion all the said tyme. Ac aliter nescit. Super relignes articulos non examinatur direccione partis producentis.

Idem ad allegacionem exparte antedicti Cleiborne in hac causa datam et admissam:

Ad quintam deposit et dicit That whiles hee this deponent was at Virginia hee hath often heard the covenants or a coppie thereof, as the said Cleiborne did affirme it to bee, reade over, which were made between him the said Cleiborne and the articulate Cloberry and companye for the trade and plantacion articulate and the stocke and adventure thereuppon; and hee saieth to his beste remembrance amongste other thinges therein mencioned it was agreed uppon betweene them that the said Cleborne should trucke away those goodes which were sent over in the shippe the Affrica for corne and send the same in the said shippe to New England and Nova Scotia, and to raise a stocke of hogges uppon the said plantacion and to gett as much beaver and furrs as hee could and to give an accounte of his proceedings in the said plantacion for soe much as concerned the joynte stocke and noe otherwise to his beste remembrance alsoe. And that the said Cleiborne was to have a 4th of the proceede or profitt of the said trade or plantacion or such other good satisfaction for his paines and care therein as hee should not dislike of. And the said Cleborne in this examinates judgemente did very well deserve a hundred poundes sterlinge a yeare for his labour and paines spent in and aboute the plantacion aforesaid. And this hee affirmeth uppon his oathe to bee true reddendo racionem ut supra. Ac aliter nescit.

Ad 9m deponet et dicit That the said Cleiborne uppon his arrivall at the articulate Island findinge moste of the companyes servants sicklye and weeke, some whereof beinge soe sicke and weeke that they were scarce able to dresse their owne victualls, and they beinge but few in number and in respect of such theire sicknes & weekenes not able to resiste the Indians in case they had attempted and sett uppon them, as they had lately done uppon a Dutch plantacion not farr distante from thence, and overcome and destroyed them, hee did hire the first yeare 8 or 10 old servants at leaste that had formerly lived in the country, and every yeare afterwards some to come and live uppon that plantacion the better to preserve and keepe the same, and did soe covenante and agree with them that they should not trade with the Indians for anythinge whereby to hinder the companyes trade, but they were onely to serve for wages which the said Cleiborne had agreed with them for. The premisses hee knoweth to be true beinge one of those the said Cleborne hired as aforesaid.

Ad 10^{m} deposit et dicit That the firste yeare uppon the said shippes arrivall at the Isle of Kent many of those men which came over in the said shippe dyed, and all or moste of the reste were very sicke and weeke as formerly hee hath declared, in so much that the articulate Cleiborne was forste to hire and did hire others there to worke uppon the foresaid plantacion and to goe upp and downe to and againe as there was occasion to manage the trade there, and to give them wages for theire service and paines such as hee could agree with them for. And hee this examinate had of him for his paines 4^{s} a moneth for the space of a yeare, and some had more and some lesse accordinge as they were able to doe service; and none of them more then what he believeth they mighte have had of others; but what each man hadd hee cannot nowe depose. And without the helpe of those men hee saieth it had bine impossible for the said Cleiborne to have managed the said trade and plantacion soe well and securely as hee did. And when they goe a tradeinge with the Indians it is moste necessary that they goe at leaste 7 or 8 togeather for feare they bee sett uppon and taken by the Indians. The premisses he knoweth to bee true haveinge lived there many yeares togeather and beinge acquainted with the customs and uses there. Ac aliter nescit saveinge hee saieth the names of some of those parties who dyed were John Belson Henry Ubancke, but the reste he remembreth not.

(To be Continued)

BOOK REVIEW.

American Colonists in English Records. A guide to direct references in Authentic Lists, Passenger Lists not in Hotten, &c. George Sherwood, London. First Series. 1932.

In his prefatory note, Mr. Sherwood, who is "a record searcher and archivist," says that the following are presented as the result of constant daily search covering the last forty years. The book is a quarto containing one hundred pages, and is unusually well printed. It presents entries concerning emigrants, taken from many of the English Public Records and should prove a valuable addition to any genealogical library. A second series is in preparation, with a complete index to both series and is offered for sale at five dollars net by the author, whose address is 210 Strand, W. C. 2, London, Eng.

CORRECTION.

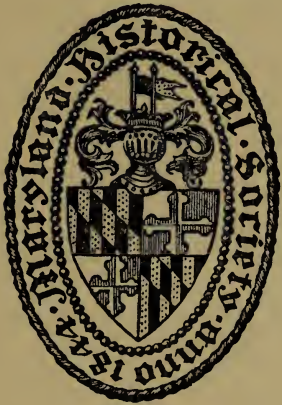
In the March issue, p. 73, line 7, for Kelson, read Kelso.

NOTICE.

Effective July first and continuing through August 31st, proximo, the Society's Buildings will be closed at two o'clock p. m. on each working day.

Vol. XXVIII SEPTEMBER, 1933 No. 3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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Edited by J. Hall Pleasants, M. D.

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Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1752-1754.

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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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EXTRACTS FROM DIARY OF WILLIAM FARIS OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

JANUARY 4TH, 1792—AUGUST 9TH, 1804.

One of the most picturesque Annapolitans of the eighteenth century was William Faris, silversmith, watch and clock-maker, designer, portrait painter, cabinet maker, tulip grower, tavern keeper, dentist, gossip and diarist. He was born in London, August 16, 1728, and came to Philadelphia as a boy or young man. His appearance in Annapolis was announced in the *Maryland Gazette* for March 7, 1757. In addition to his sundry notices and advertisements in contemporary newspapers, we have his diary covering the last fifteen years of his life, 1792 to 1804, the accuracy of which, in many instances, may be confirmed through the columns of the *Maryland Gazette.* " The Will of William Faris," a humorous poem by Charlotte Hesselius, gives a delightful picture of the old silversmith, his family, his friends and his home. It was printed in *Scribner's Monthly* for January, 1879, and in Riley's *The Ancient City.*

The diary begins January 4, 1792, and continues to within a week of his death which occurred August 15, 1804. Many births, deaths and marriages in Annapolis are recorded, often with spicy comment. Family occurrences, quarrels with his sons, illnesses, epidemics, tea parties, balls, preachers, horse races, fires, daily notes on wind and weather, the garden and especially the care of his beloved tulips, fill some seven hundred closely written pages that give a picture of Annapolis life obtainable from no other source.

Faris married March 29, 1761, Priscilla Woodward, the daughter of Abraham Woodward and his wife Priscilla Orrick, of Anne Arundel county. Four sons and three daughters reached maturity. The three sons, William, Charles and Hyram were brought up to their father's trade, while the fourth son, Saint John Faris, went to sea. The eldest daughter Ann, married Capt. William Pitt; the second, Abigail, married Capt. Archibald Kerr, while the youngest, Rebecca, died unmarried in her early twenties.

An admirable biographical sketch of Faris may be found in *Maryland Silversmiths* by J. Hall Pleasants and Howard Sill, p. 257.

1792.

Jan. 4th. John Davidson's son William came to Town from the West-Ward and informs that Capt. Allex. Truman is a recovering of his Wounds and is like to get well and that Joseph Allen is on his way home.

Jan. 5th. In the afternoon Harry Woodcock died at Mr. Hanson's.[1]

Jan. 12th. In the evening Rob't. Johnston was married to Miss Kitte Ghislin.

Jan. 21st. Robert Johnston a moveing from Mrs. Ghislin's to his house on the hill.

Jan. 22nd. Died, his Excelency George Plater Esq. of Violent Attack of Gaul of the Stomack.

A false Report his Excellency is much better and I am hopes he will recover yet.

Feb. 10. This fore noon Died His Excelency George Plater Esq. Governor of the State of Maryland in the 57 year of his age after a long and painfull illness.

Feb. 11. Between 12 & 1 o'clock the Hers with the Corps of the Governor went out of Town on its way to the family Burying Ground at his Seat in St. Mary's County.

Feb. 16. It is Reported that Genl. William Smallwood died on Sunday last at the Woodyard in Prince Georges County in — year of his age.[2]

March 5. Mrs. Stone Died last night.

March 7. Mrs. Stone was buried.

March 9. Blew very hard. Upset Miss Kittey Fleming on the Stad House Hill, carryed away all her top rigging & brused her face, made her nose bleed.

---

[1] Organist of St. Anne's Church, aet. 55 years; native of England.

[2] Gov. William Smallwood, 1732-1792. Died 14 Feb., 1792

March 18. Major Allex. Truman arrived in Town last Evening from Philadelphia and Dined with me (etc).

March 19. Mrs. Guyer Died suddenly in fitts.

March 21. Mrs. Guyer was Buryed this after noon.

March 29. In the after noon Mrs. Harwood the wife of Nich. Harwood was Buryed. A very large company attended the funeral.

May 9. In the Evening Capt. —— —— marryed —— —— and the Town talked that he should have marryed her sooner as she is with Child.

June 1. The Reverend Mr. Clagett chose Bishop.

June 5. In the Evening two of the Miss Hesselious was married—Mr. Walter Addison to Miss Charlot and Mr. Thos. Johnston to Miss Betsey.

June 18. There is a report—and Mr. Joseph Mogg says he Realy beleaves its true that Mrs. West the Wife of James West Cruelly killed a negro by stamping & beating it—was buryed this Evening.

Aug. 12. Either last night or this morning —— —— was delivered of a Daughter. I think thay have not been idel being only marryed the 9th of May last.

Sept. 9. Richard Beard was buryed aged 72—and Mr. Thos. Hyde told me that he should be 71 in January next—and Mr. Charles Wallace said he should be 66 in May next—the pall bearers at Mrs. Beard's Burial, Mess. Thos. Hyde, Chas. Wallace, A. Quynn, Isaac McHeard, Jubb Fowler & Wm. Faris Senr.

Sep. 28. Mrs. Oner Wilkins was Buried.

Oct. 1st. Mrs. Spriggs, Mrs. Perry and Miss Sprigg came here today and Dined—in the Evening there was a man Preach'd at the Stad House the best preacher I ever heard in my life, hes a Universalist.

Oct. 3rd. Mrs. Faris very ill this morning. Sent early for the Doctor (Dr. Murray).

Oct. 4th. Mrs. Faris a great deal better.

Oct. 7th. Old Mr. Husk Commonly called the Pedler died last night & was Buried this Evening.

Oct. 13. Miss Polly Kelley from Baltimore was Tryd and Acquitted for the supposed murder of her child.

Oct. 15. Abee has taken with her 3 Dollars to pay Mrs. Teech for her's and Rebecca's last Quarter and Abee begins her second Quarter this morning.

Nov. 1st. Charles & Hyram began to learn the Short-Hand Writing with Mr. G. Holland.

Nov. 15. The two girls and Rebecca Gassaway went to the Colts Ball.

Nov. 17. Daniel Campbell and David Geddis supt'd and spent the Evening with me.

Nov. Sunday 25. This Day our new Church was opened by Bishop Clagett, Parson Higgenbottom, Parson Scott.

Dec. 5th. In the Evening Constantine Bull was Buried he was in his 28 year.

Dec. 7th. Wm. Woodward's Daughter that marryed Mr. Carr sett off Home to the Back Country.

Dec. 13. Mr. Duncan McClain the Universalist Preacher came to Town and preached in the Stad House.

Dec. 23. A letter from my son William in the Havannah.

1793.

Jan. 7th. This Evening a Captain Sinnett came heare and told me that he saw my son William in the Havannah and that he was well and was doing very well that he had altered a grate deal for the better & About 2 months ago.

Jan. 19th. In the Evening Messrs. Wm. Fitzhew & G. Plater was here & drank appel Todey. Mr. Fitzhew told me that his father would be 71 years of age some time this month.

Jan. 20th. Last night Mrs. George Johnson was brought to bed of a fine girl.

Jan. 21st. Last night Mrs. Wilmot Died and was buried this Evening.

Jan. 24th. Abbey & Rebecka left Mrs. Teech's School.

Feb. 23rd. Yesterday as Thomas Gastin was on his passage in his Boat for Baltimore with a number of passengers, the Boate Over Sett and sunk off the Mouth of Magethy and the following persons were dround'd, Thos. Gastin, Thos. Pryce, sadler, Mr. Ross, Mr. Thomas Coats, Mr. Talkerman, B. Buckland, Cabinet maker,[3] J. Hammond and a negro man & James Jennings saved himself by holding to the Mast, where he was about 2 hours before he was taken up by a Rock Hall Boat, the accident happen'd about 11 o'clock, and too Day —— Dance,[4] the plasterer, fell from the upper scaffold of the Doome of the Stad House and is dead or a dying supposed to be about 90 feet high from where he fell.

March 8th. This afternoon John Shaw's wife Died.

March 10th. This afternoon Mrs. Shaw was buried. The corps was carried to the Church. A grate number of Peopel attended.

March 30th. Charles, Abee & Rebecka sett up to Mr. Wm. Woodwards, a fine afternoon. Charley came Home this Evening, left his sisters and all well.

Apr. 7th. Mrs. Golder brought to bed of a son this Evening.

Apr. 9th. I have had the pains in my hips—Mrs. Gassaway sent me a pair of crutches.

Apr. 13th. Doctor R. Ghislin [5] came home this afternoon from London.

Sunday, April 13. Hyram walked to the chappel.

Apr. 16th. Hyram was fined at Court 5/ for striking John Bull alis Targone.

Apr. 29th. A Report that Wm. Cayton, Chas. Cayton and Wm. Ross was drounded.

April 30th. The Boddy of Benj. Buckland (one of the unfortunate that was Drounded on the 22nd Feb.) was found near Sandy Point — The Report of the Claytons and Ross's being Drounded is false they came Home safe.

---

[3] Benjamin Buckland. Riley's *Ancient City*.

[4] Thomas Dance.

[5] Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin, 1765-1823.

May 1st. Received a letter from my son William dated Havannah March 24th.

May 3rd. Wm. Pitt sent a Boy to Inform us that St. John Faris arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

May 4th. This afternoon Hyram sett off for Mr. H. Welsh's.

May 5th. A letter from my son Saint. He is well. He left Liverpool the 7th of March and arrived at Baltimore the 2nd of May. He sent his mothers Yarn and Mrs. Stevens's Silk he carried to be Died.

May 8th. John Ross, one of the unfortunate 9 that was Drownd the 22 Feb. was found too Day. Like wise Thos. Price was found.

May 9th. James Jennings one of the unfortunate nine that was drownded the 22nd Feb. was found by one of the Kent Island Boats brought to the Dock.

Sunday May 12th. This Evening Mr. Chas. Maccubbin was married to Miss Sarah Allen.

May 14th. Mr. Hissler from Baltimore brought me 6 Roals of the Double Aremouies?

June 4. William Pitt left heare this day on his Voiage in his Pilot Boat—loaded with Flower for the West Indies.

July 3rd. David Geddis told me that my son St. sail'd from Baltimore the 2 July.

July 10th. Yesterday & too Day thare has been between 30 and 40 Vessels went to Baltimore, the most of them full of French peopel from Cape Fransway.[6] They say that one Vessel had near 1200 on bord the Town's Burnt Down.

July 17th. In the Evening the Citizens met at the Stad House in Consequence of a Message from the Committee of Baltimore Relating to the French Peopel, the Citizens met and chos a Committee to correspond with the Committee of Baltimore, the Committee was as follows viz. Thomas Jennings, Allex. C. Hanson, N. Barrol, James (or Sam'l) Brice, S. Ridout, J. Kelly, J. Williams.

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[6] Cap Francais, now Cape Haytien.

July 23rd. One of Mr. Nich. Worthington's Daughters was married to a Mr. Goldsbery.

July 25th. Henry Woodward, and his sister Alse Dined here. She came to Town to buy her Weddin close. She's to be married to Mr. Stephen Watkins.

July 26th. Yesterday Rob't. Pinkeney shott himself, near to Mr. Ogel's Folly plantation, this morning a Jourey of Inquest was summond and went down and brought in thare Verdict that he did it Willfully — and it is reported that on Wednesday last (Wednesday July 24) that the Wife of John Davidson Hanged herself, it is told as follows, A Negro Woman observed her to be very melloncolly, saw her take the key of the Garrett and go up there, one thing she never knew her to do before, after she went up a little wile, the Woman followed her very softly, when she came to the Garret door it was shut, she peep'd through the key hole and saw her mistress hanging clear of the flore. She immediately burst open the Doore and luckely having a knife she cut her down and for the Present saved her Life. Mr. John Davidson was from home, he and one of his Daughters was gone to Dine at Mr. Nich. Worthington's, whose Daughter was married the Day before.

Aug. 4th. Mr. Whitcroft told me that it was a false and mallishous storey Rais'd on Mrs. Davidson, it's true that there were some words in the family, she did not want Mr. Davidson & Daughter to go to Worthington's to Diner.

Aug. 11. Last night William Wilkins Daughter Polly Died and was buryed.

Aug. 18th. A very hott Day, Young Mr. & Miss Mitchel & Miss Moss Dined and Drank Tea. This morning Mrs. Elizabeth Whitcroft was brought to bed of a fine Boy.

Aug. 20th. Doctor Murray called for his Spectacle Case.

Aug. 30th. Gab'l Duvall & Wm. Pinkeney both came to Town today. Duvall from Philadelphia and say that there is a Fevour Raging there that carries off 40 or 50 of a Day, thay are well and dead in 6 Hours.

Aug. 31st. In the afternoon Oliver Weeden put the Window in Mrs. Gater's House for Charles Faris.

Sept. 1st. Last Wednesday (Aug 22) Jos. Clarke's son —— was taken ill and died in the morning and buried in the afternoon. He died of a Putrid Sore Throat.

Sept. 3rd. Oliver Weeden finished the Board and Partition in Charles's shop.

Sept. 7th. This Day about 10 o'clock Mr. John Pettey died.

Sept. 8th. About nine o'clock this morning Mr. John Pettey was buried.

Sept. 12th. I agreed with the French teacher to teach Hyram, Nancy and Abbee French at 4 dollars per month, the three to begin tomorrow evening.

Sept. 13th. Mr. Griffin began to teach Hyram, Nancy & Abbee French.

Sept. 21st. Charles Wallace Broke the smallest of the two large Electrical Jars.

Sept. 24th. Pollished the under coating of the 4 Tune clock and laid on one Coate of the finishing Coating.

Sept. 26th. Dined on Board the French Ship, a 3 Decker, had a Very Ellegent Diner.

Oct. 1st. about 12 o'clock Capt. Henry Baldwin Died.

Oct. 7th. None of the Judges are come to Town. Mr. Chase is sick in Baltimore, Mr. Goldsberry is not come over the Bay & Thay say that Mr. Jerry Chase is sick.

Oct. 8th. This afternoon the Race was won by Mr. Carnan Ridgely's Bay Horse, ther was only 2 started, the Bay & a Gray belonging to Mr. James Williams, Thay Ran but 2 heats.

Oct. 13th. Mrs. George Johnston sent for Nancy to sleep with her. Mr. Johnston's from Home.

Oct. 15th. This morning Mrs. Small died in the 64 year of her age.

Oct. 16th. This afternoon Mrs. Small was buried, her corps was attended by a great number of people. .

Oct. 18th. Major Joseph Simms was with me this after noon and in conversation told me that he was born in June 1728, or that he is two months older than I am, as I was born on Aug. 7, the same year.

Oct. 20th. It's reported that the printer of the Daily paper in Baltimore has been to Philadelphia and Returned with the Feavour to Baltimore and is sent out of Town.

Oct. 21st. Mr. Whitcroft Received a Letter from John Knapp in Phila. informing him that he has had the Yellow Feavour and has Recovered and is Right-well and that Knapp's father is now down with it.

Oct. 22nd. This Morning the Citizens was allarm'd at seeing the marks of the Graves in the Church Yard.

Nov. 2nd. Last night Mr. Nich. Warthan Died.

Nov. 9th. I received a note from Mr. Henry Stockett informing me that my son arrived in Baltimore yesterday.

Nov. 16th. This afternoon I had John Hides Warren try'd before Mr. James Maccubbin, he docket Hides accot in the shoes but allow'd his price for soaling therefore I have the cash to pay.

Nov. 21st. In the Evening the Ellection Closed and Mr. Rideout was Elected.

Dec. 2nd. A fine Day. Sett off for Baltimore A Bout ¾ after 9 o'clock. We had an agreeable passage there was several passengers, wee arrived to Baltimore about 8 o'clock or a little after and Am's and myself whent to a Mr. Specks had a glass of todey each and our suppers and went to bed.

Dec. 3rd. Tuesday morning got up Earley & went down to the point to see my son St. Braekfast'd with him where he boards and after braekfast went to see Capt. Francis De Cross in a large 3 Decked ship called the Gift of God of Bordux but last from St. Domingo (etc etc)

Dec. 4th. Returned to the point and Din'd at the same place as yesterday. Called and seed Mrs. Berry & Mr & Mrs. Hail in the Evening.

Dec. 5th. Braekfasted with Saint at Capt. Travers at his house—Did not get to Annapolis until a 11 o'clock at night. Kitty Cook was married to Jonas Clapham.

Dec. 13th. Dr. Shoff gave me a Receipt to prepare a medican for my daughter Nancy who has been out of order for some time.

Dec. 21st. Hyram sett off to walk to Baltimore this morning at 10 o'clock to see his Brother St. John and to Endeavour to Stop him from going the Voyage to Amsterdam on acc't of the Algereans.

Dec. 24th. Hyram—expects to sail to Morocco and intends wrighting to me from the Capes. He laughs about the Algereens.

1794.

Jan. 1st. Mr. Wm. Wimes Dined with me after Diner Mr. Warfield & Mr. Baker called in and spent an hour or two.

Jan. 9th. Miss Deberaug Ghislin marryed to Mr. John Johnston.

Jan. 15th. Thos. Yates came here from Baltimore very unwel with a Flux and Fainting I went with him to Mr. Williams and got him an order to go to the poor house.

Jan. 17th. The 3 girls went to the Play this Evening for the first time.

Sunday Jan. 19th. In the Evening Miss Eliz. Sprigg is married to Mr. ——— of Baltimore merchant.

Feb. 26th. I warrented Jos. Clark and had it try'd this afternoon before James Maccubbin at Arch. Golder's. Judgment went in my favour for dept and cash. Clark appeal'd to the County Court.

March 14. There has been a Quarrel at G. Mann's between Capt. Kelty and the French officers, it seems that Kelty struck one of them, there was 2 or 3 Drew thare swords but by the interference of the Bystanders thare was no mischief done. Kelty was got away and Hurried home.

March 15th. Capt. Kelty and French officers have made friends.

March 18th. Miss Betsey Wright is married this day to a French officer whose name is ——— he has been in Town 8 or 10 Days. He courted her or rather was in her Company 6 or 8 Times and cannot speak a word of English nor she one word of French.

March 20th. The General & Capt. of the frigat has come

Down and the officers & Women & Betsey Wright that was are on Bord and it is expected the Frigett will sail this Evening or to morrow. Several of the officers called and took leave of the Famelies.

March 21st. Last night Mrs. Fairbrother died Aet 56.

March 22nd. This afternoon Mrs. Fairbrother was Buried.

March 23rd. The Frigett, Lee Astree, sett off for Hamton Road.

March 24th. John Johnston and Wife sett off this fore noon for Allegany County.

Apr. 13th. Wm. Whitcroft sett off for George Town in his sulkey & Josiah King on horse Back with him.

Apr. 17th. Mr. James Williams's Wife Died.

Apr. 18th. Mrs. Williams was Buried this Afternoon.

Apr. 22nd. Mr. John Davidson Bought Major Trums House for £1025 and Major Beal Bought the Ground rent of the Play House.

Sunday May 25th. Mr. G. Johnston & Mrs. Johnston & Nancy went off this morning to Mr. Hopkins's. Returned in the Evening little Susan was here all Day. This evening its Reported that one of the young Courtney's is Drownded in Crossing the Creek from Mrs. Hesselious's. The Report is contradicted he is well at Mrs. Hesselious's.

May 31st. Mrs. Bernard's Dead, The Wife of a French man that lives in George Johnston's House.

June 1st. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Bernard was Buried.

June 3rd. Capt. John Kelty's Wife's Brought to bed of a fine Boy about 8 o'clock this morning.

June 9th. Mrs. George Johnston & Mrs. Yaudering came to Town about 6 o'clock this morning left Nancey well at Mr. Cowman's.

June 21st. Mrs. Eliz. Gassaway's young Daughter Kittey was taken unwell.

June 22nd. Mrs. Gassaway's Daughter Died about 1 o'clock.

June 23rd. Mrs. Gassaway's Daughter was Buried.

June 27th. Mr. John Onion & Wife Drank Tea with us.

July 4th. About 11 o'clock a Grate many went to Mill's &

Dined that Day in Evening Rich'd Brewer Drunk had a difference with one of the young Mill's who gave him a nock & Hurt him a good deal.

July 13th. This morning I received a letter from Baltimore & 1 Doz. of Pattent Led pencils he (i.e. Saint Charles whose ship the Snow Commerce arrived in Baltimore June 12th). Hyram went to Kent Island to the Methodist Quarter Meeting.

July 21st. This morning Mrs. Hamilton, my daughter Nancey, Betsey & Rebecka Gassaway sett out about 9 o'clock in the packett for Baltimore.

July 22nd. This morning about 8 o'clock Saint sett off for Baltimore in the Stage in Company with Mr. Angel[7] the printer—to take the Snow Commerce as Captain.

July 30th. Allen Quynn went from Stevens's Door over to Thom's Wilsons' and Beat Wilson's Wife for telling some Truth of him and Family.

Aug. 2nd. In the afternoon about 3 o'clock Sylve (a slave or servant?) was brought to bed of a fine Boy.

Aug. 19th. This morning Misses Betsey & Rebecka Gassaway returned from Baltimore.

Sept. 4th. Received a letter from my son St. who informs me that thay are very sickeley at Fell's Point, thay die 10 or 12 of a Day. Mrs. Maggey Ross is Dead she Died the 2nd of Sept.

Sept. 7th. This evening Miss Polley Knapp's to be married to a Mr. Bobbins of Alexandria in Virginia.

Sept. 16th. Lieutenant Davidson brought Hyram's substitute and I paid him 35 Dollar.

Sept. 18th. I defeated Jos. Clark. I obtained a Judgment against him in Court.

Sept. 19th. Mr. Jonathan Willmore & Mr. A. Golder both promised to wright to Jo. Clark to pay the money.

Sept. 24th. This Evening Maj. Wright, Doct. Sharff & a nother Came in George Town where General Lloyd and Maj. Wright whent & Fought a Duel. Lloyd received two Wounds one Hitt in the neck the other in the Arm & Wright a slight Wound in the Arm.

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[7] James Angell, d. 1797, one of the proprietors of the Maryland Journal.

Sept. 26th. The Vollenteer Company returned to Town from Frederick all well Except John Tootel who thay left in Frederick Town sick, in the Fiffer was Buried with Honours of War, he has been sick some Time.

Oct. 10th. This morning about 12 o'clock Mr. John Davidson Died & about 12 or 1 o'clock his Corps was carried out in the Herse to London Town to be Buried — Charles is at his shop today.

Oct. 12th. This morning an Express came in with an accot. of Capt. U. Hannah's Death, he Died yesterday morning about 4 o'clock.

Oct. 22nd. Capt. St. John Faris sett off — to go to St. Michels on the Eastern Shore to take Charge of a new ship.

Oct. 23rd. Mrs. Wm. Whitcroft & Daughter Fanny came to Town from Allexandria.

Nov. 4th. Messrs. Washington, Ridgely, Tayloe & William's horses ran for the Jockey Club purs and was won by Mr. Tayloe's Horse.

Nov. 5th. The City purs was Run for by Messrs. Tayloe, Carnan Ridgely & James William's Horses and the Purs was won by Mr. Ridgely's Horses.

Nov. 8th. Mr. Gabriel Duvall went off in the Stage to Philadelphia to Congress and took his daughter Polly (that used to live at Oliver Weedens) with him, in the evening I receiv'd a letter from my son Capt. Faris, his ship is called the Hebe.

Nov. 15th. John Howard Died this forenoon about 10 or 11 o'clock.

Nov. 16th. John Howard's Corpse was taken out in the Hers to the Family Burying Ground at the Plantation that belonged to his Father to be Buryed.

Nov. 18th. This Day my old friend Col'n Fitzchew,[8] his son

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[8] Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, 1721-1798; served in French and Indian War, 1755; Member of Council of Md.

William & Mr. Hughs Dined with me, the Col'n & son went off in the evening, Mr. Hughs staid till near 8 o'clock.

Nov. 20th. In the Evening the Colts Ball. Mrs. Onion came here to Dress and go with the Girls. I could wish that Abee would not go for fear of being sick.

Nov. 26th. Miss Betsey Goldsmith to be married to Capt. Gardner this Evening.

Nov. 30th. In the Evening the two Mrs. Whitcroft & Miss Fanney & Miss Sallie Whitcroft & Mr. W. Pitt & Capt. Bumberry Drank tea. Capt. Bumberry bound to the West Indies.

Dec. 3rd. This forenoon Capt. Gardner sett off for the West Indies.

Sunday Dec. 7th. In the afternoon about 5 o'clock Capt. Saml. Frazer was married to Miss Duckett.

Dec. 11th. Last night Mrs. Goldsmith was struck with Palsey and Pleurisey and she is very ill.

Dec. 14th. Kittey Johnson's very ill with either the Yaws or King's Evil in her throat, it was thought she would have died at about 11 o'clock to Day.

Dec. 16th. It is said that Nathan Waters is dead over South River.

Dec. 21st. Lawrence O'Neal one of the House of Assembly was Impeach'd yesterday (etc etc) — the House acquited him with passing Sentence of Disgrace on him.

Dec. 25th. Mrs. Gassaway and her Daughter Rebecka Dined with us in the Evening the famed Mr. Gale[9] one of the members of the Assembly from the Eastern Shore Died this Morning & Buried this after(noon), and Mr. Thomas Merrick Died this Morning.

Dec. 26th. Mr. Merricks Corps was carried out of Town this Morning for Charles or St. Mary's County to be Buried. Mrs. Merrick and Children followed in a Chair with her brother on horse back.

Dec. 30th. John Baker the Taylor Died to Day.

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[9] Matthew Gale, shipbuilder, d. of small-pox at Fell's Point, aged 37 years.

1795.

Jan. 1st. Capt. St. John Faris came home from Baltimore his ship at anker in the Bay Bound to Croney in Spain, then to St. Jubes, from there to Lisbon, then Petersburgh in Russia.

Jan. 5th. Capt. Faris & Capt. John Rogers took leave of my Famely and went on board their ships. Both got under way about 2 o'clock.

Jan. 6th. Mr. Crosby was Drownded last Thursday (Jan. 1st) was found yesterday & Buried to Day, he went over Severon a Gunning and by some means he was Drownded.

Jan. 11th. About 11 o'clock the Picture of Wm. Pitt fell Down from where it hung and broke the frame and did not hurt the Glass, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Polly Gassaway Died.

Jan. 12th. Between 4 & 5 o'clock Mrs. Gassaway was buried on the hill.

Jan. 15th. At Breakfast Charles brought the News of James Shaws Death, he died yesterday morning of a mortification of the bowels. Mrs. Randal has gone over the Bay to ye Widdow.

Jan. 26th. A disagreeable thing happened today to a negro Girl belonging to Abm. Claud, he hired to Swearey ? the Baker (she was shot by a man employed by the baker).

Feb. 12th. Mr. Thos. Woodward Dined with us to Day.

Feb. 23rd. Sylve began to Digg the side of the lott next to Mrs. Davidson.

March 1st. Miss Sallie Wall is married to Mr. Clemments.

March 5th. This Evening Miss Hesselious to be married to Mr. Cleggett.

March 7th. Planted two rows of Early York plants next Grahams.

March 8th. White wall flower seed from Miss Nelley Davidson.

March 10th. in the Evening Miss Walker, Miss Green, Miss Polley Gassaway & Miss Kittey Whitcroft & Mesrs. S ? Green, Thos. Harris, W. Davidson, Chas. Waymen Drank Tea & after Tea thay had the Fiddles and Danced till after 9 o'clock Miss Gassaway had a Fitt.

March 31st. Wm. Bigg's Daughter Died at Chestertown, brought her over the Bay and she was Buried this after noon.

Apr. 1st. Mr. Thomas Hyde Died, aged 73 last January.

Apr. 2nd. In the afternoon Thos. Hyde was buried.

Apr. 8th. Mr. George Johnston from Phillada. called to see us.

Apr. 10th. Last night G. Mann[10] Died.

Apr. 15th. This Evening John Barber's Wife was buried.

Apr. 22nd. Neagro Ned was try'd for Kiling his Master Mr. Dorsey of Elkridge and was found Gilty.

Apr. 23rd. This morning Neagro Ned received sentence of Death to be Hang'd and a negro of Mr. John Bryce's was try'd and found guilty of killing a neagro man.

Apr. 27th. In the afternoon about 2 o'clock Luce Died.

May 8th. and the neagro was Hanged today.

May 25th. Sowed Brussels Sprouts seed from Mr. Maynadiar — a sort of Cabbage seed from the Governor, Miss Marriah Thomas made me a present of between 20 or 30 silk worms. In the afternoon Mrs. Goldsmith Died.

May 27th. In the afternoon Mrs. Goldsmith was Buried.

May 30th. Thos. Hammon brother to Wm. Hammon was Buried this afternoon.

June 2nd. Miss Nancy Ashmead went off for Philadelphia with Mr. Davidson.

June 9th. Abee's gone to sleep with Mrs. Golder, Arch is gone to Baltimore. Yesterday evening Mrs. Quynn went in to the Cow pen to milk, and one of the Cows poked her and broke her thigh.

Sunday June 31st. in the Evening it's reported that Major Davidson is marryed to Miss Kittey Johnson, and that Nancy Pinkeney's marryed to Mr. —— Bond. N. B. A false allarm neither of the above girls are married.

June 23rd. Sowed seed from Mr. Saml. Howard.

July 4th. No perading today, everything very ded & dull Except the Flag being hoisted (etc) and a Ball at night. Nancy's gone to Mrs. Green's to Dress & go to the Ball, but no

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[10] George Mann, innkeeper, in 42d year.

Ladys Went except the 3 Misses Gassaways & 2 Misses Price, so she did not go but came home from Mrs. Green's between 9 & 10 o'clock.

July 6th. There is an accot. of the arrival of the Vessel that Poor John Tootel went out in and that he Died in the West Indies.

July 7th. John Cowman Junr. & Mr. Plumer Dined with us.

July 12th. Charles went to Thos. Woodwards & there saw his sisters.

July 18th. This morning Nich. Carroll Brigg arrived.

July 19th. Robt. Parker was married to a young Woman that lived with Saml. Howard.

July 20th. This evening was buried a young man by the name of Williams, a student of the College, a sober, sollid well behaved young man.

July 22nd. This afternoon about 1 o'clock Mrs. Dorrethey Whitcroft Died. This morning made a beginning or Rather an attempt to make a forty-Piano.

July 23rd. Mrs. Whitcroft was Buried this morning about 6 o'clock.

Aug. 16th. I enter in the 68 year of my age.

Aug. 19th. About 11 o'clock Nancy came home and young Mr. Cowman with her. She's very fatt & hearty. In the afternoon she with her brother Charles & sisters went over the Creek to a Tea party with Mrs. Kelty & several others.

Aug. 29th. Mr. Saml. Green & Charles Faris sett off this morning about 4 o'clock for Baltimore.

Sept. 2nd. Miss Betsey Hopkins & her Brother Gerrad came to see us and Dined & stay'd Tea and Returned home in the Evening. She appears to be a very fine girl. I never had the Pleasure of seeing her before.

Sept. 5th. About 10 o'clock this forenoon Mr. William Hanson, Examiner of Certificates Died.

Sept. 6th. Mr. Pat^{k}. McGrath[11] one of the Masters of the

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[11] Patrick McGrath, professor of Humanity in St. John's College. *Md. Gazette, 10 Sept., 1795.*

College is Dead, he Died in the night or this Morning. Mr. Wm. Hanson to be buried at 10 o'clock this morning, the burial was put off between 12 & 1 o'clock on accot. of the Rain.

Sept. 7th. Miss Betsey Pryce was married last night to a young Dutch man of Frederick by the name of Cryst. About 10 o'clock Mr. McGrath was buried.

Sept. 12th. Abm. Claud has been unwell with the Gout in his stomack, but toDay he was very ill, it was Expected that he would have Died but he's better.

Sept. 14th. Doc. Scott called to see me and in conversation he told me that he was Born in December 1724. A letter from my son Capt. Faris dated Lisborn May 20th.

Sept. 10th. Mr. John Cowman and Mr. Rich'd Hopkins Dined with us.

Sept. 23rd. about 9 o'clock Capt. James West's Wife Died.

Oct. 1st. this morning Sylvia called her mistress — Adam was very sick and between 9 & 10 o'clock he Died in the Evening was Buried. Mrs. Faris and the Girls took on very much Particular Beckey. Miss Nancey Achmead returned from Philadelphia.

Oct. 4th. It is Reported that Risdon Harwood is Drowned in South River some say he fell overboard and other say he threw himself overboard on purpose. Mr. Owens the school master's Wife died this afternoon.

Oct. 6th. In the afternoon Mrs. Owens was Buried.

Oct. 7th. In the afternoon Miss Fanny Fowler was Buried.

Oct. 8th. In the evening Mr. William Davidson is married to Miss Rebecka Walker.

Oct. 9th. In the Evening Nancy and Abee gone to Mrs. Green's to spend the Evening.

Oct. 15th. It is Reported that Richard Weems son of Rich'd, willfully shot Mr. John Weems in the lower part of his Body, Doct. Ghislin has gone down to see what can be done for him.

Oct. 18th. Friend Smith of Phild. & Deberow Darby & Liddia Young from England, Travelling friends came to town this morning. Mrs. Darby & Mr. Smith Preached and Mrs.

Darby pray'd to a large Congregation in the State House. They were accompanied by John Cowman & Some of the Hopkins's.

Oct. 23rd. Mrs. Ellener Hanson Died last night between 12 & 1 o'clock.

Oct. 24th. This evening Mrs. Hanson was Buried.

Oct. 27th. Mrs. Debera Johnson's come to town from Cumberland.

Oct. 31st. About 12 o'clock this forenoon Mrs. Wallace Died.

Sunday Nov. 1st. This Evening Miss Ellener Davidson to be married to Mr. Thos. Harris.

Nov. 2nd. Mrs. Wallace to be Buried this afternoon. Mrs. Kelty and Nancy Howard came to Town in the Stage from Baltimore.

Nov. 3rd. The Jockey Club purs was won by Mr. Ridgely's Horse Easey, 3 Horses started — Col. Tayloe's horse — a Ball at night Nancey, Abee & Beckey for the first time she ever went to a Ball. Mrs. Kelty with them they went on the Stage.

Nov. 4th. This Days Race was won by Mr. Johnson's Mare of Virginia. After the race a young man by the name of Yealdall was coming to Town his Horse stumbled and threw him over his Head by which means the young man Died imediately.

Nov. 5th. The Colts' Race was won by Coll. Tayloe's Colt. It's Reported that Thos. Johnson of the Federal City is Dead.

Nov. 13th. in the Evening Mr. William Cancord is married to Miss Lottee Price — my Daughter Nancey and Abee is gone to spend the Evening at Mr. Charles Maccubin's there is a party there.

Nov. 14th. I this Day with Mr. Vatchell Stevens went to appraise the Effects of the late William Hanson and never saw so little property in a house in my Life scarcely as I did in that —the amount of appraisement £251 : 18 : 5 s.

Nov. 20th. A letter from Capt. Faris, he arrived in Baltimore yesterday, had a passage of 60 Days from Hamburg to Fell's Point.

Nov. 23rd. this forenoon Hyram show'd me a letter wrought by Governor Stone Recommending him to the President — requesting that he would appoint Hyram an office in the Mareen Service.

Nov. 24th. in the Evening Nancey & Abee went to the Colts Ball in Mr. Whitcroft's Carriage.

Nov. 25th. Mrs. Onions & Miss Charrity Onions Dined he(re).

Nov. 29th. Hyram apply'd to Mr. George Dent & he has given him a Letter of Recommendation to the Secretary of War for a Lieutenants Commission in the Mareen Service.

Sunday Dec. 6th. Messrs. Mifflin, Morris & Howell the Quaker friends from the Dellawar State spent the Evening with me.

Dec. 7th. Charles went to his Shop to Day (he had been ill since about Nov. 28).

Dec. 16th. this Day finished the Stand of my Forty Pio Anio all but painting it.

Dec. 31st. Capt. James West is to be married to Miss Peggy Wittacor, Charles is gone to the Wedden — Charles returned about 7 o'clock, with an accot. of the Wedden's being broke off on accot. of her sister having a Molatto or Neagro Husband or says Report.

1796.

Jan. 10th. The Girls were sent for to Dine at Capt. Thomas' and they went there the Girls came home about 8 o'clock in the Evening.

Jan. 11th. in the Evening Mr. Golder had a party at his House, I suppose there could not be less than 50 persons men, women & children thare were 7 Faris's & spent a very agreeable Evening & broke up about 1 (or 9) o'clock.

Jan. 15th. Miss Achmead & Rebecca Faris commenced going to the Dancing School.

Jan. 21st. about 10 o'clock Capt. St. John Faris went on Board in Capt. Thomas's Boat and by a 11 o'clock was under way bound to Amsterdam.

Jan. 25th. about 10 o'clock the Roof of Charles' Shop took fire it's supposed it was occassioned by a spark from the Pipe of the Stove it was put out with but very little Damage.

Feb. 4th. in the Evening a large Tea Party at Mr. Warfs, Mrs. Faris, myself and all the Family was there and stay'd till near 1 O'clock.

Feb. 11th. this Evening Miss Nancey Murray to be married to Mr. John Mason of George Town, there's a Ball at the Ball House this Evening and Charles, Hyram, Abee & Rebecka are gone to it, the Girls went in Mrs. Davidson's Carrage.

Feb. 15th. Mr. Henry Warfield died of a bad Fevour at Mr. Vatchel Stevens's — he was a Worthy young man his Death is a loss to Community.

Feb. 16th. Capt. Rodgers Braekfasted with me to Day & this fore noon went off to his ship to sail for Hamburgh. Mr. H. Warfields Corps was carried to the County to the Family Burying Ground to be inter'd.

Feb. 25th. this Evening Mr. Benj. Ogle Junr. to be marryed to Miss Nancy Cook.

March 10th. Charles has moved to his new Shop, negro Charles has been helping him after Diner he went down for some Bottels he brought them home left them in the Shop Went off with himself I have not seen him since. (W. F. employed a negro man named Charles March 7th.)

March 16th. Mr. John Brice' Chimney of his House blew Down.

March 22nd. Miss Betsey Thomas? has come to spend the Day with us.

March 28th. Miss Fanney & Salley Whitcroft sett off in Capt. George Barbers' boate for Baltimore.

April 7th. Mr. Arch. Golder gave me a Berry or Seed of the Tallow Tree.

April 16th. This morning before Day Mrs. Quynn Died.

April 17th. in the Evening Mrs. Quynn was Buryed.

April 26th. Capt. John Stewart Died this morning.

April 29th. this afternoon Mrs. Whitcroft & family Returned home from Philad.

May 2nd. in the Evening Hyram, Nancy, Abee & Beckey gone to a Ball at Warfs Long Room.

May 15th. This morning Old Mrs. Sands Died aged —. Charles setts up with the Corps tonight.

May 17th. in the Evening Mrs. Sands was Buried.

May 18th. this morning Mr. Burton Whitcroft's Child Died in the Evening it was Buried.

May 20th. after Brackfast Doctr. Ghislin cutt my son Charles's Tongue present the Doctr. 2 young men Mesrs Brewer & Thomas it is the second time it has been cut Doct. Murray cut it before but did not take it all out but I am in hopes it is all out now.

May 20th. Sowed the Brussels Sprouts seed I had from Mr. Hesler.

May 21st. this morning about 2 o'clock Mr. John Johnson's Wife was Brought to Bed of a Son — Mr. Johnson's son's name is to be Reverdy.

May 28th. About 9 o'clock Hiram sett off for Mr. Linsocoms & about 12 o'clock Mesrs. Walker, Goldsmith, Cayton & West sett of & about 5 o'clock W. Whitcroft sett off for Linsocoms it is the Old Mans Birth Day thare is to be grate Doings thare this Evening.

June 3rd. This morning Charles, Wm. Davidson & Saml. Green sett off for Baltimore. This afternoon Capt. Kelty and family came to Town from Baltimore.

June 12. last night Mrs. Rebecka Davidson was Brought to bed of a Daughter, was marryed the 8th of October 95.

June 18th. in the Evening Mr. Pitt came up from Virginia with his two new Boats.

June 19th. this morning Mr. Pitt Brackfasted with us and after Brackfast he asked mine and Mrs. Faris's consent for our Daughter Nancy neither of us had any objection to him therefore I suppose it will not be long before thay are married.

June 25th. Hyram very poorly — he went down to Doct. Murray's he was not at home. Mr. Owens sent a Bolus for him to take.

July 4th. Mr. Goldsmith took Thos. Willson in Custody to his own House but in the afternoon carried him to Prison.

Thursday July 7th. this Evening Wm. Pitt was married to my Daughter Nancey by Parson Higgenbottom.[12] Present—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Golder & Miss Ackmead, Mr. Whitcroft, Mr. McMyers & Capt. Gardner.

July 9th. in the afternoon he went to Mrs. Stevens's & spent the Evening thare was the Miss. Whitcroft & Miss Thomas &c. Genl. Davidson Plaid the fiddel and they Danced.

July 10th. This Evening Rich'd Gray the Barber was married to Miss Richardson.

July 14th. Mr. Rich'd Sprigg's Wife Died yesterday.

July 25th. this morning Miss Nancey Quynn went in the Stage with her Brother Allen for Baltimore from there to Frederick where she's to stay, the Town says she is with child & not of her own couler.

July 28th. About 12 o'clock Charles, Hyram, Nancy, Abee & Rebecka went over the Creek to the big Frying Pan to a fish Feast there was a large company thare & spent the Day very agreeable & in the Evening Mr. James Warfs is married to Miss Ellener Brewer.

Aug. 9th. this Evening between 8 and 9 o'clock Mrs. Ellener Harris was brought to bed of a fine boy.

Aug. 13th. this Morning Mesrs. Arch. Golder and Wife, Capt Pitt & Wife, & Mr. Poole sett off for Mr. Cowman's.

Aug. 14th. this Evening Mr. Thos. Morrow was married to Miss Fanny Whitcroft and Mr. Henrey Whitcroft to Miss Sarah Witcroft.

Aug. 15th. an account of Capt. Gardners Sloop's being lost it is said about a mile outside the Cape.

Aug. 16th. this Day I am 68 years old & Entering in my 69th year.

Aug. 19th. Arrived at New York the Ship Atalanta Capt. Holbrook's Log book Aug. 5th. saw a ship haveing a Signal of Distress, we hoisted out our yawl and Went on Bord, she proved to be the Hebe of Baltimore which sailed from Amsterdam May 7th under the Command of St. John Faris with 23 passengers bound to Baltimore. When they had been a few weeks at sea a number of them were attacked with a contageous Destemper of which the Capt. Died in a few Days at the time we boarded her there were 7 dead, the first and second mate and many of the passengers confined to their berths and only 3 hands left capable of working the Vessel. They had lost by this sickness upwards of 100 persons (etc etc). (see note of Jan. 19, 1796.)

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[12] Rev. Ralph Higinbotham, Rector of St. Ann's and President of St. John's College; died 21 April, 1813.

Wednesday Aug. 24th. in the Tuesday paper I see a further accot. of my Poor Son it's from the same Vessel Capt. Rich'd Holbrook who says that Capt. Faris was taken sick the 20th of July and Died on the 27th.

Sept. 22nd. in the evening Saml. Molds[13] of Baltimore Town's to be married to Miss Ann Howard Daughter of Saml. Howard of Annapolis.

Oct. 2nd. this Evening to be married Genl. John Davidson about 45 years old to Miss Marriah Griscam between 20 and 21 years of age.

Oct. 19th. Hyram & his sister Rebecka & Miss Anne Goldsmith sett off in the packett for Baltimore.

Oct. 26th. yesterday Miss Betsey Gasson was brought to bed of a son.

Oct. 28th. I sett off for Baltimore arrived at the point about 8 o'clock. Mr. Goldsmith went with me, went to Capt. Pitts — staid all night.

Oct. 29th. I called on Capt. Yelliott. I request'd he would draw the account and let me have the Perticulars — I went to see Capt. Hamelton and we went and took a View of the Frigat.

Oct. 30th. Went to Capt. Berry's he's down the Bay Mrs. Berry's unwell a bed, in the after noon Capt. Kelty & Wife, Mrs. Moles & Mr. Smith called at Mr. Pitts — Kelty nor wife never asked me to come and see them.

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[13] Col. Samuel Moale, 1771-1857.

Nov. 1st. I call'd at Yelliots and Got the Account but it's a Dam'd

Nov. 2nd. at 9 o'clock sett off in the Packet for home & between 3 & 4 O'clock arrived at Annapolis.

Nov. 8th. the Jockey Club purs was Run for to Day and won by Mr. Tayloe's mare Virago.

Nov. 9th. the Colts' purs was run for and won by Mr. Tayloe's mare Calipso.

Nov. 23rd. last night Miss Molley Johnson Died.

Nov. 24th. about 10 o'clock Miss Molley Johnson was Buried.

Dec. 3rd. some time last night John Butcher Died.

Dec. 4th. in the Evening John Butcher was Buried.

Dec. 10th. about 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Thos. Jennings Died aged about 60.

Dec. 11th. William Sands the woodcorder's Wife was Buried.

Dec. 13th. about 12 o'clock my Worthy old Friend Mr. Thomas Jennings was Buried.

Dec. 14th. I had a letter from Nancey and Beckey giving an account how thay were scar'd last Fryday night, they heard a Voice like Mr. Pitt's saying O Nancey, Nancey, Nancey, he at the time down the Bay.

Dec. 25th. this Afternoon came to Town Capt. Barney and 2 or 3 French Officers he has left his Frigget at Norfolk.

Dec. 30th. Hyram (ill) Young Owens call'd to see him but Doctor Murray never came neare him.

1797.

Sunday Jan. 1st. the Misses Thomas Dined with us and in the Evening Capt. Thomas sent Preemptorey for Marriah to come home between Sundown & Dark. Miss Betsey went home some time before because she has been for some time very unwell.

Jan. 8th. in the Evening I saw Capt. Farling at Mr. Randals who told me that he saw my son William at Jackomel in the Island of ———.

Jan. 12th. in the Evening old Mr. Wall was Buried.

Jan. 23rd. I sent by Mr. L. Neth 300 Dollars to pay into the Bank wich marked the Whole amount of my two Shares.

Jan. 24th. Mrs. Dickson was buried this afternoon.

Jan. 25th. about a 11 o'clock Parson Higgenbottom's[14] Wife Died.

Jan. 28th. Mrs. Higgenbottom was buried.

Feb. 7th. I received letters from the Girls by a Mr. Hall they are well.

Feb. 11. In the Evening Miss Nancy Quynn that was and her Husband Mr. Hunter came to Town, thay stay'd at Claud's. (see note of July 23, 1796)

Feb. 12th. Hiram went over South River this morning in Company with Capt. McCening in the afternoon John Riegle fell down in a Fitt in his yard in the evening Mrs. Faris, Abee & Myself Drank Tea at old Mr. Witcrofts.

Feb. 15th. about 11 o'clock this forenoon Mr. John Riegel's Wife Died and I am informed that Mr. John Worthington Died yesterday.

Feb. 16th. Hiram went to Wm. Woodward's this morning his son Henery was married yesterday.

Feb. 17th. this afternoon John Riegel's Wife was Buried.

Feb. 21st. Mr. Perry Fitzchews called to see me, he tells me his father is well and in fine spirrits.

Feb. 22nd. last night there was an attempt to sett Mr. Peaco's House on fire, there was a meeting of the Citizens this fore noon at the State House, thay agreed to divide the City in 6 Wards and keep Guard.

Feb. 23rd. Hyram gone on Guard.

Feb. 24th. this forenoon about a 11 o'clock wee narrowly escaped having a Terrible Fire, it is supposed that some Person sett the Stable of Mrs. Gaters on Fire it was luckely Discovered and by the Greatest Excertion pulled down etc etc.

Feb. 26th. after Diner Miss Kattey Whitcroft came here for the first time after Illness, she looks bravely.

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[14] Mrs. Magaret Higinbotham, aet. 41 years. *Alden's American Epitaphs.*

March 4th. cut the line of Bax next to Riegel's.

March 5th. last night Henry Sibell Died, in the Evening Henry Sibell was Buried.

March 8th. Lawyer John Hall Died this Fore noon aged 69 years.

March 10th. Mr. John Hall was Buried to Day, he was Carried to the Vine Yard.

March 11th. last night about 9 o'clock Mrs. Mary Howard Died, sister to Chas. Wallace.

March 13th. in the Evening Mrs. Mary Howard was Buried.

March 16th. last night Thos. Townsend the Carter Died.

March 17th. this Evening Thos. Townsend was Buried.

March 20th. Hiram was in the Shop today.

March 21st. the Norfolk packett Boat over sett some whare about the Bodkin. Cannot tell what has become of the peopel.

Sunday March 26th. Mrs. Faris & the Girls went to the Methodest both forenoon and afternoon to heare a Mr. Lile Preach.

April 3rd. in the Evening wee had to Tea Mr. Lile, Mr. John Ridgley, son of Abrm. Mrs. Golder & Miss Ackmead.

April 6th. this morning about 10 o'clock William Goldsmith Died.

April 8th. this afternoon William Goldsmith was Buried.

April 14th. Mrs. Faris, Miss Owens & Charles Faris sett off in the Packet for Baltimore.

April 19th. Mrs. Faris arrived here about 4 o'clock.

April 20th. Mrs. Faris brought 2 sorts of Seeds that Mr. Jos. Brewer gave her in Baltimore — the Brussel Sprouts from Mr. Gallow — the Brussel Cale from Mr. Hiseler of Baltimore.

April 27th. I went out to Mr. Steer's to see his Garden.

April 30th. last night about 9 o'clock Mrs. Wilson was taken unwell and Died this morning about 8 o'clock and this Evening Moses Maccubin at the Poor House Died, I saw him in Town within these 2 or 3 Days apparently well.

May 1st. Mrs. Wilson was Buried this Evening.

May 7th. this morning William Tuck Died.

May 8th. this Evening William Tuck was Buried.

May 13th. about ½ after 6 o'clock my Daughter Anne Pitt was brought to bed of a Daughter, a fine child, thay are both well & Harty as possible, Saml. Howards Wife was brought to bed of a Daughter this Evening.

May 19th. broke off 56 tulip stalks — which made the whole number 1956.

May 25th. sowed — seed from Mr. Cots.

Sunday June 4th. since last Wednesday Charles has left off Breakfasting here — he comes to Dinner & when he comes mumbles out something like, how do you do papa in a manner, that appears to me that he would Rather not speak at all, to Day at Diner Charles took it into his Head to get up in a pet without Eating his Diner, when he came in he never spoke a word to me — nor I to him — in the Evening Mr. Poole was married to Miss Jane Higgason.

June 5th. in the Evening Mr. John Weem's man waighted on me with his Master's Compliments that I would come to his house on Elk Ridge the Carriage was in Town for me.

Sunday June 6th. Sett off Early this morning in Mr. Whim's Carriage for ElkRidge.

June 19th. Returned home about 1 o'clock left Mr. Weems's at 5 o'clock in the morning — Mr. Neth's kitchen chimney was blown down.

June 25th. Nancey Pitt's Childe has been very ill, this Evening they had her Privately Baptized by the name of Ann Priscila.

July 13th. This forenoon Mr. Joshua Frazer call'd to see me he is just come from Baltimore he looks very harty I think I never saw him look better. In Conversation i asked him how old he was, he told me he was born in Oct. 23, 1722, so he will be 75 years old next Oct.

July 16th. I am informed that Doct. Roberts[15] of Kent Island Died yesterday. Mrs. Brice & Mrs. Tootel went over there to Day.

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[15] Dr. Jonathan Roberts, aet. about 65 yrs. *Md. Gazette, 20 July, 1797.*

July 18th. I made four rows in the bed by the Old Hotel.

July 22nd. Mrs. Faris went & slep with her Daughter Rebeca tonight.

July 23rd. Mr. Henry Whitcroft tells me that Mrs. Fanney Monrows child is given over by the Doctor.

July 27th. this afternoon Mrs. Fanny Munrows child Died.

Aug. 7th. this morning Mr. W. Witcroft and son sett off for Virginia.

Aug. 8th. Nancy Howard that was, but now Mrs. Moles was Brought to Bed of a Daughter on Sunday last (Aug. 6th).

Aug. 10th. It is Reported that Miss Lidia Ridgly, Daughter of Mr. R. Ridgly Died the Day before yesterday at Mr. Danl. Dorsey's in Frederick County.
(this note erased as above in the original).

Aug. 16th. this morning I am 69 years old and entering into my 70th year.

Aug. 23rd. Oliver Weeden Died last night & was Buried this Evening, he was well and harty yesterday at work, and in the Evening was struck at onst with the Dead Palsey and Died before Day.

Aug. 26th. Mr. Miller at the Plains gave some cabbage seed.

Sept. 3rd. Adam Bowyer was taken with the cramp in his stomack and Died a little before 1 o'clock too Day.

Sept. 4th. in the afternoon Adam Bowyer was Buried.

Sept. 10th. Charles Faris came heare this morning & asked me how I did I Reply'd to him and asked him if he had spoke to his Brother and had made up with him he said he was willing to make up with Hyram if so be he would speak to him, I said not till then, he said no, I told him he ought and that I expected that he would for to my certain knowledge he was very much in the Rong and that he had Use Hyram very Ill and that if he did not speake to him that I would never speake to him more. Hah says he I am not the first son you have turned out of Doors and that I had never done anything for him — and it appears to me from his present and former Conduct to me for 12 months Past that he has been Wanting to Quarrel with me, he took up his hat and went off. Hyram came home from Baltimore, he says the peopel at the point are very sickley and a grate many Die. The Doctors have Declared that it is Yellow Feavour, there is 13 or 14 a night Buried.

Sept. 15th. News came to Town by the Stage from Baltimore that Capt. Gardner is Ded and that Mr. Thos Goldsmith Died on Wednesday (Sept. 13) last.

Sept. 17th. Mrs. Johnson Dined here.

Sept. 20th. Spent the Evening at Capt. Godman's a large & an Agreeable company of Genttlemen and Ladys.

Sept, 23rd. Mr. & Mrs. Pitt, and Abee & Rebecka Went to the Circus to see the Feats of Horsmanship.

Sept. 24th. I told Mrs. Faris to tel her son Charles that if he did not comply with my Request that he should not have the Washing done here any longer.

Sept. 25th. Mrs. John Wells Died last night.

Sept. 26th. Mrs. John Wells was Buried this Evening. The Jockey Club purse was Run for & won by Mr. Ridgeleys horse Cincinnatus.

Sept 27th. The Colts purse was won by Mr. Edelan Eden? mare Tulip.

Sept. 30th. last night Corn. Mill's wife Died.

Oct. 1st. in the Evening Mill's Wife was Buried.

Oct. 6th. in the afternoon Mr. John Ridout Died aged 67.

Oct. 8th. Mr. Ridout was Buried to Day at White Hall.

Oct. 22nd. Moses Maccubbin was married to Day to Mrs. Hunter at the Poor House.

Nov. 23rd. In the Evening Beckey went to the Ball with Mrs. D. Johnston in Mr. Cook's Carriage.

Nov. 30th. in the Evening Mr. Edward Lloyd was married to Miss Sarah Murray daughter of Doct. James Murray.

Dec. 4th. Mrs. Randal's Brought to Bed of a fine Daughter.

Dec. 23rd. I sent a letter to Day by Mr. Wm. Paca to my Daughter Nancy.

1798

Jan. 15th. last night between 7 & 8 o'clock it was luckley Discovered that the Church was on Fire, the accident happened by Miss Margarett Marree's leaving her foot stove in the Church with the fire in it, the fire set the Stove on fire and it communicated to the floor, as it was Discovered before it got much head it was soon put out.

Jan. 17th. Miss Rebbecka Gassoway Died.

Jan. 20th. Miss Rebacca Gassoway was Buried.

Jan. 22nd. this Evening Mrs. Murphy the mother of McNeth was Buried.

Jan. 26th. to Day Coll. John Thomas Died, a member for Charles or St. Mary's to the Assembly, he Died at Capt. Thomas's.

Jan. 28th. Coll. John Thomas was Buried.

Sunday Feb. 11th. Maddam & Miss h—— not spoke to me toDay.

Feb. 13th. Miss Polley Turnbull was married to Mr. Young of the Eastern Shore.

Feb. 20th. Doct. Ghislin was married to Miss Nancy Robertson, Daughter of the late Elisha Robertson of the N. side of Severon.

Feb. 22nd. Doct. Ghislin came home & brought his Wife with him in Smith's Stage.

Feb. 27th. Mrs. Key told me this morning that my good Old Friend Coll. Fitzchew[16] is Dead & that he died the 10th of Feb. Aged 76.

March 4th. this Evening John Shaw was married to Mrs. Peggy Stewart, Widdow of Capt. John Stewart.

March 13th. little John Rigel is planting (the parsnip bed).

March 20th. planted some Canadian corn given me by Mr. P. McGill.

March 21st. about 8 o'clock in the Evening the Pidgen House Blew Down, it was Built in the year 1777.

Sunday Apr. 22nd. in the Evening Mr. John Harwood was married to Miss Mary Brewer Daughter of the late John Brewer.

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[16] See *ante*, note 8.

Apr. 26th. this Evening Mr. Charles Wallace (who is this Day 71 years of age as Sam. H. Howard says) is married to Mrs. Mary Rankin about 40 or 45 years of age.

Apr. 30th. Capt. Johns Braekfasted with us this Morning he's bound out.

May 11th. John Barber's come from Baltimore and says that George Barber's Boat oversett in Patapsco River just by the Rocks on Wednesday last on her way to Balto.

May 13th. Mesrs. Hamelton & Snider, passengers from Baltimore (on Wm. Pitt's boat) drank Tea with us.

May 20th. Mrs. Gassoway Dined heare.

May 29th. at 9 o'clock old Terrey sett off in the Packett for Baltimore to my Daughter Nancy and took with him ½ a Bushel of Peas (etc).

June 11th. this Morning I received a letter from my Daughter Pitt dated the 9th whare in she let's us know that she is as well as can be expected, she was brought to Bed that Morning of a Daughter.

June 16th. in the afternoon a Meeting of the Citizens & they appointed 5 Captains Messrs. John Davidson, John Gassoway, John Guynn for the mellitia, Mowberry Capt. of artilery & James Williams Capt. of Horse and the Capts. are to Chuse thare Subbn Officers.

June 20th. this Morning Mrs. Boyle had her Right Brest cut off on account of a Canser in it.

June 29th. Crawford Dreamed last Night that the French landed in Ireland and that they had a severe Battel.

July 1st. Mr. Antoney Pinkeney Died to Day.

July 15th. Mrs. Ann Gastin, Widdow of George Gastin Died.

July 17th. Charles is gone to Baltimore to bring Nancey heare, my Poor Dear little Ann Died.

July 18th. Charles, Nancey Pitt and her littel Stranger Miss Rabaca came heare from Baltimore.

July 19th. this Morning about 8 o'clock my Dear littel Prissila Ann was Buried.

Aug. 18th. last night about 10 o'clock my Daughter Abee, Mrs. Hamelton, Miss Byas and a little neagro Boy of Nancy Pitt's all came here from Baltimore.

Aug. 19th. Mrs. Hamelton Dined at Mrs. Stevens's and stays thare.

Sept. 7th. Peter Jenings was Hanged to Day agreeable to his sentence, there was a Repreve sent but the Express arrived too late.

Sept. 28th. Capt. Johns & Mr. Hughs sailed from hear for the West Indies.

Oct. 4th. this is the last night of the Players preforming heare this season.

Oct. 9th. this Evening Miss Henrietta Lloyd was married to Mr. Rich'd West.

Oct. 14th. this Morning Mr. Richard Wells Died and between 8 & 9 o'clock Miss Nancey Harwood, Abee, Rebecca & Mesrs. Reason, Rowles & Chas. Faris sett off in Smith's stage for the Head of Severon to Wm. Woodward Junr's.

Oct. 15th. in the Evening Mr. Well's corps was put in the Ground.

Oct. 17th. this Morning Thos. Yates came heare from the Eastern Shore on his way to Baltimore.

Oct. 22nd. it is Reported that Mr. Joshua Seaney is Ded.

Oct. 23rd. this Evening Miss Anne Green was married to Mr. Rich'd Harwood son of Coln. Harwood.

Oct. 30th. the Jockey Club purs was run for toDay & won by Mr. Tayloe's Horse.

Oct. 31st. the Race was won to Day by Mr. Ridgley's Horse.

Nov. 19th. Mr. John Bullin (former mayor) & Mr. Charles Stewart both died (last night).

Nov. 20th. Mr. Stewart's corps was carried out of town to Day.

Nov. 21st. at noon Mr. Bullin was buried.

Dec. 6th. Mrs. Rich'd Ridgley was Brought to bed of a son this morning.

Dec. 15th. about a 11 o'clock this fore noon Mr. Robt. Johnson Died.

Dec. 17th. between 12 & 1 o'clock Mr. R. Johnson was Buried.

Dec. 21st. this day Mrs. (or Mr) Weems sent me a gallon of Peach Brandy, a pound of Beef cured in the New England Way etc.

Dec. 24th. I this Day lent my little Packett of Stillyards to Mr. Wm. Witcroft Senr. for a month or 6 Weeks.

Dec. 27th. about a 11 o'clock Mrs. Elizb. Gassoway Died in her 40th year — it's Reported that Mr. Oliver has Killed Mr. Robert Smith, both of Baltimore Town.

Dec. 29th. Mrs. Gassoway was Buried this afternoon.

1799

Jan. 1st. in the Evening Miss Polley Davidson was married to Mr. Chapman, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Jan. 11th. Died last night or this morning Mr. Wm. Perry, Speaker of the Senett.

Jan. 12th. this Evening Mr. Wm. Perry was Buried.

Jan. 19th. Mr. Wilmore took the little Room Chimney Down.

Sunday Feb. 3rd. In the Evening Mr. John Wells's Daughter was married to Mr. Sherred who lives on the Eastern Shore.

Feb. 23rd. this Afternoon my son Charles & James Warf were Ellected Common Counselmen, Saml. Ridout and Clements stood likewise.

March 6th. (W. F. went to Baltimore & returned on the 17th — there are no entries between Mar. 6th & 17th — the first lapse found so far.)

March 20th. after Braekfast Hyram went down to Charles' Shop.

March 26th. Charles came and helped me to Day (in the garden.

March 28th. in the Evening Mr. S. Howard's Daughter Susan was married to Mr. John Edmondson of the Eastern Shore.

March 29th. Mr. Pitt came here with Mr. Petter Gold to Braekfast — on their way to Virginia.

April 2nd. this afternoon Hyram's moved his Chest away from my House to where I don't know.

April 4th. this Morning Hyram came heare to bid the family fare Well he's going to Baltimore. He bid his mother & sisters farewell, he came to me, I asked him if he was going to leave he answer'd yes, I then told him he might go where he pleased I had nothing to say to him, he went off.

April 5th. I am informed that Hyram went off for Baltimore in some Boat to Day he has not been near since yesterday morning.

April 19th. I planted 5 Beens on the Border — I got them from Sewell the Painter.

Sunday Apr. 21st. this Evening Mr. Luke Barber was married to Miss Susan Rowles.

April 22nd. planted the Tossminano Corn sent me by Mr. Roger Telson?

April 28th. Doct. Ghislin, Wife & Family all Went off in Smith's Stage for Baltimore. Abee came Home from Mr. Wm. Whitcroft Junr's.

May 4th. Jack Weeler's beens he tells me are killed (by frost).

June 5th. to Day my son Charles left Boarding at Capt. Thomas's & came to live with me at Home.

Sunday June 9th. this morning Abee & Mr. Rowles Rode out to Mr. Whitcroft's.

June 13th. (the bees hived) in Jack Wheeler's Garden — last night Mr. Welsh on the north side of Severan had his House Burned — 2 young men about 18 years of age were burned in the house.

June 21st. last night Mr. Charles Maccubin Died, he was struck with the Palsey on Sunday (June 16th) evening last.

June 22nd. Mr. Charles Maccubin was Carried out of Town this forenoon to be Buried at Squirrel Neck.

July 4th. in the Evening Charles, Nancy Pitt & Beckey went to the Play, Abee was not well enough.

Aug. 1st. Capt. Beriah Maybury Died last night.

Aug. 2nd. Between a 11 & 12 o'clock Capt. Maybury was buried & I was informed that Mr. Wm. Whitcroft was struck with a Parrelicet last night. I went to see Mr. Whitcroft he is Entirely out of his Senses and if he dont get better very shortly Die he must.

Aug. 3rd. and about 12 o'clock Mr. William Whitcroft died.

Aug. 4th. in the Evening Mr. Wm. Whitcroft was Buried.

Aug. 11th. Doctr. Allender & Mr. Holley called to see me.

Aug. 16th. Rebecca came home in the Stage from Baltimore and Miss Polly Bias.

Aug. 29th. Mrs. LeAstrnage[17] Died last night and was Buried this afternoon, she was the Wife of one of the Players.

Sept. 14th. I paid Smith twenty one shillings for Hauling 21 littel loads of Dung from Mr. John Onion's.

Sept. 15th. Mr. Whitcroft Drove in in his Chair and Carried Abee home with him.

Sept. 20th. last night Walter Chandler was married to Miss Rodgers.

Sept. 30th. in the afternoon Charles went over South River to Mr. John Gassoway's Wedden, He's to be married to Morrow.

Oct. 1st. Capt. John Gassoway is married to Miss Elizabh. Price over South River. Capt. Gassoway is near 50 & Miss about 17 or 18.

Oct. 9th. Charles has got the young man from Baltimore, the young man's name is William McFarland (McParlin).

Oct. 29th. Mr. Thos. Woodward dined with us to Day Mrs. Woodward is but Poorly.

Nov. 1st. in the Evening Mrs. Jane Waters, Jane Woodward that was, came here.

Nov. 7th. Mrs. Debero Sprigg came to Town to Day, she stay'd about 2 or 3 hours and Returned.

Nov. 21st. The Girls are preparing for the Ball this Evening. A little before 7 o'clock the Girls went to the Ball in Mrs. Clemments Carrage.

Nov. 22nd. in the Evening Mr. Martin the Printer Drank Tea with us.

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[17] L'Estrange. Her husband, Joseph L'Estrange "of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Theatres," died in Baltimore 18 May, 1805, in 78th year.

Nov. 30th. Mrs. Faris went in the Stage to Baltimore between 8 & 9 o'clock in Company of Mesrs. Byas, Lemon, Doctr. Ridgley & Joseph Evans.

Dec. 12th. Abee's gone to the Ball with Miss Onion & Miss Owens.

Dec. 17th. Thare Came an accot. to Town to Day that Genl. Washington Died on Saturday night last.

Dec. 21st. This Evening Mr. Joseph Brewer was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilmott.

1800.

Jan. 6th. Charles has a 12th [night] Cake and a large Company at his house this Evening.

Jan. 9th. Charles is still unwell — he took a pill which Doct. Ghisland sent.

Jan. 22nd. Nancey was Brought to bed with a Girl the 16th & that they are all well.

Jan. 26th. between 11 & 12 o'clock the Poor House took Fire — it entirely burnt down.

Feb. 6th. I put the Ingredients the Bottle, for Dianna Or the Philosophica Tree.

Apr. 9th. I have been at Charles Shop all Day. (Charles had gone to Baltimore Apr. 8th & returned Apr. 10th.)

Apr. 13th. Mrs. Ross was Buried She Died of a parrilictic stroke.

Apr. 25th. I sowed a peace of a Row of large peas which was given me by Mrs. Randel.

May 9th. Charles & Marriah Pitt sett off in John Barbers packett for Baltimore.

Sunday May 11th. Hyram came Home from Baltimore in the Packett.

May 12th. in the Afternoon Charles and Abee, Marriah & Miss Faney Jackson came from Baltimore in a stage.

May 26th. Hyram sett off this morning for Thos Woodwards in Prince George's.

June 6th. Between 8 & 9 o'clock, my Ungrateful Son Hyram left me to go to Baltimore and I never Expect to see him More.

June 10th. Mrs. Eliz. Maccubin Died Last Night or This Morning.

June 11th. between 10 & 11 o'clock Mrs. Eliz. Maccubin was Buried.

June 18th. Miss Nancy Ashmead sett off in Barber's packett for Baltimore on her way to Philladelphia.

Sunday June 22nd. Nich. Brewer was married to Mrs. Sarah Maccubin the Widdow of the late Mr. Chas. Maccubin.

June 27th. Mrs. McClening Died last Night and was Buried this Evening.

Sunday June 29th. in the Evening John Brewer was married to Miss Elizabeth Gastin.

June 30th. in the Evening Mr. Joseph Byas Drank Tea and spent the Evening.

July 12th. Mr. & Mrs. Pitt, Rebecca & little Hannah sett off for Baltimore.

"section" ends with July 27th—next "section" begins Aug. 20th.

Aug. 21st. Mr. Pitt & his Family & Charles came in the Packet Boate to the Mouth of the Dock last night and was thare stopt by the Gard and remained thare all night. This morning the Committe mett and thay all came on shore. Thay left my poor Dear Rebecca Behind. She Died on Tuesday last the 19th. of a Billious Feavour, I had forgot poor Old Mrs. Pitt, she is with them.

Aug. 23rd. the Famely most Bravely except Sally, she still complains.

Aug. 24th. I am very Unwell—am afraid Charles is going to be sick.

Aug. 28th. Nancey Received a letter from her Brother Hyram Dated the 26th, he says that he shall go on Board in 4 or 5 Hour the Ship Commerce Capt. Tompson? to Amsterdam. Charles is very weak and low this afternoon he got up and walked 3 or 4 steps to a chair and fainted.

Aug. 31st. Poor Charles is much worse to Day, so much that the Doctrs. has no hopes of his Recovery, but while thare is life thare is hopes.

Sept. 1st. About 2 o'clock this morning my son Charles Faris died of the Yallow Fever in 36 year of his age.

Sept. 4th. I sow'd the Dutch Tulip I got from Doct. Scott.

Sept. 10th. (W. F. had been ill with the "ague" since Aug. 24th) I am very weech and low yet — Billee has been cleaning out the shop.

Sept. 13th. I have been moving the things from the lower shop.

Oct. 9th. Mr. Delandel Died last night and was Buried this Evening.

Oct. 27th. this fore noon Mr. Walraven Called heare and I settled with him what was between him & my son Charles. Wee settled very smoothly he appears to be Clever.

Nov. 3rd. Received a letter from my son Wm. in Edenton North Carrolinya Directed to Mr. Wm. Pitt.

Nov. 12th. Mrs. Weeden was Buried.

Nov. 13th. this Mrs. Pitt sent Edwd. Holland Express to Baltimore.

Nov. 16th. Billee Gott Tipsey and in the Evening he told Mrs. Faris that he wanted a candel to transcribe some musick but instead of Transcribing Musick he bundled up his Cloaths and went off with him Self. Mr. Pitt & myself went in search of him wee met him in the street by the Ball House, he was very saussey we brought him home and put him to bed.

Nov. 17th. I called in Billee to tell me whare he had left his Cloths he and told me he did not know whare they ware. I took the Cow Skin down and Declared I would give him a severe whiping if he did not immediately tell me whare they ware he after a little while thought better of it and told me that thew were at McNemarrows (all the Rascal McNemarrow Declared the Evening before to Mr. Pitt & myself that he had not been there since Mrs. Faris forbid him letting Coming to his house) he and I went thare Billee asked for his things he left thare at first he Denied that thay were thare (them follows a long account of their recovery) Billey Promised to behave well for the future and never to do the like again and so I passed it over.

Nov. 23rd. Sunday. in the Evening Mr. Lewes Duvall was married to Miss Sarah Harwood Daughter of Mr. Nich. Harwood.

Dec. 25th. Mr. Mynards' Wife was Buried this Evening.

1801.

Jan. 12th. Billee went to Wing the Clocks too Day as Usual, Came home tipsey between 12 & 1 o'clock, I went in the House, I Returned into the Shop some time after & I saw he had a watch to peaces, I asked him what watch that was he told me it was one out of the Window & that it wanted a new Dovetail, I told him that he was very careless not to see that when he had her to peaces. I took the plate from him to look at it, I discovered I did not Recolect the Makers name, I refer'd to the Book and could not find no such name in the Book, he told me to let him look, at that time I was call'd to Diner when I Returned after Diner I did not see the Watch, I asked him ware the Watch was he told me that he had thrown her away, I asked him whare, he said over the fence into Mrs. Davidson's lot, I asked him whose Watch it was he told me that Karkwood gave her to him and Desired him to do her for him on his own acct.

Jan. 13th. This Morning I talked to Billee about the Watch, he saw fitt to tell me whare she was & went & got her, he had put her under my Room in the lott.

Jan. 27th. this afternoon Mr. & Mrs. Pitt, Miss Williams, my little Hannah and the littel Girl to tend her came here about 3 o'clock from Baltimore.

Feb. 6th. Last night Mrs. Randel the Wife of Mr. John Randel was Brought to Bed of a fine Boy.

Feb. 8th. this Evening Cornelius Mills's Wife was Buried

Feb. 11th. this Afternoon a young man by the name of Nathl. Smith called heare to let me know that he was just from Edenton North Carolina, that he was Acquainted with my son William, thay Boarded in the same house together, and he tells me that my son has been in Edenton upwards of two years past & that he has 40 or 50 Watches in his Window.

Mar. 9th. this morning Danl. Wells Senr's Daughter Susan Died.

Mar. 10th. between 4 & 5 o'clock Daniel Wells's Daughter was Buried in the Evening.

Mar. 18th. in the afternoon Mrs. Tyers was Buried.

Mar. 22nd. this Evening Mr. Saml. Howard's Daughter Harvey's to be married to Doctr. Tildon [18] of the Eastern Shore.

March. 25th. Mr. John Barber tells me that Old Mrs. Pitt is Dead that she Died on Sunday last (23rd).

Mar. 28th. in the afternoon Capt. Rich'd Pitt & Mr. Myers came from Baltimore to take Abee to Baltimore.

Apr. 17th. Abee came Home from Baltimore and Miss Allender with Her. Capt. Rich'd Pitt was married on Tuesday Evening (Apr. 14th) to Miss Nancey Berrey.

Apr. 25th. in the Evening Capt. Karr came from Baltimore and called to see us.

May 9th. Miss Allender sett off for Baltimore. Mr. Perry Fitzchew called to see me he is just from the Gennessee Country.

July 12th. last night Mr. James Brice Died.

July 13th. about 11 o'clock Mr. James Brice was Buried.

Aug. 5th. Old Mrs. Dulaney the Widdow of Walter Dulaney Died to Day.

Aug. 7th. Mrs. Dulaney was Buried.

Aug. 18th. Fredk. Gramer lost a negro man to Day with the Bilious Feveour.

Aug. 27th. this morning Mrs. Sarah Duvall (Sally Harwood that was) was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Sept. 3rd. Mrs. Johnson and her sons came heare from Baltimore on their way to the Eastern Shore.

Sept. 19th. the Sheriff called and served a Writ on me as the Edministor of Chas. Faris deceased at the sute of James Thomas.

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[18] Probably Dr. Charles Tilden. "Died lately." Louisa Harvey Tilden, wife of Dr. Tilden of Kent Co. and 3d daughter of Samuel Harvey Howard, Esq., of Annapolis. *Fed. Gaz., Wed., 1 May, 1805.*

Sept. 21st. Doctor Ghislin brought his Wife home from her Mothers Round by the Head of Severon, she is very ill.

Sept. 26th. Capt. James Thomas super my Warrant for 6 months, James Maynard & Wm. Glover securities.

Sept. 27th. in the Evening Capt. James Thomas's Daughter was married to Mr. —— Goldsberry of the Eastern Shore.[19]

Oct. 9th. Doct. Ghislin's Wife Died this morning between 5 & 6 o'clock.

Oct. 10th. between 9 & 10 o'clock Mrs. Ghislin was carried over Severon to be Buried in the Family Burying Ground.

Oct. 15th. Thomas McNear Taylor came from Baltimore yesterday in Capt. Barbers packett in the Evening I am told that McNear suped at James West's and this morning he was found Drownded at Carrols point, he had pulled off his Coat, Hatt Neckcloth & Shews and left them on the Shore side.

Oct. 26th. this forenoon Doct. Ghislin's Child Died.

Nov. 12th. this Evening a number of Young Gentlemen are going to perform a play George Barnwell and the Farce Like Master Like Man.

Dec. 1st. this Evening Abee's gone to Mr. N. Harwards to Dress & go to the Colts' Ball with Nancey Harward.

Dec. 13th. Sunday. Mrs. Faris had a letter from Mr. Pitt informing her that Nancey was Brought to Bed on Friday (Dec. 11th) night last, she has a Son.

Dec. 14th. this morning the Drum was a Beating for the sale of Mrs. Clauds Goods, Charles Wallace was riding up the Street in his Sulkey, the Horse took Fright at the Drum and Run away and threw him out just by Mr. Brices, he was a good Hurt, he was taken up and carried into Mrs. Clauds.

1802.

Jan. 3rd. in the Evening Capt. Karr & Capt. Robinson came heare from Baltimore.

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[19] Married Sunday evening last by Rev. Dr. Higginbotham, Thomas Goldsborough, Esq., of Caroline Co., to Maria Thomas, daughter of James Thomas of Annapolis. *Fed. Gaz.*, Thursday, 1 Oct., 1801.

Jan. 17th. Sunday. Capt. Kerr, Miss Julian & Abee Rode out to Wm. Whitcrofts.

Jan. 19th. to Night Miss Polly Lloyd to be married to Mr. Fk. Key.[20]

Jan. 21st. Thursday. in the Evening my Daughter Abigail was married to Capt. Archd. Kerr by Mr. Ralph Higgenbotham, present Mr. Stevens & wife, Miss Ranken, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Randel, Nancey & Polly Harwood, the 2 Miss Owens, Mr. Thos. Harwood, & 3 Gentlemen from Baltimore, Capt. Philip Grabell, Mr. Ruben Ettings, Ludwell Taylor.

Jan. 25th. in the Evening Capt. Kerr, Abee & my Self went to Mrs. Randal's.

Jan. 26th. In the Evening Mrs. Faris, Capt. Kerr, Abee, Marriah & myself all went to Mrs. Stevens.

Jan. 28th. in the Evening Mr. Kerr, Abee & myself went to Mrs. Neth's.

Jan. 29th. in the Evening Mr. Kerr and myself went to Mr. N. Harwoods.

Jan. 30th. this morning about 8 o'clock Capt. Kerr & wife went in the stage to Baltimore.

Feb. 17th. this morning about 1 o'clock Mrs. Elenor Harris Daughter of Mrs. Davidson Died.

Sunday, Feb. 21st. this Evening Mr. Thos. Williams is to be married to Miss Elizabeth Thomas Daughter of James Thomas.

Feb. 26th. Mr. Pitt came heare — with him Messrs. Byas, & Jones & a young gentleman who came Passenger in the ship from Ireland. Mr. Pitt tells us that Abee & Mr. Kerr is gone to House Keeping in a House that the Seller's full of Water.

Mar. 22nd. last night Mr. William Davidson Died.

Apr. 13th. Mr. Ninnian Pinkeney is to be married to Night to Miss Polley Gassoway.

Apr. 25th. Mr. Owens & Miss Julian Returned from Baltimore & left Miss Polley there.

Apr. 25th. this morning about 8 o'clock Capt. Campbell's Wife Died at Chas Wallace's.

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[20] Francis Scott Key m. Mary Tayloe Lloyd, 19 Jan., 1802.

May 15th. I planted — seed from Mr. Isaac Holland — and from Mr. Nich. Maccubbin.

May 17th. I sent Billee with some letters to the Packett, he got tipsey, I did not discover it he took a Watch to alter her going, I then discovered it but too late he broke the cett off the Verge.

June 10th. Mrs. Ann Tootel Died To Day.

June 11th. Mrs. Tootel was Buried.

July 22nd. this morning Mrs. Johnson & son called at the Doore on thare way to Baltimore from the Eastern Shore.

July 29th. Mr. Willmore's white Washing the Big Room.

July 30th. Billee's a painting the Roome, in the Evening Bille went to see Woodberry at the Play house and came Home very drunk.

July 31st. Bille's Unabel to do anything to Day.

Aug. 1st. thay (i. e., the Pitts) tell me that Mrs. Kerr is well and that she has gone into the Country to Govens Town to a Mr. Wooddens she went of this Morning.

Aug. 2nd. Old Mr. Lalee the French Teacher in the College Dead.

Aug. 3rd. in the afternoon Mr. Lalee was Buried.

Aug. 8th. in the Evening Mr. Viatt Christened Mr. & Mrs. Pitt's two Children, a little Girl by the name of Hannah & the little Boy by the name of William Faris.

Aug. 15th. Mr. Pitt — informs me that on Thursday (Aug. 12th) morning about 1 or 2 o'clock Capt. Kerr Escaped a Bad Accident, his House was Discovered to be on Fire, it was Happyly put out, without much Damage.

Aug. 17th. Mr. & Mrs. Pitt, little William & Salley went off in the Stage to Baltimore.

Sept. 24th. Yesterday Evening the following coupels ware married—Joseph Harwood to Miss Ann Chapman, James Weems to Miss Elizabeth Ridgley, Henry Colter to Miss Ann Clark.

Oct. 13th. I got an Execution for Cornls. Mills and put it into hands of Isaac Hollon to serve Requesting him to Bring me the money or put him in Prison.

Oct. 19th. Mrs. Pitt & son Wm. Faris & Neagro Girl went in the Packett for Balto.

Oct. 31st. Miss Hanson was Buried.

Nov. 2nd. Mr. Allexr. C. Hanson was here and in Conversation he said that this was his Birth Day and that he was 53 years old.

Dec. 25th. An Assemblyman by the name of Cromwell[21] from ——— County Died to Day of a Plurisy.

Dec. 27th. the Mason's Went in Procession to the Church.

Dec. 28th. in the Evening the Mason's gave a Ball.

Dec. 31st. in the Evening we all went to Mr. Owens & spent the Evening.

1803.

Jan. 2nd. about noon Mrs. Eliz. Williams Daughter of James Thomas Died.

Jan. 4th. about a 11 o'clock Mrs. Eliz. Williams was Buried.

Jan. 13th. Polly Rankin went off in the Stage for Baltimore.

Jan. 26th. Capt. John Gordon Died.

Jan. 27th. Capt. Gordon was Buried.

Feb. 9th. I sow'd — cabbage from Smith Price & he is to have some of them — Old William is Repairing the fence between my lott & Mrs. Mann's Garden.

Mar. 3rd. about 9 o'clock sett sail in Capt. John Barbers packett for Baltimore arrived and landed at Fells Point at ½ at 2 o'clock, paid Capt. Barber 1 & ½ dolors for my passage & Diner.

Mar. 29th. this Evening John Callahoun ? Daughter Salley is married to Maj. Harwood's son Richard Harwood.

Apr. 8th. in the afternoon Woodward Evatt ? [Coott ?] called heare he & his Daughter are going over the Bay to see his Brother.

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[21] Richard Cromwell of Washington County.

Apr. 11th. in the Evening about Sun sett John Wells's Wife Died.

Apr. 13th. this afternoon Mrs. John Wells was buried.

Apr. 14th. this afternoon Miss Harriott Quynn Died.

Apr. 15th. about 12 o'clock noon Miss Harriott Quynn was buried.

May 4th. last night Capt. James Disseney Died over South River.

May 23rd. last night Mr. John Wells (the butcher) Died — in the afternoon Mr. John Wells was Buried.

May 30th. between 11 & 12 o'clock Mr. Nich. Brewer Senr. Died.

May 31st. in the Evening Mr. Nich. Brewer was Buried.

(Diary betwen June 21st and Aug. 27th. is lacking).

Aug. 28th. in the afternoon Mr. Ristons Son was Buried.

Sept. 6th. I have had a fever — called in Doct. Ghislin.

Sept. 8th. Miss Mariah Howard was Brought to Bed to Day of a fine Girl.

Oct. 6th. this Evening as thay ware Raising Gramers Sign Poss the Sheers gave Way & Brushed his Shoulders nocked him Down & hurt him a good deal, Charles Thomson Died to Day.

Oct. 7th. in the Evening Charles Thomson was Buried.

Oct. 22nd. this Evening between 7 & 8 o'clock John Callehorn Died.

Oct. 24th. this Evening John Callahorn was Buried.

Nov. 8th. Mr. Allen Quynn Died [Aged 77, Riley p. 225.]

Nov. 10th. in the Evening Allen Quynn was Buried.

Nov. 18th. Nancy Pitt — tells me that Abee was Brought to Bed on Wednesday night (Nov. 16th) about 10 o'clock with a fine Boy & that thay are are all well and harty.

Nov. 28th. Mr. Tille came with Firefacions to lay on my son Charles's property at the sute of Stater in Baltimore.

Dec. 7th. Mr. Peter Woodward one of the Members of the House of Assembly for Prince George's County Died of a Perelitick Stroke.

Dec. 8th. Mr. Peter Woodward was Buried this Evening.

1804.

Jan. 5th. the White Hous ware Cutlep Gramer lived was a fire & Burnt Down.

Apr. 11th. Abee & nurse a littel Allexr. & Charrity went off in the Packet to Baltimore.

Apr. 19th. Mr. Wm. Brown Marchant's Wife Died.

Apr. 23rd. Mrs. Brown was Buried this forenoon.

May 1st. this morning R. M. Pitt began going to school to Miss Juliott Owens.

May 20th. I began to take the White Walnutt Bark Pills I got them from Mr. Benj. Harwood — Mr. David West of Harford County the maker of them.

June 18th. Mr. Pitt was on Board a ship going up — Mrs. Pitt, little Hannah and littel Faris & littel John & Sally went on Board.

June 19th. Marriah has been very Unwell.

June 21st. As Major. John Davidson & myself were coming from Markett this morning he told me that this was his Birth Day and that he was fifty years old to Day.

June 24th. this Evening Mr. Lenard Selman is married to Miss Mary Rankin.

July 2nd. this morning Major John Davidson moved his Furniture into Quynn's House.

July 5th. Mr. Wm. Harwood late Clerk to the House of Assembly Died Last Night.

July 6th. Mr. Wm. Harwood was carried out of Town in the Herse to be Buried over South River.

July 12th. this forenoon Mr. Morris called over to see me & in Conversation I asked him his age he told me that he was 69 the 10th of May last.

July 22nd. Sunday. this Day Mr. George Bevin was married to Miss Mary Ogel, at Mrs. Floyd's.

July 26th. this afternoon in Company with Isaac Harris I asked him how old he was he told me that he should be 66 in December next.

July 28th. Some of the Players and thare Baggage made thare appearance this morning.

Aug. 9th. this morning after Brackfast, Mr. & Mrs. and the Children & Salley & Miss Julia Owens Went off in Mr. Pitt's Boat for Baltimore, a fine Day.

(This is the last entry in the diary — J. H. P.)

EARLY MARYLAND NEWSPAPERS.

[With this instalment, fuller titles are given than in the first one, as the period ending in 1820 is adequately covered by the Brigham list in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society.]

A List of Titles

Compiled by

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

Entries prefixed with an * are in Maryland Historical Society's Collection.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 137.)

1821

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.
[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.
[Baltimore] Morning Chronicle & Baltimore Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] Patriot & Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
[Baltimore] Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor.

[Belle-Air] Bond of Union and Weekly Advertiser.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cumberland] Allegany Freeman.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
* Easton Gazette, and
Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
* [Easton] Republican Star,
and General Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Bartgis's Republican Gazette
and General Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Gazette
and General Advertiser.
* Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner,
and Public Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen,
and State Advertiser.
[Frederick] Star of Federalism.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald
and Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz,
und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Rockville] True American and Farmers Register.
[Westminster] Republican Citizen, and State Advertiser.

1822

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette,
and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial
Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette
and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.

[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.
* [Baltimore] Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
[Baltimore] Trifler.
[Baltimore] Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor.
[Belle-Air] Bond of Union and Weekly Advertiser.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle (?)
[Cumberland] Allegany Freeman.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
* Easton Gazette, and
Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
* [Easton] Republican Star, and General Advertiser.
* Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner, and Public Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Citizen, and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Gazette
and General Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald
and Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz,
und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Rockville] True American and Farmers Register.
[Westminster] Republican Citizen, and State Advertiser.

1823

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette
and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.

[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.
* [Baltimore] Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
[Baltimore] Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor.
[Belle-Air] Bond of Union and Weekly Advertiser.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Cumberland] Allegany Freeman.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
* Easton Gazette, and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
* [Easton] Republican Star, and General Advertiser.
* Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
* Frederick-Town Herald.
* [Fredericktown] Political Examiner, and Public Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Citizen, and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Gazette and General Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz, und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Rockville] True American and Farmers Register.

1824

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

[Baltimore] Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation.
[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.
* [Baltimore] Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* [Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* [Baltimore] Saturday Evening Herald.
[Baltimore] Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor.
[Belle-Air] Bond of Union and Weekly Advertiser.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Cumberland] Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
* Easton Gazette, and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
* [Easton] Republican Star, and General Advertiser.
* Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Lutheran Evangelical Intelligencer.
* Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Intellectual Regale
and Evening Companion.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Political Intelligencer
or Republican Gazette.
[Fredericktown] Republican Citizen, and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Gazette
and General Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Fredericktown] Star Spangled Banner (?).
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald
and Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz,
und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Rockville] True American and Farmers Register.

1825

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Federal Gazette
and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.
Baltimore Gazette, and Daily Advertiser.[1]
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation.
[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.
* [Baltimore] Morning Chronicle and Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* [Baltimore] Saturday Evening Herald.
[Baltimore] Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor.
[Belle-Air] Bond of Union and Weekly Advertiser.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Cumberland] Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate
and Farmers' and Mechanics' Register.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Republican Star, or
Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
* Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Intellectual Regale
and Evening Companion.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Political Intelligencer
or Republican Gazette.

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[1] *The Federal Gazette* changed to *Baltimore Gazette*, etc., July 1, 1825.

[Fredericktown] Republican Citizen, and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Times.
* [Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz, und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal.
[Rockville] True American and Farmers Register. (?)

1826

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Canfield's Lottery Argus, Commerce and Exchange Telegraph.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Freeman's Banner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation.
[Baltimore] Lottery Intelligencer.
[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
Baltimore Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.
[Baltimore] Robinson's Exchange Gazette. (?)
* [Baltimore] Saturday Evening Herald.
[Baltimore] Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor.
[Belle-Air] Bond of Union and Weekly Advertiser.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent News.

[Chestertown] Telegraph.
[Cumberland] Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate and
Farmers' and Mechanics' Register.
* Easton Gazette.
[Easton] General Advertiser.
* [Easton] Republican Star, or
Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Evangelical Lutheran Intelligencer.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Intellectual Regale
and Evening Companion.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Times.
* [Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz,
und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Rockville] True American and Montgomery Advertiser.

1827

[Annapolis] Carrolltonian, or Spirit of Seventy-Six.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle
and Baltimore Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Federal Gazette and
and Baltimore Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Freeman's Banner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation.
[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.

* [Baltimore] Marylander.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] North American; or
Weekly Journal of Political Science and Literature.
[Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.
Baltimore Saturday Evening Herald.
[Baltimore] Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor.
[Belle-Air] Bond of Union and Weekly Advertiser.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Chestertown] Telegraph.
[Cumberland] Allegany Journal.
[Cumberland] Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate and
Farmers' and Mechanics' Register.
Easton Chronicle.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Republican Star, or
Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Evangelical Lutheran Intelligencer.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Political Intelligencer.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Times.
* [Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz,
und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal and True American.
Snow-Hill Messenger and Worcester County Advertiser.

1828

[Annapolis] Carrolltonian, or Spirit of Seventy-Six.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Herald.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Amethyst.
[Baltimore] Canfield's Lottery Argus,
Commerce and Exchange Telegraph or National Miscellany.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle
and Baltimore Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette.
[Baltimore] Freeman's Banner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation or
American Anti-Slavery Journal, and Register of News.
[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung.
* [Baltimore] Marylander.
Baltimore Minerva and Saturday Post.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price-Current.
[Baltimore] Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.
[Baltimore and Washington] Columbian Register.
[Bellair] Independent Journal.
[Belle-Air] Bond of the Union and Harford County Weekly Advertiser.
[Belle-Air] Independent Citizen.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Chestertown] Telegraph.
[Cumberland] Allegany Journal.
[Cumberland] Civilian.

[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate and
Farmers' and Mechanics' Register.
[Easton] Eastern-Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
* Easton Gazette.
[Easton] General Advertiser.
* [Easton] Republican Star, or
Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
* Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Anti-Jacksonian.
[Fredericktown] Evangelical Lutheran Intelligencer.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] People.
* [Fredericktown] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Hagerstown] Farmer's Register and Maryland Herald.
Hagerstown Mail and Washington County
Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Times.
* [Hagerstown] Our Country.
* [Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz,
und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Iris and Messenger of Truth.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal and True American.
Snow-Hill Messenger and Worcester County Advertiser.

1829

[Annapolis] Carrolltonian, or Spirit of Seventy-Six.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and
Political and Agricultural Museum.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.

[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
[Baltimore] Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette.
[Baltimore] Freeman's Banner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation or American Anti-Slavery Journal, and Register of News.
[Baltimore] Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung. (?)
[Baltimore] Marylander.
[Baltimore] Merchant.
Baltimore Minerva and Saturday Post.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
[Belle-Air] Independent Citizen.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Chestertown] Telegraph.
[Cumberland] Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate and Farmers' and Mechanics' Register.
[Easton] Eastern-Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Republican Star and General Advertiser.
* Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Evangelical Lutheran Intelligencer.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Hagerstown] Farmers' Register and Maryland Herald.
Hagerstown Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Westliche Correspondenz, und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift. (?)

[Princess Anne] Somerset Iris and Messenger of Truth.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal and True American.
Snow-Hill Messenger and Worcester County Advertiser.
[Williams-Port] Republican Banner.

1830

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and
Political and Agricultural Museum.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Chronicle of the Times.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
[Baltimore Freeman's Banner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation or
American Anti-Slavery Journal, and Register of News.
Baltimore Minerva.
Baltimore Minerva and Emerald.
[Baltimore] Minerva and Saturday Post.
* [Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
[Baltimore] Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Saturday Evening Post.
Baltimore Times.
[Bel-Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel-Air] Independent Citizen.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Chestertown] Telegraph.
Cumberland Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate and
Farmers' and Mechanics' Register.

* [Easton] Eastern-Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Republican Star and General Advertiser.
Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
Frederick-Town Herald.
[Fredericktown] Maryland Sentinel.
[Fredericktown] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
[Fredericktown] Reservoir and Public Reflector.
[Hagerstown] Farmer's Register and Maryland Herald.
* Hagerstown Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal and True American.
Snow-Hill Messenger and Worcester County Advertiser.
[Taney-Town] Regulator, and Taney-Town Herald.
* [Williams-Port] Republican Banner.

(*To be Continued.*)

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 195.)

Ad 12^{m} refert sed predeposita et aliter nescit saveinge hee saieth it is a usuall thinge at Virginia for a planter or freeman there to give a hundred weighte of tobaccoe for the use of a milch cowe for a yeare, and at the yeares end to returne the cowe and the increase, if there bee any, to the owner thereof. And they accounte food there which the cattle eate and live uppon of little or noe value at all, and if it bee not eaten wasteth and consumeth awaye to noethinge. And the said Cleborne had uppon in the said plantacion a greate quantitie of grounde which would have feede cattle, in case hee had cattle sufficiente to have stocked the same, which for wante of cattle did consume and waste away to noething. And this hee affirmeth uppon his oathe to bee true.

Ad 13^{m} deponit et dicit That the said Cleiborne did loose a greate quantity of beaver which hee might have gotten, for wante of goodes to trucke with the Indians, which hee dayly almoste expected, from the said Cloberry and company. The premisses hee knoweth to bee true for that hee sawe 5 or 6 hundred poundes weighte of beaver at a time brought to him by the Indians, which hee was forced to lett goe awaye againe, haveinge not wherewith to buy the same of them. And hee had provided boates and men and other things necessarye fitt for trading and wanted onely goodes to trade with; which was a greate hindrance and lose to the company and the said Cleborne. And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to be true.

Ad 14^{m} deponit et dicit That from tyme to tyme dureinge the said Cleibornes beinge uppon the foresaid plantacion for 4 or 5 yeares together the people and servants which lived uppon the said plantacion did much complaine of the want of Municion and other necessaries which they dayly stoode in neede of for theire defence againste the Indians; and some of them did murmure thereat and made complainte thereof to the said Cleiborne, thereby the sooner hopeinge to have a redresse, but all in vaine, for that the said Cleiburne haveinge little or noe supplye at all from the company had noethinge but what hee could procure in the country of his owne estate or credit; and that which hee did procure was not much, hee payeinge twoe or three for one for that hee had in respecte of his necessitye more than otherwise hee would have done, and deferringe the provision thereof untill the laste in hopes of supplyes from the said Cloberry and company ut predepositum fuit. And this he affirmeth upon his oath to bee true.

Ad 15^{m} deponit et dicit That for all or moste of the tyme the said Cleiborne did live uppon the said plantacion hee was very carefull and industreous for the good of the company, and tooke a greate deale of care and paines therein, and yet notwithstanding for want of necessaries and men, 3 of his men at one tyme beinge killed at Maryland the said plantacion did not theire as otherwise it might have done; which hee knoweth to bee true for that hee lived there moste parte of the said tyme.

Ad 16^{m} deposit et dicit That the said Cleiborne was soe well beloved of the Indians that in case hee had had goodes sufficient to have trucked with them hee would have gott a greate deal more then hee did, and more then any other whatsoever in that country; which hee knoweth to bee true reddendo rationem scientia sua ut supra.

Ad 17^{m} deponit et dicit. That the trade which men have with the Indians at Virginia is always with daunger of their lives, if they have not a very sufficient guard to defend themselves and they dare not have less then 6 or 7 at leaste togeather. And it is as muche some tymes as they can well doe to preserve themselves and keepe their goodes which they carry to trucke. And notwithstandinge theire care bee never soe greate yet some tymes they loose goodes, the same beinge stolen away by the Indians, they comeinge downe some tymes at the leaste twoe or three hundred togeather, and tossinge and tumbleinge theire goodes to viewe and looke on them before they will trucke for them. And in case they will not suffer them soe to doe they will take distaste at them, and perchance goe away and not trucke with them at all. And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true haveinge bine often tymes imployed to carry and recarry goodes which they have traded with the Indians for. Ac aliter nescit.

Super relignus non examinatur ex direccione.

Thomas Grinder

Repetilu coram doctore
Samas Surrogato
producente E. Bryan

XI

High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous Books 276. 28th March 1640.

28 March 1640. Deposition of Turtle in Cleborne C. Cloberry.

Miscellaneous Books 276. 28th March 1640 Cloberry C. Cleyburne.

Super allegatione ex parte Cleyburne data.

Robert Turtle parochie Sancti Egidii Extra Cripplegate, London: carpentarius ubi morane fecit per biennium aut eo circiter, aetatis quasi 54 annorum, testis in hac parte productus, juratus et examinatus, dicit et deponit prout sequitur Viz:

Ad 1m et reliquas positiones dicte allegacionis usque ad 21m dicte allegacionis non examinatur ex direccione producentis.

Ad 21m positionem dicte allegacionis dicit et deponit That he this respondent the yeare and monthe articulate was in boarde the said God fellows pinnace articulate in the harbour of Kecotan, and did then and there see shipped on boarde the said pinnace for the articulate shippe the Sarah and Elizabeth a suppy of servantes and goodes to be transported to the Isle of Kent, which said servantes and goodes were consigned to the articulate Evelin by the said Cloberry and Murhead, as appeared by a letter of attorney under their handes and seales, which this deponent sawe and often heard read over Whereuppon this deponent verily believeth that the articulate Evelin did give direccions for landing and houseing of the same servants and goodes in the storehouses uppon the plantacion articulate. But whether the articulate Cleybourne did shew or express any dislike of the premisses or what he saide concerning the same hee this deponent knoweth not, being then at Kecotan aboute 50tie leagues off the Isle of Kent where the servants and goodes articulate were landed as is articulate. Et aliter ad hujusmodi positionem et parte sua nescit deponere ut dicit saveinge that he this deponant (after he came to the Iseland of Kent), did then and there heare and believeth that the articulate Evelin did take away the quantitie of the cloth and number of axes articulate; for that this deponant for want thereof was constrained to sett his hand to a bill for fower barrels of corne till such tyme as the croppe for the plantacion articulate should become ready, which corne might otherwise have bine purchased for the articulate clothe and axes; of which cloth and axes the articulate Evelin did never yet give or make any account that ever this deponant has heard of.

Ad 22^m positionem dicte allegacionis deponit That much about the day of the month & yeare articulate Cleybourne being in preparacion for England did in this deponents presence and hearing and also in the presence and hearing of divers others uppon the plantacion articulate offer unto the said Evelin in all things as in this posicion is deduced uppon and under the condicion articulate; but the articulate Evelin did then and there utterly refuse and deny the said offer uppon the condicion or bond articulate. Whereuppon the articulate Cleybourne openly declared that for his owne parte and as farr as it concerned him hee would not assigne the said plantacion of servants and goodes unto the said Evelin, whoe replied to this deponents remembrance. That he cared not for such assignment, sayeing that he would recover them by lawe or used some words to that effecte. Whereuppon the articulate Cleybourne departed for England. Et ulterius dicit et deponit That the articulate Evelin both whiles the said Cleyborne was in the said plantacion and also dureinge his absence did freely and at his pleasure dispose of and order all the said plantacion and goodes and servants as he thought good, and appointed them theire laboures in severall companies, and they followed and obeyed the said Evelins direccions, as is articulate, to this deponents sight and knowledge. Aliter nescit deponere.

Ad 23^m posicionem dicte allegacionis dicit quod pro parte sua rescit deponere.

Ad 24^m posicionem dicte allegacionis dicit quod audivit et credit contenta hujus posicionis ssevera. Aliter pro parte sua nescit deponere.

Ad 25^{m} posicionem dicta allegacionis dicit quod nescit deponere savinge that the articulate M^{r} John Butler to this deponents knowledge did not oppose or make or meddle with any thing that the articulate Evelin did concerning the state of the said Cloberry & company.

Ad 26^{m} posicionem dicte allegacionis dicit et deponit That aboute the tyme articulate the said Evelin came unto the plantacion at the Isle of Kent and tooke and received full power command and possession of all the plantacion houses mills goodes servants and other thinges mencioned in the Inventarye articulate without hindrance or interrupcion to this deponents sight and knowledge ut dicit.

And he further saieth that the articulate Evelin did order and direct all the said servants concerning theire laboures; and the said servants did obey the articulate Evelin as formerly they had done the said Cleybourne. And that he the said Evelin did appoint divers of the aforemencioned servants for the makeing of pipestaves to worke with the articulate Thomas Sturman and Thomas Keve cowpers viz. Howell Morgan, Thomas White, John Sturman, Roger Baseter and Matthew Royden articulate, whoe made about the number of 50 thousand pipestaves, as this deponent believeth; which said pipestaves this deponent sawe as they lay uppon the grounde, but counted them not. And the said pipestaves were so made before the Governour of Maryland tooke possession of them ut dicit.

And he further sayeth that the articulate Evelin did appoint Robert Tourtle Millwright to grinde corne at the mill and to make cogg wheels as is articulate. And also he the said Evelin did then also appoint the articulate William Porter to make pipestaves or to tend the mill in the deponents absence; and that originall Browne articulate was freed by the articulate Evelin; and that Thomas Audley, John Scarbrough, theire tymes of service was by the articulate Evelin sold and turned over to the articulate Serjeant Heyward for the quantitie of 600^{l} of tobaccoe to be paide yearly dureinge theire service; and that the said Evelin sold Edward Parry articulate his owne time and likewise sold Vincent Mants time of service to Nicholas Wright for 200^{ls} of tobaccoe. That he likewise sold John Walker for his tyme for 400^{ll} of tobaccoe yearly. And he further sayeth that the articulate Mountioy Evelin was by the articulate Evelin placed at Pawtomacke Ryver to learne that country language, and had severall parcells of trucke with him which was sold. And that the said Evelin received for the same in beaver corne and other commodities to the value of 250^{li} at leaste. Et ulterius dicit et deponit That the articulate Evelin did cause to be transported and carryed to Maryland contrary to his authoritie graunted him by his letter of attorney the articulate John Ayxcough, Edward Deering, Andrew Baker and Thomas his son William Williamson and his wife John Hatch Phillipp West John Dandy and John Hobson, and did there (at Maryland) imploy and set them there at work uppon a plantacion. All which persons the said Evelin had from this deponent. By which plantacion and work done there by them the said Evelin hath gained as this deponent believeth 400^{li} at least. Aliter nescit de ponere.

Ad 27^{m} posicionem dicta allegacionis dicit et deponit That the articulate Evelin (by vertue of the letter of attorney articulate) to this deponents sighte and knowledge did take into his possession power and disposcion and hath disposed of solde and made away household stuffe truckinge stuffe (and all other goodes mencioned in the Inventory articulate) to the inhabitants freemen of the said Island, and hath transported other parte thereof to Maryland and Virginia and there sold and disposed of kettles tradeinge cloth axes hoes knives gunns beades beavers furrs rigging of pinnaces provision for boates bedding pewter lynnen hoggs working tools and other goodes to the value of 200^{li} at least; which this deponent knoweth to be true because he sawe the said Evelin dispose thereof ut dicit. Aliter nescit deponere.

Ad 28^{m} posicionem dictee allegacion is pro parte sua nescit deponere.

Ad 29^{m} posicionem dictee allegacionis dicit et deponit That the articulate Evelin to this deponents knowledge did goe 3 or fower tymes to Maryland after the departure of the articulate Cleybourne. Et aliter ad hujusmodi posicionem pro parte sua nescit deponere savinge this deponent heard the Governor of Maryland say that he would not have come so soon to take possession of the articulate Isle of Kent but for the importunitye of the articulate Evelin by fower months.

Ad 30^{m} posicionem dictee allegacionis dicit et deponit That muche aboute the tyme articulate he this deponent being in the Isle of Kent articulate did then and there see and heare a commission read, wherein and whereby the articulate Evelin was named and made commander of the said Island, which commission was under the seale of the colonye of Maryland. And the said Evelin did by vertue of the said commission summen the Inhabitants of and freemen of the said Island to appeare before him at the fort as is articulate. And then and there the said commission was read (but against the likeing and consent of the freemen of the said Island ut dicit) et ulterius dicit et deponit That at that tyme the articulate Evelin was asked whether he were agent for the articulate Cloberry and company or for the Marylanders whoe answered that he was for both. And that the said Evelin did further declare his minde and uttered some speeches to the effect expressed in the said Article, as this deponent well remembreth.

Ad 31^{m} posicionem dictee allegacionis pro parte sua nescit deponere.

Ad 32^{m} posicionem dictee allegacionis pro parte sua nescit deponere.

Ad 33^{m} posicionem dicta allegacionis dicit et deponit That the articulate Thomas Smith did deliver unto this deponent in the mill articulate 5 barrells of corne conteyninge 25 bushells, but for what it was so brought or trucked this deponent knoweth not ut dicit. Et ulterius dicit et deponit That the articulate Evelin did order this deponent to deliver the said corne and other corne in the said mill (when corne was scarce) to the quantitie of 57 bushells of meale, which this deponent did by the said Evelins direccion and order, and sent it to Maryland; by reason whereof the servants in the Isle of Kent were in great scarcitie and want in case the articulate Thomas Smith and this deponant had not procured supplye thereof. Et aliter nescit deponere.

Ad 34^{m} posicionem dicta allegacionis dicit quod nescit deponere.

Ad 35^{m} posicionem dicta allegacionis dicit quod nescit deponere.

Ad 36^{m} pro parte sua nescit deponere.

Ad 37^{m} nescit deponere.

Ad 38^{m} 39^{m} 40^{m} et 41^{m} non examination ex direccione producentis.

Ad 42^{m} posicionem dicta allegacionis dicit quod nescit deponore.

Ad ultimans posicionem dicta allegacionis dicit prede posita per eum ene vera.

Signum
Roberti RT Turtle

Repetita coram doctore
Clarcke surrogato
in fea collegium
Et. C te E. Bryan

(*The End.*)

WEEMS GENEALOGY.

A contribution to the history of the Weems family is furnished in the record from a Bible originally the property of Gustavus Weems (1779-1852), of Marshes Seat, Anne Arundel County, who was a nephew of " Parson " Mason Locke Weems. The Bible was recently presented to the Enoch Pratt Free Library by Harriette Weems, a descendant of the original owner. Published in 1838, by DeSilver of Philadelphia, it contains in Gustavus Weems' careful hand a full pedigree of the family from Scotch David Weems's firstborn in 1725, down to the death of his own lastborn in 1845—three generations.

Marshes Seat (Marshall Seat, Marches Seat) was the plantation of David Weems I, who in 1731, about ten years after his arrival in the colony, settled at this spot on Herring Bay. Here Mason Locke Weems, youngest of 19 children, was born in 1733. The estate passed to his brother, David Weems II, from whom it descended to Gustavus. In fact, Mrs. Emily E. Ford Skeel, in her superb *Mason Locke Weems, his works and ways,* vol. 2, page 417, cites a letter from Parson Weems to his publishers, Matthew Carey, ordering a shipment of books to be sent to "Mr. Gustavus Weems, care of Francis D. McHenry, Merch^{t}. County Wharf, Balt^{o}." This was in 1809. Mrs. Skeel, however, did not identify Gustavus, whose passion for genealogy deserves recognition.

James W. Foster.

Transcript of Family Record in Weems Bible.

No. 1.

The Ages & Death of my Wife's Children
In the First Marriage viz.
Wm. Weems son of David Weems & Eliz^{a}. his Wife was born the 5th Day of Dec^{r}. 1725.
Was drownded on the 18th March 1751 between Cape good hope & St. Helena on a four years voige East India.
John Weems 2nd Son Born March 26th 1727.
Departed this Life the 28th Nov. 1794 aged 68 years.
David Weems 3rd Son Born Sept. 22nd 1729
Died 12th March 1845 (sic) 1 Days Illness aged 16 years.
James Weems 4th Son Born May 22nd 1731
Died 4th Nov. 1784 Aged 53 years.
Lock Weems 5th Son Born Feby 25th 1733
Died 27th. May 1734 Aged 1 year
Lock Weems 6th Son Born Feby 3rd 1735

Died 16th Mar. 1753 and was burried in London in St. Andrews Church by Capt. Luke Lane. (?)

Thomas Lane Weems 7th Son Born Feby 24th 1737 (and last) Died 11th Feby 1779 Aged 42 years.

My Dear and Loving Wife Elizabeth Mother of the above seven children Departed this Life on 26th June 1738 and left six of the above Children to Bring up

David Weems 1st.

(Succeeding page)

No. 2.

The Ages and Deaths of my Second Wifes Children as follows 1z

Richd. Weems Son of David and Easter his Wife Born the 20th Jany 1740.
Died March 10th 1780. Aged 40 years
Ann Weems 2nd Born 29th March 1742
Died June 22nd 1744
Willimina Weems 3rd Born 19th Feby 1744
Died Apl 30 1744
Susanh Weems Born 4th Mar. 1745
Died Oct. 16th 1805
David Weems 5th Do. 22 Feby 1747
Died March 4th 1747
David Weems 6th Do. 31st Mar 1748
Died March 30th 1750
David Weems 7th Do. 8th June 1750
Dead Born
David Weems 8th Do. Augst 1751
Died 22nd Jany 1820 Aged 68 5/12
Willimina Weems 9th 3rd Jany 1754
Died Nov 26th 1783 the Wife of Doct Joseph Mudd
Ester Weems 10th Born 19th Mar 1756
Died 21st Mar 1856
Wm Weems 11th Born 7 Mar. 1758
took his Life with Laudanum

Mason Lock Weems 12th Born Oct 1st 1759
Died in Beaufort Ct. South Carrolina May 23rd 1825 Aged 65 7/12

My Dear & Loving Wife Ester Weems Mother of the above 12 Children Died 29th Apl 1776, Illness 5 Days, Aged 59

David Weems Father of the above Children and those on the first page Amounting to 19 Died the 5th of May 1779 Aged 73 years

No. 3 G. W.

David Weems and Margeret Harrison
Was Married April 15th 1777

David Weems Son of David and Margeret Weems his Wife Born March 2nd 1778 had the smallpox mups H. Cof and measles, was prest by the Brittish and so often moved at last became a Brittish subject

Gustavus Weems 2nd Son Born Apl 2 1779
had the small pox mumps H. Coff and measles & much trouble
Died 3 Octob 1852 73"6 mo

Rachel Weems 3rd Born Augst 16th 1780
Married Jesse Ewell May 24th 1804 and Died the 28th May 1817 Leaving 3 Children David Frances & Margaret & was Buried in H. Creek Church yard, Sermond preach't by Js (?) Reed ye must be Born again 37 year

Sidney Weems 4th Born October 3d 1782
had the small pox mumps & H cough & measles

George Weems 5th Born May 23rd 1784
had the small pox mumps H Cough & measles
Died 6 March 1853 68" 9 mo

Theodore Weems 6th Born March 9th 1786
Died in Balto 4th Jany 1817 Burried in H. Creek Church yd Funeral Preach't by Js Reed Acts 8th 9 & 11 v. For he Prayeth. 31 year

Mason Weems 7th Born Jany 20th 1789
Drownded 27th Decr. 1811 swampt Land taken up Jno Grays Landing
Entered H. Creek yd 4th Day Mar. 1811 22

Departed this Life Nov 21st 1793 in the 45 year of her life Margaret Weems Mother of the above Children after 12 weeks Ilness under which she was supported by divine grace & bore it with a Christian fortitude she was resigned to Death for weeks was Looking for the happy moment when God would take her from time to Eternity. shee left the world in the full triump of Faith without a groan or struggle. 23rd Nov she was Entered in H. Creek C. yard. Sunday 1st Decr 93 Revd Ignatius Pigman Preach't her Fl. Sermond to a vast concourse of People from the 100 Psalm 4th v. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving & into his courts with praise be thankfull & bless his name.

Gustavus Weems Married to M. Dorcas Gray Oct. 28th, 1806
Past happyly together about 33 years

Margaret J. Weems 1st Born 13th Decr 1807
Departed This Life Apl 6 1809. 18 Days Illness Aged 1 4/12

David G. Weems 2nd Born Oct 14 1809
Departed this life on the morning of the 29th of April 1857. Aged 47 years.

Jane Dorcas Weems 3rd Born Oct. 27th 1812
Died in 1853

George Gray Weems 4th Born June 4th 1815
Died 16th Decr 1816 10 Days Illness Aged 18 months 12 Days

George Gray Weems 5th Born June 13th 1817
Died 27th Sept 1824 12 Days Illness aged 7 years 3 mths

Rachel Thompson Weems 6th Born Jany 14th 1821
Died March 7th 1905 at Sherwood Balt Co Md

Theo. Mason Weems 7th & Last Born Decr 21st 1822
Died 6th Apl 1845 18 Days sickness aged 23 years Enterd in D.G.W. woods(?) Funerl Preach't By Revd Jos.(?) Markle(?) from the 11th C. Eclesiastes 9 Verse

In pease with his God
he left this mortal Clod

My Dear & Beloved Wife Dorcas Weems mother of the above Seven Children Departed this Life Sep^t^ 24th 1839 after 5 months lingring sickness which was born with unflinching resignation and when ask't by the Husband if willing to Die and if in peace with God she answerd in the affirmative her Funerl sermond was Preach't by Rev^d^ J. (I.?) O. Summers(?)/Gust Weems

Died on the 3d October our (?) Beloved Father Gustavus Weems in his 74 —— one days sickness in hope of Life (?) without alloy D. G. Weems

(Inserted sheet)

The last respect of my ever respected and Dear Parrent to be inroled in this Bibble

On the 22nd Day of Jan^y^ 1820 Departed this Life David Weems Father of the before mentioned seven Children aged 68 5/12 years

He was confined to his room & Beed upwards of two months during which time he with perfect resignation bore the chastning hand of Affliction with intire submition sustained by Divine providence he was prepaired and resigned to his will.

In this happy state of mind he left those mondain shores of anxiety & care with a full asshureance of Blissful Eternity praising Jesus in his last expiring moments —— But a few moments before the Spirit made its escape or flight with perfect composure he called his Children to his beedside, then and there admonish't themto live peaceabilly & happily togather, this promis being made he calmly took his leave and fell asleep in the Armes of Sweet Jesus. The next day his funerl sermond was deliverd by the Rev^d^ Mr. Lewis Stratton in S^t^ James's Parrish (a privalage denied my Mother) to a very large and attentive audiance——from these words (Acquaint now thyself with him and be in peace thereby good shall come unto the, this text will be found in Job 22 C & 21st Verce —— after which his remains was deposited in the Churchyard to mingle with its mother Earth. Gustavus Weems.

(Verso of inserted sheet)

Rachel Harrison mother of Margaret Weems Departed this Life Jany 7th 1786. Aged 66 years was Wife to Richd Harrison was the mother of 12 Children leaving ten behind her.

Dolly Chew Daughter of Rachel Harrisons and Wife to Saml Loyed Chew Departed this Life Nov 6th 1791 Died happy in the Lord

Dolly Chew Daughter of Richd & Rachel Harrison was born 17th Feby 1758

Margaret Weems Daughter of Rachel Harrison and Richard Harrison was Born May 17th 1753

Geo. Wallace a Scotchman came to this County the year 1774 Served his time with Weems & Morton and lived a great part of his time in our Family and Died in my House the 24th Day May 1803 Aged about 57 years. David Weems

(Succeeding Page)

Departed this Life Wm Hoopes Sept 3rd 1842 about 2 years Declining until the arrow of Death Summoned him away after Seven Days Illness Died —— aged about 58 years, 33 of that he lived in my Family and has often said that Gustavus and Dorcas Weems had done more for him than all his Relations put together, when sinking was ask't if he was willing to Die as far as could be understood he assented, I pray God he was prepaired and his spirit may be at Rest, peace to his ashes —— says Gustavus Weems.

A hard working and as industrious Man
Cannot be found easily in all the Land } GUSTAVUS WEEMS.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE "BALTIMORE AMERICAN."

By Thomas D. Penniman.

Early in the annals of the city, when Baltimore was little more than a country village, and Annapolis was the commercial centre of the state, a printer, William Goddard, moved from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and on the 20th of August, 1773, published the first issue of a newspaper called the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.* Prior to this date, it was customary for Baltimoreans to receive a newspaper from, and send advertisements to, either Annapolis or Philadelphia.

After the Revolution, and during the time occupied in the organization of the several States into the United States, Mr. Goddard, becoming interested in post-routes in different parts of the country, resigned the position of editor to his sister.

This paper was apparently a success under the direction of Mr. Goddard and his sister, as in its office, the Declaration of Independence was first officially printed. As far as it is known, Miss Goddard was the first woman to become editor of a newspaper in the United States.

In 1798, its name was changed to the *American and Daily Advertiser,* and in 1800, direction of the paper was taken over by Alexander Martin, who changed its name to the *Baltimore American and Daily Advertiser.*

The paper was published under Mr. Martin's signature on June 9th, 1800. The office of the publisher was No. 39 Bond Street, Fells Point.

The size of the early editions of the paper were small, but later in the year the paper was considerably enlarged and otherwise improved, and the office was removed to Second Street near South.

Baltimore at this time was growing rapidly. In 1790 it had

13,508 and in 1800 it had 26,514 inhabitants. The paper was keeping up with the growth of the town.

The *Baltimore American* was soon to pass into the possession of other people, whose several origins and trainings are as follows:

Europe in the 1700's was not a particularly pleasant place to live, especially in the districts between France and Germany, and in Ireland.

Political disturbances, invasions, wars, etc., made the retaining of one's possessions, or the carrying on of any gainful occupation extremely difficult, if not impossible.

During this period, there were a great many people who emigrated to America, especially from the countries near the Rhine. Among those to arrive in Philadelphia on September 14th, 1754, on the ship Nancy, from Rotterdam, inhabitants from Lorraine, was Jean Christoph Pechin and Christian Boss (the German spelling of the name Bose). Christopher Pechin, of French Huguenot origin, was successful in Philadelphia, and at his death, left particular instructions for the careful training and education of his sons.

His instructions were carried out for in the year 1795, his son, William Pechin, a trained printer, at the age of 22 years arrived in Baltimore, where he immediately went into the printing business, and in 1796 printed the first Baltimore Directory. In 1798, he started the publication of the *Baltimore Intelligencer,* published tri-weekly, and employed to do the editorial work for this paper, Alexander Martin. Within less than 15 months after the founding of the *Intelligencer,* Alexander Martin, brought out with the type and on the press of the *Maryland Journal,* the first issue of the *Baltimore American.* The printing of which first issue is mentioned above.

Conditions, as previously stated in the 1700's, in Ireland were more than unsettled, and in the great financial and political crisis in Ireland in 1786, the firm of Dobbin and Hardin of Cockhanagh, near Monaghan were, with others ruined.

Archibald Dobbin of the firm, lost everything.

Archibald Dobbin was then 55 years old and had five sons, whose ages ranged from 26 years down to 11 years old.

The eldest son, who was also a member of the firm of Dobbin and Hardin, died one year later, leaving two young daughters.

The second son emigrated to Baltimore.

The third son, Thomas, aged 18 years, was apprenticed to a printer, and his term of printer-apprentice was completed January 1st, 1793.

The fourth son, George, upon Thomas completing his apprenticeship, immediately took his place.

In 1794, Thomas Dobbin, then 22 years old, emigrated to Baltimore, where he made such progress, that in the following year, he, with his partner, under the firm name of Clayton, Dobbin and Company, issued on March 23rd, 1795, the first number of the *Baltimore Telegraph* from their printing office on the north-west corner of Market (Baltimore) and Frederick Streets.

This paper was afterwards continued by Thomas Dobbin in the rear of No. 1 Light Street, under the name of the *Telegraph and Daily Advertiser.*

About, or a little before, the time that Thomas Dobbin emigrated from Cockhanagh, there emigrated from Dublin to Baltimore, Francis Murphy, with his two sons, Thomas and John.

Thomas was apprenticed in Baltimore to Thomas Dobbin to learn to be a printer.

In 1797, when Thomas Murphy was 17 years old and an apprentice, both of his parents died of yellow fever.

In the next year, 1798, George Dobbin, at the age of 25 years, who succeeded his brother, Thomas, in Ireland as a printer's apprentice, followed his brother, Thomas, to Baltimore.

These two brothers appear to have been successful, as in 1800 the balance of the Dobbin family arrive in Baltimore from Ireland, including the two orphan nieces, Susan and Margaret Dobbin, 15 and 13 years of age.

In 1803, Alexander Martin, who had been associated with

William Pechin, in the publication of the *Intelligencer,* before he purchased the *Baltimore American,* sold the paper to Pechin and Frailey.

This firm continued to publish the paper until 1805, when Mr. Frailey sold his interest to Mr. Pechin, who became sole proprietor.

As mentioned above, there arrived in Philadelphia, in 1754, with William Pechin's father, a Bose. Into Baltimore county there moved from Pennsylvania a Jacob Bose, who on dying left a will, similar to the will of William Pechin's father, containing particular instructions as to the education of his children.

In 1805, George Dobbin married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Bose.

In 1808, Thomas Dobbin died, and in 1810, George Dobbin and Thomas Murphy, who had been an apprentice of Thomas Dobbin, published the Baltimore City Directory, under the firm name of G. Dobbin and Murphy.

In 1810 on July 1st, William Pechin, having associated himself with G. Dobbin and Thomas Murphy, the paper, the *Baltimore American and Daily Advertiser,* on that date bears at its head the names of W. Pechin, G. Dobbin and Murphy.

The ages of the several members of the firm were: 36, 36 and 30 years.

In the following year, 1811, George Dobbin died, leaving three small children, Robert A., George W., and Catherine Dobbin, 4, 2½ and 1 years old, respectively. The name of the firm, however, remained unchanged. The share owned by him was worked for the benefit of his widow, and when his son, Robert A. Dobbin, reached manhood, he took his father's place as a partner.

On September 10th, 1814, announcement was made in the *American* that for a few days, the publication of the paper would be suspended.

Mr. Murphy, the printer, and Major Pechin the editor, with every attache of the paper were enrolled among the volunteers for the defense of Baltimore, against the British, and they were immediately sent forward.

This was the only time, while the paper was under the control of any member of the firm, the issuing of this paper suspended.

On September 20th, the *American* Resumed publication.

On September 21st, 1814, it gave the people of America their national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," a most interesting fact in the history of the *American.*

The partnership of W. Pechin, G. Dobbin and Murphy, continued to publish the paper until 1815, when William Pechin retired from active participation in the management of the *American,* retaining only the privilege of making what criticism he desired. William Bose, brother of Catherine Bose Dobbin, widow of George Dobbin, was taken into the firm.

The firm name was changed and became Pechin, Dobbin, Murphy and Bose. The name of William Bose, who was not quite 20 years old, first appears at the head of the editorial columns in the issue of July 4th, 1815, which shows that the will of his father had been carried out, and he had been well educated and was a man of great ability.

This firm only existed for two years, for in 1817, William Pechin retired and the firm's name was changed to Dobbin, Murphy and Bose, consisting of Catherine Bose Dobbin, 31 years old; Thomas Murphy, 37 years old; and William Bose, 22 years old.

William Pechin subsequently was associated for a while with General Sheppard C. Leakin, who had married Margaret Dobbin, mentioned above, in the publication of the *Chronicle,* which was absorbed ultimately by the *Baltimore American.*

The firm of Dobbin, Murphy and Bose in their publication of the *Baltimore American* was eminently successful and it was not until 1853, or 36 years later, that it was dissolved. Robert A. Dobbin puprchased the interest of Thomas Murphy and Charles C. Fulton purchased the interest of William Bose.

For the next eleven years the *Baltimore American* was owned and published by Dobbin and Fulton.

In 1862, Robert A. Dobbin died, at the age of 55 years, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph Townsend Dobbin, at the age of 26 years. He, however, died two years later.

The Dobbin interest in the *Baltimore American* was then sold to Mr. Fulton who became sole owner. Baltimore had increased in size during the period in which the Dobbins had been connected with the *Baltimore American,* from about 20,000 to about 225,000 inhabitants. From Mr. Fulton, the management of the paper passed to Felix Agnus, who had married a daughter of Mr. Fulton.

Felix Agnus sold the paper to Frank Munsey, and at his death it was sold to William R. Hearst.

Going back to the various people mentioned in this sketch, it is of interest to mention some of their descendants of the members of the firm of Pechin, Dobbin, Murphy and Bose.

William Pechin—among his descendants is William Ingle.

George Dobbin—all descendants of the oldest of his two sons, Robert A. Dobbin, are dead. His second son, George W. Dobbin, has many descendants, the R. A. and T. M. Dobbins, the Nicholas G. Pennimans, and the Robert D. Browns.

Thomas Murphy never married, but from the daughters of his brother, John, to whom he devoted his time and fortune, are descended, Morton McK. Dukehart, and Newton D. Baker, the distinguished ex-Secretary of War.

William Bose, married but had no children, but he is now represented by his namesake and great-nephew by marriage, William Bose Marye.

Of the other Dobbins who came from Ireland to Baltimore, when the family migrated, none left heirs, except Margaret Dobbin, who married Sheppard C. Leakin. From this marriage are descended, Dr. George, his brother William Leonard Souissat, and J. Wilson Leakin, whose bequests to the Peabody Institute, and the Maryland Historical Society, have done and are doing so much for the pleasure and benefit of the people of Baltimore.

In reading this sketch, one cannot help being impressed by the youth of the founders of the *Baltimore American* and the fact that they must all have been men of great initiative and ability.

The relationship between Christian Boss or Bose, who with Christophe, Pechin, arrived in Philadelphia on September 14th, 1754, on the ship "Nancy," and the Jacob Bose who moved from Pennslyvania, had not as yet been established.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

February 13th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery was read.

The attention of the Society was called to the swivel gun deposited with it by Mr. Charles H. Holtzman, Collector of the Port, Baltimore. This gun was used in the defense of Fort Cumberland during the French and Indian War.

The following named persons were elected to Membership:

Miss Esther J. Crooks
Mr. Charles Wilkenson
Mr. Richard Henry Thomas

The following deaths were reported from among our Members:

Dr. William Quail Skilling, on February 6th, 1932.
Mrs. Emily R. Applegate, on February 13th, 1932.
Mrs. Alexander L. Hodgdon, on January 18th, 1933.
Mr. William P. Ryan, on January 15th, 1933.
Mr. John Jacob Thomsen, Jr., on February 3rd, 1933.

Mr. William McCulloh Brown was recognized by the Chair, and introduced the following Resolution:

"*Whereas;* The State of Maryland is the owner of a most valuable historic object in the possession of "Fort Frederick" in Washington County a relic of three wars, and one of the best preserved pre-Revolutionary forts in the United States; and

"*Whereas;* Access to the fort, across the property itself is difficult on account of the bad condition of the present approach;

"*Be It Resolved;* That it is the opinion of the Maryland Historical Society that it would be of great advantage and benefit if the State would construct a hard surface road from the present County Road, across the property to the Fort, a distance of little over a half mile, making it at all times accessible to visitors."

The resolution was second by Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, who emphasized the importance of having this short section of road paved.

The Resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr., was introduced by the President and read a paper entitled "A Governor of Maryland Who Never Governed".

At the close of the paper Mr. George L. Radcliffe moved that a standing vote of thanks be offered to Mr. Griswold for his most interesting and instructive paper.

March 13th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

About 140 members and guests were present.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to Membership:

Active

Miss Elizabeth R. Ward
Mrs. Esther E. Perry
Miss Josephine Mainster
Mr. Worthington Hollyday

Associate

Mrs. Lily Sollers Harrold
Mr. A. Dana Hodgdon

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

- Mr. Bradley K. Purdum, on April 23rd, 1932.
- Mrs. Violet Blair Jamin, on January 14th, 1933.
- Mr. Willis E. Myers, on March 9th, 1933.
- Mr. William W. Norman, on March 12th, 1933.
- Mrs. James (Sarah Gorsuch) Young, on March 7th, 1933.

The President announced with regret that the absence of "our efficient and faithful Secretary" Miss Martha Bokel, was due to the death of her father.

The President reported with pleasure that Dr. James D. Iglehart, Chairman of the Membership Committee, is much improved in health and has returned from the hospital to his home.

President Harris next introduced Mr. J. Spence Howard who gave an exceedingly entertaining talk on "The Old Homes in and around St. Mary's City and County," illustrated with lantern colored slides.

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, Chairman of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment, moved that a standing vote of thanks be given Mr. Howard for his highly instructive paper.

April 10th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night. In the absence of President Harris, Vice-President Riggs was in the chair.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Mr. Macgill James, and Mr. James R. Edmunds, Jr.

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver was then introduced and gave a most interesting talk, illustrated with colored lantern slides, on "The Old Houses of Harford County."

Mr. Louis H. Dielman moved that a standing vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Shriver for his delightful and entertaining evening.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

In the *American Law Review,* vol. 66, p. 487 (September, 1932), there appeared an article by Monroe Johnson, Esq., entitled: "Roger B. Taney: a Reappraisal."

This article is of such interest and importance that its republication in our pages was given careful consideration, but space limitation rendered this inadvisable. To those interested in the life and career of this great jurist, we cordially recommend its perusal, as it deserves a much wider circulation than is afforded by the pages of a law review.

Thomson. The two Thomsons, who married two of the daughters of Col. Joseph Chapline, were sons of Rev. Samuel Thomson, one of the early Presbyterian ministers in the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, by his second wife. They were half brothers of Rev. William Thomson, D.D. of the Church of England, who died, after the Revolution, while in charge of a Parish in Cecil County, Md. The family name is sometimes written with a "p" and sometimes without. Rev. Samuel Thomson, whose name on his tombstone has the "p", signed his name to his will, Thomson, and the Rev. William, his son wrote the name without the "p". General William Thompson of Carlisle, Pa. and Dr. Robert Thompson of Lancaster, Pa., nephews of Rev. Samuel, both used the "p". However, as the family was originally Scotch, I think the Thomson without the "p" is probably correct.

Edmund Hayes Bell,
502, The Wyoming,
Washington, D. C.

Information is desired as to the given name of the Noland who married Henrietta Smallwood, daughter of Ledstone and

Elizabeth Garland Smallwood. Ledstone Smallwood's will is dated August 27, 1722, Charles County, Md.

Mrs. Ida Austin Smith,
695 S. Wilton Place,
Los Angeles, Cal.

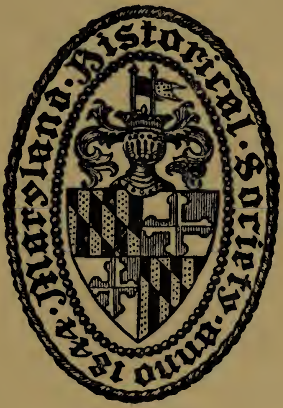
I am interested in the family of Archibald Edmonson, Calvert County, Md.; and will be glad to exchange data with others who are also interested in this same family.

(Mrs.) Mabel R. Carlock,
1210 West California St.,
Urbana, Illinois.

OWENS—OWINGS. Any one having Bible records of these families, will confer a favor on Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke, for inclusion in his large collection of data concerning this family. Address him in care of the Society, at 201 W. Monument St. Baltimore, Md.

Vol. XXVIII DECEMBER, 1933 No. 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1752-1754.

The fiftieth volume of Maryland Archives, just off the press, is a worthy companion to those which have preceded it. It is the twenty-third volume of the sub-series dealing with Assembly affairs and is a handsome quarto volume of six hundred and sixty-two pages. As in other recent volumes of the work it is prefaced with a scholarly *resume* of the contents, by the Editor.

The publication of the fiftieth volume of such a series is a matter of more than passing interest and should be a subject of gratulation to the citizens of the State at large, as it is an honor to the Maryland Historical Society, which has every reason to be proud of its stewardship of our State's invaluable archives.

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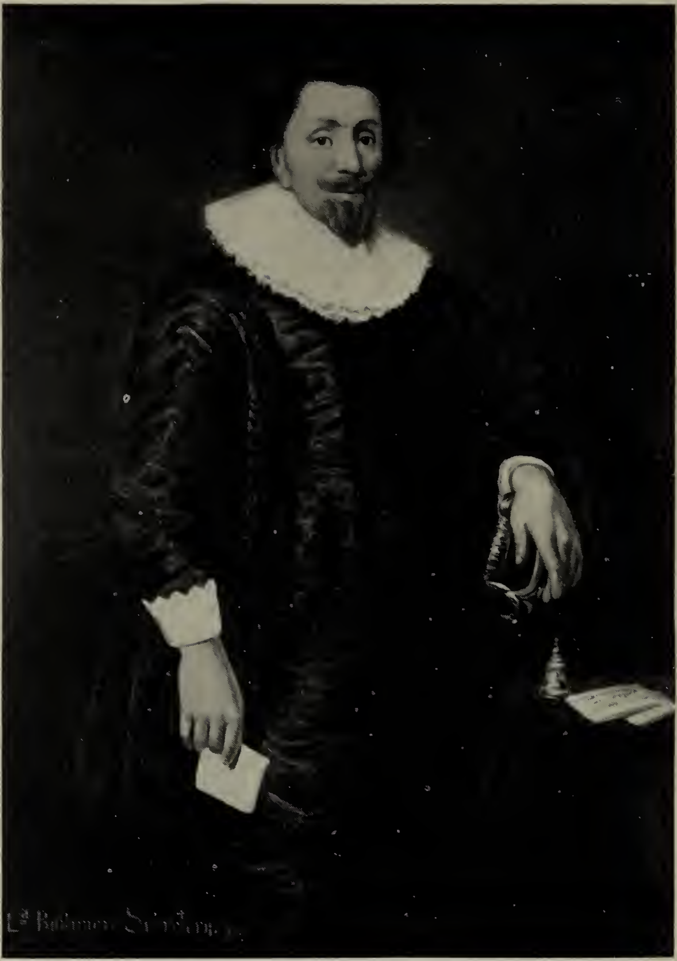

SIR GEORGE CALVERT. 1580-1632.
First Lord Baltimore.
(From portrait by Daniel Mytens.)

MARYLAND
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Vol. XXVIII. December, 1933. No. 4.

THE ENGLISH BEGINNINGS OF MARYLAND.

Mrs. Arthur Barneveld Bibbins.

Three centuries have passed since the two sailing ships, the Ark and the Dove, freighted with the destinies of Maryland, left Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, England, Nov. 22, 1633.

After a tedious voyage of four months, hugging the coast of Africa for safety, and then across to the friendly West Indies, they sailed proudly through the Capes, and up the broad waters of the Chesapeake which had so delighted Sir George Calvert five years before, and anchored safe from the Indians on St. Clement's (now Blackiston's) Island, in the Potomac. A few days later, March 27, 1634, with boom of cannon, and colors flying the company went ashore on the mainland. At what is now St. Mary's City, they purchased the village-site of the Yaocomicos and began the actual settlement of Maryland.

Does the story of Maryland begin with the coming ashore of these colonists? By no means.

Maryland's history is part of a much larger whole. It is not solely a native American growth. It grew not up out of the soil of Maryland alone, but was, first of all, the result of generations of English enterprise and civilization, projected into the crude, new conditions of the American wilderness.

Sir George Calvert was a leading Englishman first, and later the Founder of Maryland. He was part of the pulsating era of Queen Elizabeth and James I, a chief actor of the time of Raleigh and Cecil, of Shakespeare and Bacon, a period which was the inception of England's greatness as a nation.

The beginnings of Maryland more than of any other colony were a direct reflection of English vicissitudes of Court, Church and State. This was because Sir George Calvert was Secretary of State to James I. at the strategic time when England was at the parting of the ways between feudalism and liberalism, between royal autocracy and democratic privilege.

Maryland's proprietary rights were a counterpart of the princely prerogatives of the Bishop of the palatinate of Durham, near neighbor to George Calvert's home in Yorkshire. Toby Matthews, the Bishop's son, was one of his school-mates, and whose home, the towering castle on the precipice above the River Weare, was the boy's first vision of pomp and power.

Maryland's constitutional privileges were a reflection of the Stuart idea of the legitimate functions of sovereign and subject, the former to initiate, the latter to consent to laws so proposed.

Sir George Calvert, friend and loyal supporter of monarchy, sought to preserve intact in his charter the rights of sovereignty.

His son, Cecil Calvert, who lived through the compelling lessons of the Declaration of Rights, the Civil War, and the execution of Charles I., conceded by grant or judicious compromise, a broad-minded liberty, civil and religious, which made Maryland unique among colonial people who sought freedom in America from political and ecclesiastical strife.

Maryland inherited the Stuart idea of government, but its administration in hands far wiser than the Stuarts, preserved for its proprietors their Province when the Stuart King Charles I. lost both his throne and his head. Whence came the forces that shaped the lives of its founders, and thus brought into existence their colony in the New World?

The age of Elizabeth and James I. had recently emerged out of feudalism. The invention of gunpowder had taught its leveling message.

Fortressed castles like "Old Wardour", where Cecil Calvert sought his bride, Lady Anne Arundell, were soon to find they could no longer stand the onslaught of the new warfare. The knight of chivalry, of sword and buckler was gone. His place was taken by men of affairs, interested in adventure, in colonization, or in state-craft as advisers to the crown, as was Sir Robert Cecil, friend of George Calvert, who was to succeed him as Secretary of State.

The destruction of the old strongholds foretokened the downfall of their owners as a privileged class. The Civil War hastened the end of the rule of the privileged few. It pulled down the barriers between sovereign and subject, between class and class, and opened an entrance to democratic right and privilege. Men insisted on redress of grievances before funds were granted for royal schemes.

While the old lines of cleavage were being wiped out, new and sharp barriers were being set up in religious practice and belief.

The Reformation under Henry VIII. who had thrown off the Papal yoke, left England in the throes of a mighty struggle between the adherents of the new faith and the growing opposition to Rome. Both felt it obligatory to root out heresy. Many refused to observe Protestant forms and usages—of these the "recusants" of Yorkshire were a conspicuous example, and George Calvert's maternal kinsfolk, the Croslands and Hawksworths, prominent families of Yorkshire, were among the faithful.

When Elizabeth succeeded her stern sister Queen Mary, she rejoiced her people by the espousal of Protestantism, and became the uncompromising foe of Mary's husband, Philip of Spain. He determined to reconquer England for the Pope, and place Mary, Queen of Scots, on the throne. Elizabeth lived in an atmosphere of threat and conspiracy which shadowed young and old alike.

Two Great Events in Young Calvert's Life.

As a pale-faced lad of six, George Calvert, son of Leonard Calvert and Alice Crosland daughter of John Crosland of Croslands, sat with bated breath in the quaint old manor house at Kiplin, Yorkshire, while his mother told of the fatal day in 1586 when Mary, the rash but resolute, laid her auburn head upon the block at Fotheringay Castle, herself the victim of Babington's Conspiracy to have her supplant Elizabeth, a plot which for a time threatened though falsely to involve his own grandfather, John Crosland of Croslands.

Scarce was this grim tragedy submerged when in 1588 Mary's avenger Philip of Spain bore down on England with the 140 unwieldy "galleons" of the Spanish Armada, "fit for a pageant, but not for a fight", and united all England behind their Queen. Spain was nearly bankrupt when her fleet set on fire by the swift English boats drifted to destruction, and the rest were wrecked on the coast of Scotland. England succeeded her as the world's leader in religious and maritime affairs.

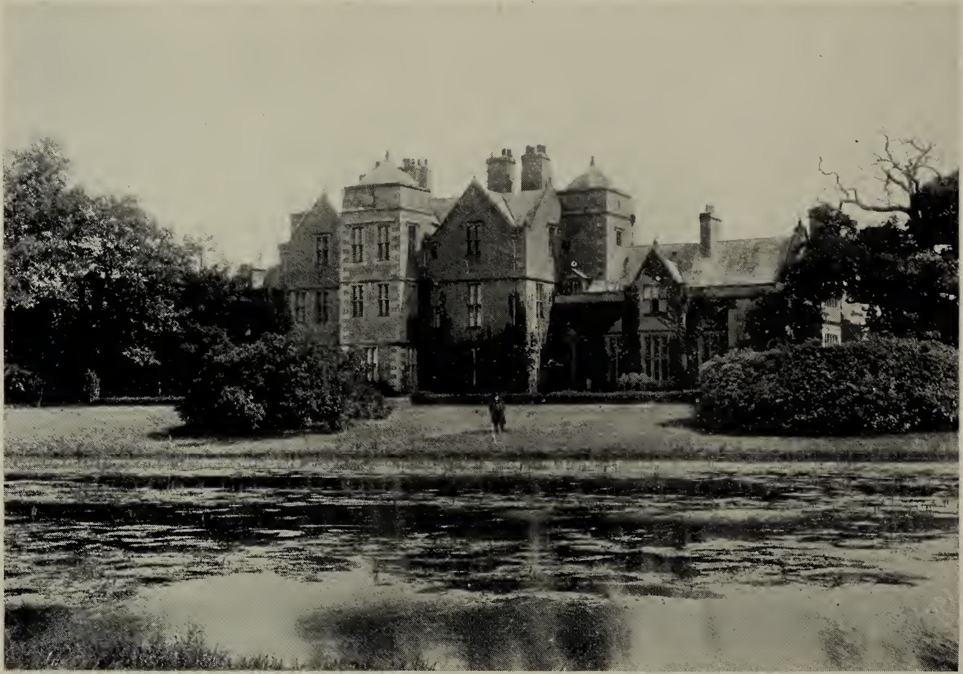
Now George Calvert the boy of eight thrilled anew as he heard of the Spanish hulks wrecked on the Yorkshire coast, and yearned to outstrip Sir Francis Drake in his service to England.

George Calvert's Ancestry.

The Calverts had come to Yorkshire from Flanders, of an "auncient familie and estate", which to-day numbers a thousand acres around Kiplin on the left bank of the Swale. They previously had a seat at Danby Wiske, and Lazenby Hall, Yorkshire. Leonard Calvert's lands already yielded such fine returns from the wool-raising industry which the thrifty Flemings had introduced into England that his son George was soon to be sent down to Trinity College, Oxford, where Sir Walter Raleigh's exploits in America were on every tongue.

To reach Kiplin to-day, one must leave the main road from York to Durham, and journey westward by rail to Scorton Station.

A short drive will bring us to Scorton itself, a quaint old-world village, clustered round the village green, the chief ornaments of which are the vine-clad vicarage, the "Shoulder of Mutton Inn", and the Library erected by the lord of the Manor.



KIPLIN HALL, BOLTON-ON-SWALE, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.
Manor house built by Inigo Jones for Sir George Calvert in 1622, when he was
Secretary of State to King James I.

Two miles farther and we reach the Manor of Kiplin where George Calvert was born in 1580, no doubt in the old manor-house which preceded the present one.

Our discovery on investigation that the existing manor-house was the actual house built by Calvert in 1622, at the height of his official life was a great satisfaction to us, as all authorities we had read had simply stated that "he was born at Kiplin," easily confused with the hamlet of Kiplin, with no allusion to the family as landed proprietors, or to this stately house as his home when he planned the province of Maryland.[1]

In the York Registry 1534-1556 we discovered numerous wills spelt variously, Calvard, Calverte and Calvert, all of "Oulcotes, parish Arneclif." The earliest was of William Calvert, Feb. 9, 1542, while that of most interest was of John Calvert of Oulcotes, May 9, 1566, who mentions his sons "Leonard, John and William", very probably George Calvert's grandfather, whose name was John.

Calvert's Mother Adheres to the Old Faith.

While comparatively little is known of Leonard Calvert's ancestry or religious connections, much of new interest became available in this region regarding his mother's background, and loyalty to the old faith indicating the home influences which eventually brought her son back to the church of his early training.

The Croslands were people of importance among Yorkshire gentry. They bore a coat of arms of which the chief emblem—the cross, indicating their Crusade lineage—is conspicuous in the Maryland seal and flag, a blend of the Calvert and Crosland arms.

The mother of Alice or Alicia Crosland of Croslands near

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[1] These rare photographs of the still existing connecting-links between early Maryland and England were secured by the author, Mrs. Bibbins, when in England, and their publication here has been made possible by the courtesy and co-operation of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission. Copyright applied for.

Almondbury was a daughter of ——— Hawksworth of Hawksworth, head of another prominent Yorkshire family, some of whom were of the proscribed faith.

These shaping influences which early surrounded young Calvert became apparent as soon as we stopped beyond Scorton at the ancient church of St. Mary's, Bolton-on-Swale, in the village of Kiplin. Although the Calverts were lords of the manor for more than a century, " there are no family records in the old register ", because as the vicar Rev. Dacre Malinder explained " the family was of the Catholic faith ".

It is interesting to note of this ancient church that Bulmer's History of North Yorkshire states it was in 1604 that George Calvert's mother who " was devotedly attached to the old faith, refused to comply with the law, and receive the sacrament at Easter in the church at Bolton."

In the list of " Recusants and Non-Communicants in Yorkshire in 1604," in Peacock's " Yorkshire Catholics ", p. 69, (transcribed from the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford), is this entry—" Bolton parishe: ——— wife of Leonard Calvert of Kipling, non-communicant at Easter last ".

As the fine for absence from communion in the parish church in those critical times was sometimes twenty pounds, the test of fidelity was a severe one. One does not wonder that with this evidence of his mother's liability to penalty and persecution, George Calvert became an advocate of tolerance and religious freedom, and was resolved to provide a refuge and haven for his friends in the new world.

As his parents with much foresight had sent him at the early age of 14 to Oxford University, he arrived at the flood-tide of colonial enterprise which was to center his reflecting mind later on in a solution of some of England's problems in scenes far aloof from European penalties and handicaps.

His rapid advancement is chronicled by Anthony Wood in the quaint lines in " Athenae Oxonienses ", which record his noteworthy progress.

Calvert's Record at Oxford.

"George Calvert, son of Leonard Calvert by Alice his wife, Daugh. of John Crosland of Crosland, was born 1580 at Kiplin in the Chappelry of Bolton in Yorksh. (at which place he bestowed much Money in building in the latter end of the Reign of K. James I.)

He became a Commoner at Trinity College in Lent Term, 1593-4, and in the year of his age 15, took one degree in Arts in 1597, and then travelled beyond the Sea. On his return he was made Secretary to Sir Rob. Cecill one of the prime Secretaries of State, being then esteemed a forward and knowing person in matters relating to the State. When Sir Robert was advanced to higher offices, he retained him for several years for his prudence and faithfulness in many weighty Matters."

And then he adds in admiration at his rapid promotion.

"In 1606 he was actually created Mayster of Arts when James I. was entertained by the University."

On this extraordinary occasion of much magnificence, James entered Oxford on horseback surrounded by an imposing cavalcade of nobles and courtiers and was received like Elizabeth with costly banquets and pompous disputations which delighted his pedantic self-complacency.

The Duke of Lennox, the Earl of Oxford and Northumberland and Sir Robert Cecil also received the Master's degree as well as Calvert, then an untitled commoner. He was at this time twenty-five years of age and recently married (Nov. 22, 1604, to Anne Mynne, dau. of George Mynne, of an ancient family of Bexley, Kent, his son Cecil who was named for his patron being born about March 1, 1606).

Anthony Wood continues his chronicle:

"Afterwards, By the endeavors of Sir Robert Cecill, he was made one of the Clerks of the Council and in 1617 received the honour of Knighthood from his Majesty at Hampton Court. In 1618 [2] he was made Secretary of State to his Majesty, who as before had used his help in many matters of moment, so did he oftener afterwards to his great benefit and advantage. In 1620 the King gave him a yearly pension of a thousand pounds from the Customs, and on the 16th of Feb. 1624 he was by the name of Sir George Calvert of Danby Wiske, Yorkshire, Knight, created Baron of Baltimore, of the County of Longford in Ireland, being then a Roman Catholic, or at least very much addicted to their religion.

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[2] At Cecil's death.

As for his adventuring into America as absolute Lord of Avalon in the New-found-land, and taking possession of a peninsula between the Ocean on the East, and the Bay of Chesapeake on the West, afterwards called by him Mary-land, let the histories of Travelers tell you."

Calvert's Early Interest in Colonization.

No doubt Calvert's first interest in colonization was deeply stirred at Oxford. Sir Walter Raleigh one of the most brilliant men in the world's annals had left Oriel College to confer upon his discovery in the New World the name "Virginia" in honor of his royal patroness, the virgin Queen Elizabeth. The disappearance of his first colonists in the woods of America had thrilled England into repeated efforts to trace their end. Raleigh's friend, Richard Hakluyt of Oxford, the great historian of English discovery, had stirred tremendous interest by his great folios "Hakluyt's Voyages".

It was Calvert's Oxford training with his intimate knowledge of the successes and failures of the first colonial attempts, which enabled him and his son to make of Maryland the "first American Colony which was a success from the beginning". He became a member of the Virginia Company in 1609, and later one of the councillors for New England.

No surer road to fortune could befall him than to enter Cecil's service at the height of his power as James's trusted administrator of the nation's destinies. England's policy was now in safe hands. Cecil knew how to avoid entangling alliances with foreign powers, and to steer at home the resolute forces checked by Elizabeth's Tudor diplomacy, but now ready to vent themselves upon the slobbering son of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Her thrift had barely made ends meet in this era when the influx of Spanish gold from the New World had materially raised prices. When James made pedantic efforts to enforce what he called his "divine right" to privileges the Commons deemed their own, a clash of interests was bound to ensue.

James who wore his doublet quilted from fear, and averted his head from the sword when he dubbed a knight, amused his new subjects.

His pretended learning led Henry IV. of France to term him "the wisest fool in Christendom". He could not apply his theories to existing facts.

James had a pet theory as to the "Divine Right of Kings", the monarch's freedom from control by law, or by anything but his own royal will.

He founded his blunder on the old Tudor idea of "absolute monarchy", or freedom from Papal interference. But James declared the King was above law by his absolute power. "If it is blasphemy to dispute what God can do, it is high contempt for a subject to dispute what a King can do," was his dictum.

The Stuart kings were in a measure victims of circumstance. They inherited mistaken notions of Tudor tyranny and autocracy which in their time and grasp were impossible to enforce.

England as a nation had awakened. The Reformation, the Renaissance had developed a new Englishman, patriot to the core, but aroused to a keen sense of his own powers and rights as an individual. The old order had passed. England knew now the vast difference between royal prerogative and democratic right.

James would not learn the lesson of the times. He asked for money. The Commons presented "grievances", and insisted on new privileges.

Parliament offered "the Great Contract" a revenue of £200,000 yearly to the King, if he would surrender certain oppressive feudal rights, but they would denounce the royal "impositions." The King said the revenue was too little and dissolved them a second time in disgust.

George Calvert was a member of this Parliament. For seven long years James raised money by forced loans, or the shameless sale of peerages. Unfortunately, the great Secretary, Cecil, had died, and Calvert had succeeded him without his astute experience.

The Spanish Match Leads to Calvert's Undoing.

James now proceeded to undo all that the struggle of Elizabeth and the wreck of the Armada had done for England. He turned to his fixed dream for years—the marrying of Prince Charles to the Spanish Infanta, whose vast dowry of two million crowns revealed the extent of Spanish spoils from the New World. "If I cannot get money from Parliament, I will get it from the King of Spain" he gloated, in order to scourge the people by turning their weapon upon themselves, but he found it later a two-edged sword.

He became his own Prime Minister, gave control to such wily adventurers as the Duke of Buckingham, whose nod made the highest noble quail.

Spain dangled the bait—the marriage, before the reckless eyes of the King. His allies implored against it. Parliament protested. "Its duty was to give money, not advice to the royal family", they were told. Others backed a plan they hoped might entangle him in a war with Spain.

Raleigh was released from the Tower (kept there on a false charge), and sent to Guiana to discover a gold mine. Faithless James let him depart, but warned Spain, who drove him back to his ship as he landed. He tried to seize the Spanish treasure ships but failed. He returned, broken-hearted. His death on the scaffold appeased Spain, but deprived England of the "greatest Englishman of them all who first saw her triumph at sea and in America".

Raleigh's maps, and papers in the Tower were delivered to Sir George Calvert, which keenly increased his aroused interest in the New World.

James despite popular displeasure at Raleigh's death, pursued his scheme. The Commons impeached Sir Francis Bacon, Lord

Verulam, Lord High Chancellor, and friend of Calvert,[3] for bribery, and then demanded war with Spain, and a Protestant marriage for Prince Charles. James in a frenzy at their daring cried "Bring stools for the Ambassadors", and threatened them with the Tower.

The King's Representative in Parliament.

The King then sent a letter to the Commons by Sir George Calvert, his official spokesman. Its burning words must have seared like a hot iron.

This ominous letter which we found after much search in the archives of the British Museum reveals the perilous part Calvert was forced to enact, as the agent of the King at this critical time.

"His Maties lre to Sir George Calvert, the same by him to the Commons House of Parliament, as making cleare his Maties meaning touching some poynts in his aforesaid answer concerning the liberties & privileges of that house, and the titles and rights that House hath to them.

Right Trustie & well beloved Counsillor, We greet you well.

We are sorry to learn that notwithstanding our reiterated messages to our House of Commons for going on in their businesses in regard of the shortnesse of tyme betwixt this & Christmas, & of their earnest desyre that we should now conclude a session by making of good and profitable Lawes, yet they continue to loose tyme. . . . Whereas we told them in our said answer that we could not allow of the Style calling it their auncient & undoubted right & inheritance, but that they shld say their privileges were derived from the grace and permission of our ancestors and Us. For the most of them grew from precidents, which shows rather a toleration than Inheritance.

The playne truth is that We cannot with patience endure our subjects to use such antimonarchiall words to us concerning their liberties except they had subjoyned that they were granted unto them by the grace and favor of our predecessors. . . .

Let them go on cheerfully . . . rejecting wrangling upon words

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[3] One of the best portraits of Calvert extant, by Mytens, long remained the possession of Bacon's descendant, Lord Verulam.

& sillables, otherwyse (which God forbid) the world shall see . . . and know the many curious shifts to frustrate us of a good purpose . . . whereof when the country shall come to be truly enformed they will give the authors thereof little thanks.

Royston, 16 Dec. 1621

To our right Trusty & well beloved Counsillor Sr. G. Calvert, Knt, one of our principal Secretaries."

Calvert found it a thankless task indeed, to stem the rising tide of indignation at the King's resistance. He could not forsee the constitutional monarchy of the future, controlled by a Parliament representing the will of the people. The assaults on royal prerogative must have betokened to him a carnival of misrule and revolution such as France endured a century later. Calvert's chief antagonist in the Commons and the Virginia Company was Sir Edwin Sandys whose advanced ideas were a perpetual terror to the King. Calvert was ordered to keep him in restraint, and to explain as best he could the absence of this great parliamentary leader.

James hated Sir Edwin so bitterly that he sent the Virginia Company about to elect a governor, the well known message "Choose the devil, if you will, but not Sir Edwin Sandys"! Sandys was chosen for deputy governor, and soon after imprisoned. Parliament deemed this "a crying grievance". Its temper was heard in the answer it returned to Calvert's letter.

It resolved "That the liberties, franchises, and jurisdiction of Parliament are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England, and that the defence of the Realm & redress of grievances are proper subjects of debate in Parliament . . . and that every member of the House ought to have freedom of speech to treat the same. . . .

The king met this protest with a "characteristic outrage." He sent for the Journals of the House, and tore out the obnoxious pages with his own hands, crying passionately "I will govern according to the common weal, but not according to the common will",—and thereupon, he dissolved Parliament, once more. But the victory of the Commons was complete.

PARLIAMENT SUPREME—THE KING DEFEATED.

Every power it claimed it had secured, free speech, the right of taxation, of impeachment, against monopolies, all came into its keeping. Parliament and not the King had become the sovereign power. James, blind to the inevitable, still clung to his Spanish dream. "Baby Charles" as James called him became precipitate. At Buckingham's instigation the impetuous pair set off for Madrid in disguise, thinking their presence would secure the promised bride. They threw the Spanish Court, and the Infanta alike into consternation. On the way they stopped in Paris where Charles saw the young Princess Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV, his future Queen, after whom Maryland was later named by Charles "Terra Mariae", Land of Mary. As she was but a child of 13 then, he paid little attention to her.

Secretary Calvert writes the King March 31, 1623 that he "has just received a packet from Spain, detailing the reception of the Prince", and asks "if bonfires shall now be ordered". James replies he is to "thank the King of Spain for the honourable entertainment given the Prince. Bonfires are to be made in London".

Spain played fast and loose with the Prince. It demanded a Catholic education for the Prince's children, and that the English laws against Catholics be relaxed. Even then they withheld the bride, they did not trust Charles's promises.

CALVERT RESIGNS, RETURNS TO KIPLIN.

The Prince enraged at his failure hastened back to England eager to vent his wrath upon Spain. A great burst of national joy greeted him. Charles forced James to summons Parliament, and urged supplies for a rupture with Spain. The laws against Catholics were renewed with vigor.

During James's intrigues with Spain, many courtiers had declared their adherence to the old faith, among them Secretary Calvert, whose mother was a Catholic.

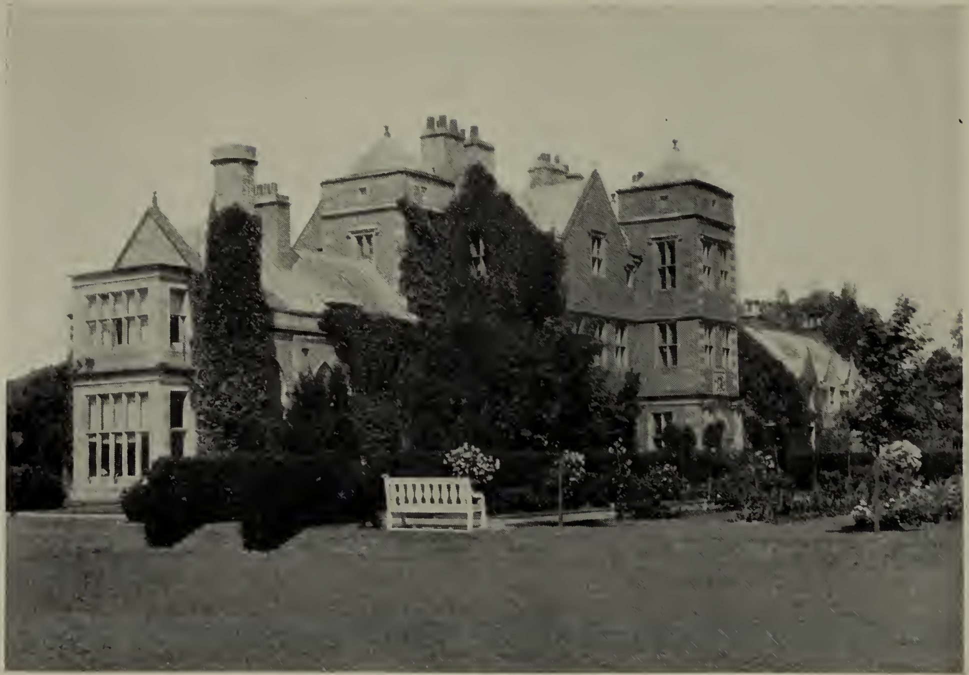
He had staked his hopes for England upon the King's plans, but he now scrupled to break a treaty oath and plunge his country into war to gratify the wounded vanity of Charles and the Duke. To humiliate him the Duke had business diverted from his office. Sick at heart at a King's service where faithfulness was rewarded by the unworthy caprice of a degraded favorite, he disposed of his office to Sir Albert Morton for £6000 and resigned Feb. 1625. Though the King professed a particular affection for him because of his great abilities and integrity and created him Lord Baltimore of Baltimore in Ireland, he wished to retire to the stately home designed by Inigo Jones he had recently built in Yorkshire, and prepare for his new world adventure.

With Sir Toby Matthews, his boyhood friend, now a Catholic though son of the Bishop of Durham, he left London, faithful and unscathed in a period which had tried men's souls. It had victimized Raleigh, impeached Bacon, and was soon to execute Strafford, Calvert had followed his convictions at the cost of place and power. It is the high standard of a loyal courtier by which he should be judged.

Now for respite he refreshed his soul in the beautiful environs of Kiplin, his grief stirred anew by the recent loss of Lady Anne who had planned with him this stately home for their posterity, and then been called away from their hopeful brood of ten children by the birth of the youngest son, John. Their names and the family record of five sons and five daughters are given in imposing style in the "emblazoned pedigree" beside the choice marble altar-figure which represents their mother on her tomb in the church at Hertingfordbury, Herts. It was soon after the death of his wife, who was of the English church, that he returned to the faith of his mother.

Kiplin, A Contribution to Architectural Progress.

Kiplin, as it was erected in 1622 was a very notable contribution to the changing domestic architecture of the period. Designed by the Surveyor of Public Works to James I for his chief Secretary of State, Sir George Calvert, the architect (the



KIPLIN HALL, GARDEN FRONT (Erected 1622, and still standing).
The Charter of Maryland was probably written here by Sir George Calvert in 1632.
Library wing added by Admiral Walter Cecil Carpenter.

reviver of classical architecture), Sir Inigo Jones has emphasized its transition from the era of the mediaeval fortress to more modern needs by changing its grim towers once used for lookout posts and battlements into great four-square chimneys which at once suggest the new comfort and luxury of the Stuart period. This was later enhanced by the addition of a library wing by a recent owner, the late Admiral Walter Cecil Carpenter.

The time-mellowed seventeenth century bricks bespeak the recent change from stone to brick, while the mullioned windows tell of the new use of glass instead of wicker and lattice. The walls were hung with tapestries and arras work.

Outside the ancient yellow yew-hedge, the lime, linden, oak and thorne trees, the stone-pillared gateway and the antique wall testify no less to its great age, as well as to its remarkable preservation as birthplace of three-century old Maryland. No other State probably possesses such a unique connecting-link with its own historic past.

On the walls to-day are portraits of the Talbots [4] who intermarried with the Calverts, one of the Earl of Tyrconnell, and one of King Charles II, who it is said was grand-father to Lady Charlotte Lee, wife of Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore.

Kiplin remained in the immediate family of the Calverts until 1713 when it was purchased by Christopher Crowe, who later married Lady Charlotte, widow of the 4th Lord Baltimore. His great-great-grand-daughter, Sarah, who inherited the estate, married John Delaval Carpenter, the 4th Earl of Tyrconnell, and upon his death without heirs, the property was bequeathed to the Earl's cousin, the Hon. Walter Cecil Talbot, Second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who in 1868, assumed the name and arms of Carpenter and was known as Admiral, the Hon. Walter Cecil Carpenter so that the estate for two centuries owned by the Calverts has since been owned by those intimately connected with the same background.

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[4] Grace, a daughter of Sir George, married Sir Robert Talbot.

It was after several years stay amid the choice environment of Kiplin, during which he married again that Calvert turned his mind to visit his colony at Avalon in Newfoundland in 1627, as he wrote the Earl of Wentworth: " I must either go and settle it in order, or . . . lose all the charges for these six years by-past ".

He built an imposing mansion, equipped it finely, at an outlay of £30,000 then found the rigors of the climate " had made his house a hospital, of 100 persons 50 sick at a time and nine or ten of them dyed ", so he writes King Charles pathetically, Aug. 19, 1629:

> " Not knowing better how to employ the poore remainder of my days," he adds " I will remove with forty persons to Virginia, if your Majesty will grant me a precinct of land with such privileges as the king, your father, my gracious master, was pleased to grant me here I shall endeavor to deserve it, and pray for your Majesty's long and happy reign ".

What were these privileges, and whence had they come, which Lord Baltimore wished to transfer from his charter of Avalon to Maryland?

They were the princely powers of the Palatinate of Durham, which adjoined Calvert's Yorkshire home upon the north, and were intimately known by him for their value and extent.

DURHAM'S PRINCELY POWERS CONFERRED ON CALVERT.

William the Conqueror built Durham Castle in 1072,

Half Church of God,
Half fortress 'gainst the Scot,

to guard the Cathedral and monastery, and gave the Bishop of Durham powers almost equal to those of the King, to protect England from the ravages of the warlike Scots on its northern border.

These special powers were both civil and military. Because of the Bishop's remoteness from the courts at London, he could erect courts, punish criminals, and furnish speedy justice, and

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

"Half Church of God,
Half fortress 'gainst the Scot."

The remarkable powers of the Bishop of Durham were incorporated by Calvert into his Charter for Maryland.

in case of invasion, he could summon forces, make war and repel attack. Lord Baltimore desired just such powers for his wilderness kingdom of Maryland, and moreover, he added in his Maryland charter "as great as had been enjoyed by any Bishop of Durham", and so obtained for himself powers "greater than any ever conferred on a subject by any sovereign of England".

He was given permission but not compelled to have churches consecrated according to the laws of England.

He had power to *enact* laws with the *assent* of the freemen of the province. Thus the *enacting* power was not with the Assembly but with the Proprietary—a relic of Stuart autocracy, but the people soon claimed the right to propose or originate legislation, and after a threatened deadlock, his successor, Cecil, wisely surrendered his charter right to initiate laws.

Calvert's court experience had taught him to protect his colonists from royal exactions such as Virginia had suffered. The power of the Crown to impose any customs or taxation was distinctly renounced. The colonists were to have all the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and Lord Baltimore the most favorable construction possible as to the interpretation of his charter. King Charles may have deemed special favor was due Calvert for the disappointment and retribution he had caused him over the Spanish match.

At all events all these charter rights were bestowed on this determined colony-planter on condition that he render the King at Windsor Castle the insignificant tribute of two Indian arrows annually, in token of fealty, and one-fifth of the native gold and silver found in Maryland, which never materialized. He, moreover, held Maryland by free and common soccage instead of by knights' service as with Avalon.

Sir George Calvert "probably drafted with his own hand—the hand of an experienced and accomplished man of the court", the charter of Maryland, as he had previously done that of Avalon.

"The ambiguous passages in the Maryland charter which have been accounted evidence of design to make way for toleration or even possible dominance of Catholicism had appeared already in the charter of Avalon. Was it intended to supply a refuge for Englishmen of Catholic faith? The question is not easily answered." The great cost of the enterprise, £30,000, suggests that others must have been associated with him.

If the Maryland Charter has appeared to some "a masterpiece of dexterous ambiguity", it must be conceded Calvert had to secure what he could in the only way the laws of England then permitted.

The times were exigent. If the colony were intended to be a refuge for such recusants as his mother, other kinsfolk, and leading Catholics, toleration and protection were the best he could obtain for his co-religionists, and this only by granting the same to Protestants.

In the meantime an even greater crisis to English civil liberties had arisen.

When Charles I. succeeded his father, the struggle between the King and Parliament waxed more intense than ever. Charles' obstinate defiance of Parliament from 1625 to 1629 threatened the suspension of all Parliamentary institutions in England. The bitter religious bigotry of Archbishop Laud persecuted Puritan and Roman Catholic alike, and the only refuge of tormented Englishmen seemed in flight.

While the Puritans sought refuge in New England, the even more cruel laws against Catholics caused them to make renewed effort for a sanctuary of safety.

In 1628 the epoch-making Petition of Right was passed affirming the claims of the Great Charter, and the determination of all Englishmen, Protestant and Catholic alike, to stand for the preservation of English liberties.

Since the rigors of the climate of Newfoundland had obliged Calvert in the fall of 1629 to sail with his colony to Virginia where his foes, the friends of Sir Edwin Sandys, forced upon him the oath of supremacy (to acknowledge the king as the rightful head of the Church in England), he protested this indignity, and explored with eager eye the goodly shores and teeming waters of the Chesapeake.

Leaving his wife, Lady Joan, and children at Jamestown, he went back to England, ill, discouraged, and " much decayed in strength ", but still consumed with the purpose of establishing a colony which should prove a heritage for his family and a refuge for persecuted Englishmen, especially Catholics. Now began a concerted effort to provide with the aid of prominent English Catholics a place of security.

On Feb. 10, 1630, Sir George Calvert with Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell, applied to the Attorney General for land south of the James. Because of his opposition to the King's exactions, Arundell was committed to the Tower, and died in November, 1630.

Calvert was now assisted by Father Richard Blount, Provincial of the English Province, Society of Jesus, who sent Fathers White and Altham with Calvert to further the settlement secured north of the Potomac.

Calvert obtained the grant of Maryland in his name alone by a charter very similar to Avalon, but died exhausted by his labors and was buried April 15, 1632, in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet St., London, in grounds adjoining the Royal Courts of Justice, a spot which should be marked and visited by Marylanders. The Charter passed the Great Seal, June 20, 1632, and was entrusted with all its hopes and possibilities to his son, Cecil.

In order to meet any opposition to the transporting of Catholics to Maryland, a paper was prepared by Blount in 1632 for the guidance of Lord Baltimore entitled " Objections answered touching Maryland ". This shows that many recusants were expected to go hither.

Objections Answered Touching Maryland.

According to Blount's judgment, it might be objected—

I. That the Laws against Roman Catholics were made to secure their conformity to the Protestant Religion,—but license to go to Maryland, where they may have free liberty of their religion would take away all hopes of their conformity to the Church of England. To this it should be answered "Reasons of State caused most of these laws, against plotting mischief to King or State, and to secure their allegiance by oath and penalty puts them out of the way of conformity to the Church of England."

II. Such a license will seem a kind of toleration of Popery. To be answered "This Parliament has given passes to Catholics to go to France. Why not to Maryland?"

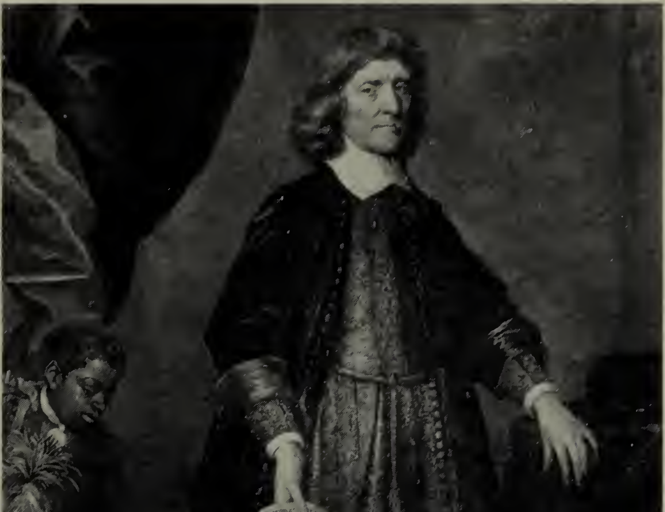
III. The King's revenues will be impaired by losing benefit of Recusants estates. To be answered "That Law was not made for the King's profit, but to free the Kingdom of Recusants, so going to Maryland would relieve the Kingdom of them."

IV. Going to Maryland would draw away people and wealth from England. Answer—"The number of Recusants in England is not so great that the departure of them all from hence would little prejudice the Kingdom in decrease of people or wealth."

(Stoneyhurst MSS. Anglia, Vol. IV).
Md. Hist. Society Fund Pub. No. 18.

This important document of Father Blount's of 1632 shows that the Charter of Maryland was from the start believed to assure liberty of conscience to Roman Catholics, and that, of course, toleration for Catholics carried with it, of necessity, toleration for all Christians. This was to be one of the "fundamental instructions".

Hence Cecil Calvert organized his first expedition so that it was composed of neither faith exclusively. To have done otherwise would have wrecked it. When the ships were halted at Gravesend after sailing from London, Oct. 18, 1633, Edward Watkins, Searcher, administered the oath of supremacy to 128, who were certainly largely Protestants, so that about 128 out of 220 were Protestants. They took on the rest with Fathers White and Altham at the Isle of Wight, whence they sailed from Cowes, Nov. 22, 1633. No Protestant minister went along nor was there any provision for that service. However,



CECIL CALVERT, 1606-1675.
Second Lord Baltimore, and Founder of Maryland.
(From portrait by Gerard Zoest, at Windlestone Hall, Yorkshire, Eng.)

Baltimore gave the most rigorous orders that acts of Catholic religion on shipboard be performed with as much privacy as possible "whereby any just complaint may not hereafter be made by them (the Protestants) in Virginia, or in England". "The founders of Maryland were men of affairs shaping plan to opportunity, and the situation was inexorable."

MARYLAND TOLERATION—A PRACTICAL POLICY, NOT AN ADVANCED THEORY.

"There is no pretence of toleration as a theory of Government here", a discerning authority says. "That would have been far in advance of Raleigh, or Bacon, or even contemporary Puritan leaders." (Eggleston, *Beginners of a Nation.*)

Under the charter only freemen enjoyed political rights. The Catholics had the majority of freemen, hence the first colony was numerically Protestant, but politically, religiously and socially Roman Catholic.

It is curious to note that among the names in "Babington's Conspiracy" that Tyrrell the Jesuit had earlier implicated with John Crosland of Crosland, and then exonerated, as those "I most falsely and unjustly accused" were those of the "Earl and Countess of Arundel, Lord Win—, (Wintour?), Sir Thomas Gerard", and others.[5]

Now we note the interesting co-incidence, that in Cecil Calvert's "List of the 'Gentlemen Adventurers to Maryland, who have gone thither in person' on the first voyage, 1633, were the names of Edward and Frederick Wintour, sons of Lady Anne Wintour, and Richard Gerard, son to Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight & Baronet."[6]

In the midst of false accusations, and the imminent peril to Englishmen and their sacred institutions, "the need for toleration was based on the exigency of the situation and sound policy ".

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[5] *Troubles of Our Catholic Forefathers.* Boston Public Library.

[6] *A Relation of Maryland 1635.* Bodleian Library, Oxford, England.

Toleration was, therefore, of necessity Lord Baltimore's policy from the very beginning—before it was ever embodied in law. Without it as a fact, and as a policy, they would never have gotten as far as making a " Toleration Act " in 1649.

That King Charles, grandson of Mary Stuart, was well disposed to this colony, which he himself had named in honor of his Catholic Queen, and as affording sanctuary to Catholics is evident in the highly favorable clauses Sir George Calvert was allowed to frame in his charter.

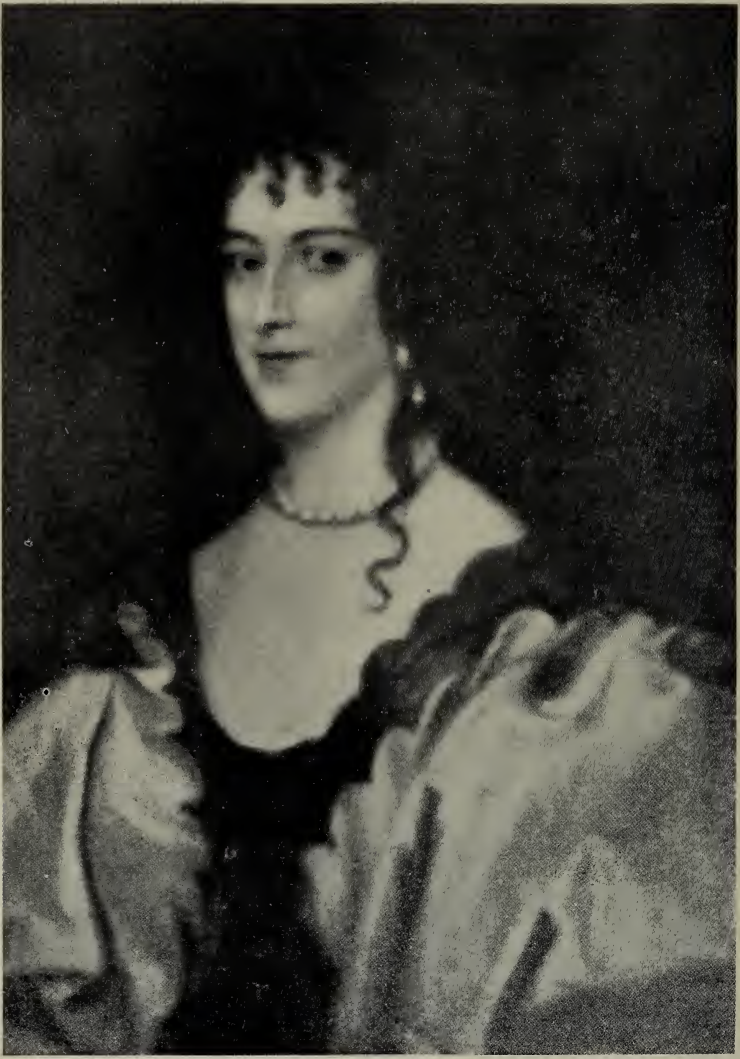
In the hands of as astute an administrator as Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore, the charter served its purpose to compose conflicting elements in a spirit of liberality, which proved him well in advance of the men of his age. As this historic list of the

" First Gentlemen Adventurers to Maryland,"

is given by Cecil Calvert in the rare little second book ever printed concerning Maryland, The " Relation " of 1635, but three copies of which exist, no doubt they should appear here, as among the founders of a great new world commonwealth. He gives them as—

The names of the Gentlemen adventurers that are gone in person to this Plantation,

Leonard Calvert, the Governor, and George Calvert, his Lordships brothers.
Jerome Hawlie, Esq. and Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. Commissioners.
Richard Gerard, son to Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight and Baronet.
Edward Wintour and Frederick Wintour, sonnes of the Lady Anne Wintour.
Henry Wiseman, son unto Sir Thomas Wiseman, Knight.
John Saunders, Edward Cranfield, Henry Greene, Nicholas Ferfax,
John Baxter, Thomas Derrell, Captain John Hall,
John Medcalfe and William Saire.



LADY ANNE ARUNDELL, 1611-1639.
Wife of Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.
(From the portrait by Vandyck at Wardour Castle, Wilts, Eng.)

Calvert, Father of Proprietary Government in America.

So admirably adapted to untrammeled growth were the provisions of the Durham palatinate for a frontier colony, that Calvert's Charter of Maryland became the model for every other colony (except New England) founded afterwards.

> "This was the case with New York and the two Jerseys after the English conquest of New Netherlands, with Pennsylvania and Delaware, the two Carolinas and Georgia. One and all were variations upon the theme first adopted in Maryland," says the discerning historian, John Fiske.

Lord Baltimore was, in fact, the Father of Proprietary government in America. But these proprietary rights, at first such a powerful protection against the encroachments of the Crown, became after a time in the minds of the sturdy colonists too powerful an infringement of their own rights. They were attacked and overturned by the people jealous of their own supposed rights as English subjects.

The story of the working out of the Durham Charter upon Maryland soil, steered by its Proprietor, Cecil Calvert, from his English home, kept there for life to defend his property and colonial prerogatives, is the absorbing story of Maryland's first half century. This story is centred no longer in the North, but at Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, near Salisbury in the south of England.

Wardour Castle—Maryland's New Centre.

At the time Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, received the grant of Maryland he had been living at Wardour Castle three years, having married Lady Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Arundell, in 1629, when she was 18 and he 23 years of age. Their son, Charles, the quaint little lad holding the Map of Maryland in Gerard Zoest's great portrait of his father[7] (which long hung at Windlestone Hall and was recently sold to Lord Duveen of London for $21,000 by Sir Timothy Eden), was born at Wardour in 1630.

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[7] A fine copy of this virile, life-like portrait showing Lord Baltimore as

How intensely concerned for the new colony must have been Lady Baltimore with her small boy of three (the future Governor of Maryland in 1661), how anxious her old father of 72, Sir Thomas, the Valiant, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, famous for his capture of the Turkish battleflag at the siege of Gran, how interested the whole brave household which had beheld many martial companies set off from its stronghold since its erection in 1372. Theirs was a conquering line.

Roger de Arundell, the Norman, had come to England with William the Conqueror, the French word "l'hirondelle", swallow, indicating the basis of his name and family crest. The castle was purchased in 1547 by Lady Anne's grandfather. Her father, Sir Thomas, had been especially recommended for bravery to Emperor Rudolph II of Germany by Queen Elizabeth in a letter still shown with great pride in the muniment room at Wardour. One of the last letters written by him to King Charles before his death in 1639, which the writer found in the English official archives, shows how heavily burdened Sir Thomas was not only by the King's exactions for the Civil War in which Charles had embroiled himself fatally with Parliament, but also for Lord Baltimore's costly enterprise in Maryland. As it evidences Lord Arundell's warm devotion to his favorite son-in-law, and is a graphic picture of the feudal interdependence of sovereign and subject at the outbreak of the Civil War, and has never been published before, it seems fitting to give it in part here. Lord Arundell writes:

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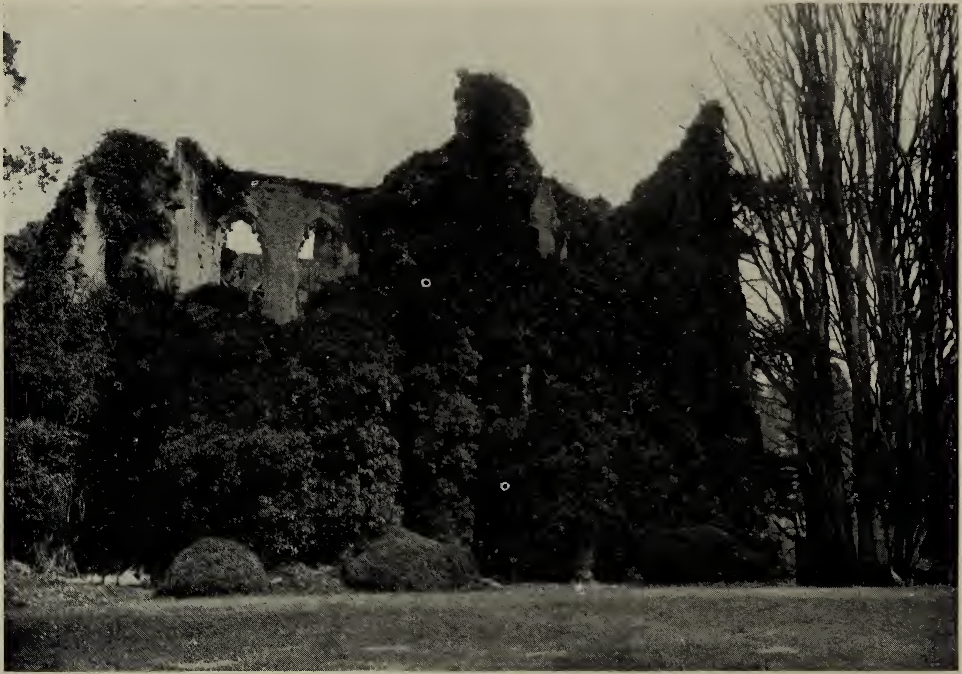
the serious-minded promoter of colonization (who had experienced the sudden recall of his first expedition at Gravesend, Oct. 18, 1633, and a costly month's delay till its departure from Cowes, Nov. 22) was made by the late Miss Florence Mackubin for Dr. Hugh Hampton Young of Baltimore, who has added it to the generous series of remarkable original portraits of the Proprietaries of Maryland, which he purchased from Sir Timothy Eden of Windlestone Hall, a direct descendant of the Calverts, and which arrived in Baltimore in time for the inauguration of the Maryland Tercentenary celebration at the War Memorial, Nov. 22, 1933.



RUINS OF ''OLD WARDOUR'' CASTLE (NEAR SALISBURY), WILTSHIRE, ENG.
Erected 1372, destroyed by Parliamentary forces, 1643.
Virginia creeper, and an ancient ''iron-beam tree'' sent to Lord Baltimore from Maryland, three centuries ago, adorn the ruins of the castle, where the last conferences were held before the *Ark* and *Dove* sailed for Maryland, November 22, 1633.
By permission of Lord Arundell.

To the Right Honble Francis Windebank, Kt.
Principall Secretarie of State to His Matie.
from Thos. Lord Arundell of Wardor.

Right Honorable

Finding by His Matie's letter, his will to bee that the Barons, Earles, etc. should attend his Matie's Person and Royall Standard at Yorke, in such Equipage of Armour and horse as is fitting unto their calling . . . my infirmities meeting with a Bodie of fourscore years of age have made me utterlie unable to attend his Matie in Person. My fourscore horsemen's Armour I did resign unto his Matie about two years since. . . . My debts which if I doe not satisfie I shall be sued and my Land expended) are above three and twenty thousand pounds (the interest whereof consumes me) . . . My plate is part sold, and part at pawn, with little hope to redeem it. . . .

And to encrease my misery still more . . . my sonne Baltemore is brought so lowe with his setting forward the Plantation of Maryland, and with the clamorous Suites and oppositions, which he hath mett withall in that businesse, as that I doe not see how he would subsist, if I did not give him his dyet, for himselfe, his wife, his children and servants. Not withstanding all these wants and miseries I will give toward the Armies of his Majestie against the mutinies of Scotland, five hundred pounds, to be payd in two years, which with the fourscore horsemens armor two yeares since, will show I am more careful to spend the little meanes I have for his Majestie, than to provide for my children and their children, whose wants cannot be supplied but by my care and guarding course of life. God have you in his keeping.

Yours to doe you faithful service.

Tho: Arundell.

Warder Castle, 17th.
Februarie, 1638.

As one gazes to-day at the valiant countenance of Sir Thomas which hangs close beside the lovely portraiture of Lady Anne by Van Dyck's skillful hand, looking out upon the grim ruins of " old Wardour ", which fell before the fierce siege of the Parliamentary forces in 1643, we were glad to learn that both of them died in 1639, and so escaped the destruction of the splendid old stronghold, which martial Lady Blanche Arundell, with 20 retainers defended for two weeks, while young Lord Arundell and Lord Baltimore were with the King at Oxford.

A few of the treasures Lady Blanche saved from the wreck included the famous family portraits by noted English artists, many Italian masterpieces, and the red and gold royal Stuart bed, where King Charles I slept when at Wardour, and the rare old Saxon Wassail Cup, the most treasured relic of them all.

As Lord Arundell, the owner of the estate, drove us over from the present castle, erected about 1778, to the ruins of the old stronghold we passed close beside the Tudor dowry-house " Hooke House ", given to Lady Anne by her father on her marriage to Lord Baltimore and which so generously sheltered these brave adventurers of their all across the sea in Maryland.

As we looked at " Old Wardour," he asked, " Do you notice anything familiar about these old ruins that reminds you of Maryland? "

As we looked more closely at the heavy vine clambering over the ruin " Can it really be Virginia creeper? " we inquired. " Yes," he replied, " it *is* Virginia creeper sent from Maryland nearly three hundred years ago, with other " rarities " Lord Baltimore was always requesting from the colony he was never to see in person." And then he showed us the most remarkable treasure of all—a great cluster of tree-trunks of what he called an " iron-beam ", or " horn-beam tree ", with silvery bark which came from Maryland in the long ago, and had stood guard beside a beleaguered tower for nearly three centuries. And curiously enough on coming home we learned there were still such trees known also as " water-beaches ", as near Baltimore as our own Gwynn's Falls, and many more in tidewater regions to the southward.

As we beheld these and other rare " trophies " sent from Maryland's soil ages ago we were persuaded how greatly our broad Commonwealth beside the abounding Chesapeake was indebted to its Founders, the First and Second Lords Baltimore, for the unwearying sacrifice, patience, and persistence with which they had established this " land of sanctuary " and prosperity across the sea.

HOOKE HOUSE, WARDOUR ESTATE, TISBURY, WILTS, ENG.
Tudor Dowry House, received by Lady Anne Arundell, from her father, Sir Thomas Arundell, on her marriage to Lord Baltimore in 1629.
By permission of Lord Arundell.

WARDOUR CASTLE (NEAR SALISBURY), WILTS, ENG.
Present seat of the Arundells, erected 1778.

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN MARYLAND (1861-67).

By William A. Russ, Jr.

The rebel attitude of a large part of Maryland's population in 1861 was typified by the Baltimore riot. The reasons for this pro-Southern sympathy of perhaps the majority of the State's inhabitants are the same as those for the rebellious sentiments of Missouri and Kentucky. Each was a border State, containing people who adhered to both Union and Secession; both suffered, as a consequence, from the divided state of public opinion inherent in such a condition. As in Kentucky, there were so many Southern sympathizers that it was doubtful what side the State would take in the struggle. If left alone, it would perhaps have seceded, just as Kentucky would probably have remained neutral. The fate of the Union cause thus was held in the balance; for, if Maryland (which surrounded the national capital and which could, therefore, hamstring the Lincoln government) seceded, Washington would have been isolated from Union territory. Lincoln perceived this, and, as a matter of war necessity, determined that Maryland must not secede if Federal forces could prevent it. Thus once more, just as in Kentucky, military force became the only bar between a State and rebellion; for the same reason, the army played a similar rôle in keeping the State Unionist by the usual process of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments without trial: in brief, disfranchisement of rebels by physical force.[1]

Even before actual hostilities began, Maryland was occupied by Federal forces which were, legally or illegally, suppressing Secessionism and interfering in local government. As early as July 1, General N. P. Banks was proclaiming to the people of

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[1] Cf. *Rebellion Records*, Series II, Vol. II, pp. 349-58, 456-63, 480-85, for numerous arrests for alleged disloyalty and releases upon taking the oath. See also Bancroft, *Seward*, II, 254-81, for examples of disfranchisement by military arrest.

Baltimore that "Whenever a loyal citizen can be nominated to the office of marshal who will execute the police laws impartially and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn at once from the central parts of the municipality."[2] Military rule bred further secession sympathy; hence it soon became evident that when the legislature met, the State might be declared out of the Union. Lincoln ordered General Scott, who ordered General Banks, to see that this did not occur. Secretary of War Cameron told Banks, on September 11: "The passage of any act of secession by the Legislature of Maryland must be prevented. If necessary all or any part of the members must be arrested. Exercise your own judgment as to the time and manner, and do the work effectively."[3] Banks did the work so effectively that on September 17 all Secessionists in the Legislature were arrested, twenty-nine in all.[4] The oath of allegiance was offered to all and a few took it; others were asked to take the oath and not return to Maryland. This was a hard choice for men like Quinlan, whose income was derived from a farm in the State.[5]

After they had been incarcerated about two months, Senator Reverdy Johnson, on November 12, 1861, advised Seward, Secretary of State, that the rest of the prisoners should be released, for by that date, the terms of all, except of two Senators, had expired. The legislature by a recent election was safely Unionist, hence there was no reason for holding any of the imprisoned persons longer—except the Mayor and Commissioner of Police of Baltimore who still claimed their offices. It would (thought Johnson) result in a good effect on public opinion.[6] But Governor Hicks, on the same day, advised Seward that the release of these rebels would be suicidal, for they would at once get in touch with the South.[7] General Dix, however, also advised that they be released because of their ill health resulting from imprisonment.[8] Most of them were freed on November 26 after taking the oath, although five were retained, because they refused to take it.[9] Dix did not favor the release of these five until Senator Lynch (one of them) resigned his seat. By January, 1862, due probably to more arrests, ten still declined to take the oath and were held until November 26, 1862, when Stanton, Secretary of War, took over control of disloyal persons from Seward. Stanton immediately ordered the freeing of all political prisoners from Fort Warren, Boston, where the Maryland men had been kept. This was done at once; and finally, Kane, marshal of Baltimore, Brown, the mayor,[10] and ten or twelve members of the legislature were freed after over a year of imprisonment and consequent exclusion from Maryland politics.[11]

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[2] *Rebellion Records*, Series II, Vol. I, p. 625.

[3] *Rebellion Records*, Series II, Vol. I, pp. 678-9.

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 667-78 and p. 684.

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 685-6, 694, 703.

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 704.

[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 704-5.

The arrest of the worst of the members of the legislature, as well as of the government of Baltimore, did not, by any means, kill the growth of rebellious sentiments in the State—as a matter of fact, Secessionism was increasing so much that Governor Thomas H. Hicks, on October 12, 1861, wrote a lugubrious letter on Union hopes in general and Maryland's situation in particular:

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[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 707-8.

[9] *Ibid.*, pp. 710-2.

[10] On September 27, 1861, Seward told Dix, in command of Ft. McHenry, in which Mayor Brown was confined, that he might be released upon taking the oath of allegiance, upon resigning his mayoralty, and upon residing in some Northern city. Brown refused. On October 9, Dix suggested, at the request of Brown's brother-in-law, that he be confined to New England, if released. Seward then declined this overture, and offered to release him only upon his taking the oath and giving parole not to aid the South and not to return to Maryland during the rest of the insurrection. In January, 1862, Brown refused these terms because he said that acceptance would be admitting that he had been disloyal. *Rebellion Records*, Series II, Vol. I, pp. 647, 651-2, 665. Undoubtedly many of these men were unjustly imprisoned. Lawrence Sangston [1814-1876], of Baltimore, a member of the legislature imprisoned at Fort Warren, refused to take any more oaths: "I have twice taken the oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States during the present year and am not disposed to turn a solemn obligation into ridicule by constant repetitions of it." He demanded to know the charges against him. *Ibid.*, p. 706.

[11] *Ibid.*, pp. 728, 748.

> The loyal States and our Army and Navy are full of traitors; many of our office-holders are faithless to the Government, and unless things are closely looked after and the war carried forward with greater vigor, we shall be whipped I fear. I have not been scared until recently; . . .[12]

But as long as Union forces held Maryland, efforts might be made to neutralize rebel influence by the simple method of military disfranchisement, that is, keeping the disunionists from running for office and from voting. Such was done in the fall elections. On October 29, 1861, General Marcy, chief of McClellan's staff, ordered Banks to prevent rebels in the State from interfering in the coming elections of November 6; to send detachments of soldiers to protect Union voters and "to see that no disunionists are allowed to intimidate them, or in any way to interfere with their rights"; to arrest and confine till after election all disloyalists just returned from Virginia; to see that there was no disorder; and to suspend the writ, if necessary.[13] The same order was sent to General Stone, commanding also in Maryland. On November 1, General Dix sent an order from Baltimore to the United States marshal of Maryland, and to the provost-marshal of Baltimore, to arrest all rebels who were returning to vote in the elections in order to carry the State for treason and rebellion. He continued:

> I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls to effect their criminal attempt to convert the elective franchise into an engine for the subversion of the Government, and for the encouragement and support of its enemies.[14]

It is of interest to point out how Dix and others justified what seems to be a brazen violation of Maryland's right to run its own election. In Kentucky, and in Missouri, a disfranchising oath was soon provided and the military could pretend to be executing the law when they prevented rebels from exercising the franchise; but Maryland had no such State law, and the military was forced to invent some other justification. In answer to a letter from the inspectors of election at New Windsor, Carroll county, Dix said he had no power to force disunionists to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, for "the constitution and laws of Maryland provide for the exercise of the elective franchise by regulations with which I have no right to interfere." The only way to handle them, he said, was to arrest them for rebellion and treason and to hold them in jail until the election was over. Judges might also, by searching questions, satisfy themselves whether an individual was a rebel, and thus try "without any violation of the constitution or laws of Maryland, to prevent the pollution of the ballot-boxes by their votes."[15] This was at least a practical solution, for no one could gainsay that imprisonment was effective disfranchisement. The following sentiment from Dix to Provost-Marshal Dodge, on November 5, will complete the picture of military disfranchisement in this election: "We have shown that we can control Maryland by force. We now wish to show that we can control it by the power of opinion, and we shall lose the whole moral influence of our victory if the right of suffrage is not free, and maintained."[16]

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[12] *Ibid.*, Series II, Vol. II, p. 99.

[13] McPherson, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 308.

[14] McPherson, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 308.

Needless to state, military arrests, too numerous to detail, continued during the next year, much to the chagrin of all Marylanders, except radicals. Many of these persons secured release and re-enfranchisement by taking the oath of allegiance—the only oath yet available.[17] Still, many languished in jail; the reading of their suffering does not make pleasant diversion. The importance of these arbitrary arrests in this connection is that they rasped on the feelings of even Unionists who felt that, while military control was necessary, it was being carried too far. At all events, this feeling appeared rather prominently in the elections of 1863 which comprised the next political spasm that the State had to go through.

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[15] *Loc. cit.*

[16] *Ibid.*, pp. 308-9.

[17] *Annual Cyclopaedia, 1863*, pp. 611-12.

The ire of Maryland emerged in full proportions at General Schenck's General Order 53, of October 27, 1863, which commanded provost-marshals to arrest disloyal persons "hanging about, or approaching any poll"; to support with soldiers the election officials in requiring the oath of allegiance as a test of citizenship from anyone whose vote was challenged; and to report any judge of election refusing to take such an oath himself.[18] Governor Bradford, thinking this an insult to Maryland dignity, overruled the order and protested to Lincoln.[19] The President was hard put to take an attitude entirely on either side, for, on the one hand, he must support, if possible, the military which had saved Maryland in 1861; but, on the other, he could not lose the confidence of the people of the State, especially since this election was to determine the calling of a State convention to abolish slavery, and to pass a disfranchising provision. In his answer, November 3, to Bradford, the President told of interviewing Schenck, and of revoking that portion of the order regarding hangers-about; and he said that the military forces were there only to prevent disorder by disloyal persons. He said that he revoked Schenck's order, "not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being, of necessity, exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse." [20] Yet the President felt that Maryland was to blame, since it had neglected to provide a strict oath which would justify the military in its acts; and, he added, in typical Lincoln *argumentum ad hominem,* that Missouri had provided a disfranchising oath, but that Maryland had not:

> . . . General Trimble, captured fighting us at Gettysburg, is, without recanting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Mary-

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[18] Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln,* VIII, 462.
[19] McPherson, *op. cit.,* pp. 309-10.
[20] *Ibid.,* p. 310.

> land. Even General Schenck's order admits him to vote, if he recants upon oath. I think that is cheap enough. My order in Missouri, which you approve, and General Schenck's order here, reach precisely the same end. Each assures the right of voting to all loyal men, and whether a man is loyal, each allows that man to fix by his own oath. Your suggestion that nearly all the candidates are loyal, I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life, I cannot so confidently rely on those whose elections may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, may prove true; but such votes are given them in the expectation that they will prove false.[21]

On November 3 Schenck was forced to modify his order as Lincoln had dictated, and at the same time answered Bradford's protest as follows:

> Its principal purpose is to prevent traitorous persons from controlling, in any degree, by their votes, or taking part in the coming election. . . . It is only framed and intended to exclude from a voice in the election of those who are to administer the affairs either of the national Goverment or of this loyal State such individuals as are hostile to that Government of which Maryland is a part . . . it is clearly not a hardship, to be complained of by the individual challenged for such disqualification, when he is permitted to purge himself by his own oath of allegiance to the Government, in the management of which he claims a share.[22]

Hardly had Lincoln instructed Schenck to mollify Maryland's sensibilities, when a worse incident occurred to stir up feeling against Federal supervision. This was an order of November 3, from Chestertown, issued by Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Tevis, which, in essence, recognized no ticket but the Government one. He said that as a result of a correspondence between Hon. Thomas Swann and Lincoln, he was urging all loyal voters to show their sincerity by voting " the whole Government ticket, upon the platform adopted by the Union League Convention. None other is recognized by the Federal authorities as loyal and worthy of the support of any one who desires the peace and restoration of this Union." At once Schenck disavowed the order and put Tevis under arrest, but restored him on November 9 upon the latter's retraction. In proclaiming Tevis's retraction, Schenck said that the order had been due to 'bad advisers' and that there was no such thing as a Government ticket.[23]

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[21] Nicolay and Hay, *Papers*, II, 434-5.

[22] McPherson, *op. cit.*, p. 311.

The State having decided for a convention, the legislature in January, 1864, passed a convention bill, Section 4 of which laid down, at great length, the qualifications for voting at the election for delegates, and made it almost impossible for any rebel vote to trickle through the meshes. This was probably made minute in order to evade any excuse of military interference by the United States.[24] The bill also provided against Federal control in the election, ordering the Governor to keep calling elections until military supervision ceased.[25] General Lew Wallace looked askance at this provision and on March 30, 1864, asked Bradford for a description of all the powers of judges in the coming elections. Bradford answered that they had ample powers to prevent disloyal persons from voting or running for office and that State powers were sufficient "if faithfully executed, as I have every reason to hope they will be, to exclude disloyal voters from the polls." [26]

Wallace, who said that he "regarded rebels and traitors as having no political rights whatever," proceeded to prove his opinion by numerous precautions to keep disloyal persons from the polls—Bradford to the contrary notwithstanding.[27] For instance, he ordered one Kilbourn, who had been nominated from Anne Arundel county, to be questioned on his voting record in the Maryland legislature of 1861, and forced him to admit not only that he had voted for a resolution to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, but also to admit that he could not take the oath.[28] His name was withdrawn. The judges of election of Cecil adopted a set of questions to be asked of all voters, such as: Have you served in the rebel army? Have you aided the rebellion? Have you given money to aid those intending to join the rebel cause? Have you sent money to those in the rebel area? Have you given comfort and encouragement? Have you wished for the success of the rebellion? Have you discouraged the Federal cause? Are you a loyal citizen of the United States? Did you rejoice over the downfall of Fort Sumter? Did you rejoice over the successes of the rebel, and the defeats of the Union army? When the rebel army meets the Union army in battle, which do you wish to gain the victory? And many similar. Further directions were given to aid registrars in deciding doubtful cases:

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[23] The whole Schenck trouble in 1863 is discussed by Scharf, *History of Maryland*, III, 559-69.

[24] *Convention Debates, 1864*, I, 24.

[25] *Annual Cyclopaedia, 1864*, pp. 497-8.

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 498.

[27] Scharf, *op. cit.*, III, 577-81.

[28] *Annual Cyclopaedia, 1864*, p. 499.

> Comfort or encouragement means advocacy, advice in favor of. We aid the Rebellion by giving money, clothing, and provisions; we give it comfort or encouragement by our words. A man who has advocated the cause of the Rebellion, who talked in favor of Maryland going with the South, who rejoiced over the victories of the Rebel army, has given comfort and encouragement to the Rebellion. . . .
>
> If the Judges are satisfied that a man is disloyal to the United States, it is their duty to refuse his vote, for such person is not a 'legal voter' of the State of Maryland.[29]

By such methods the Unionists got a majority and the convention met on April 27, 1864. In the bill providing for a convention there had been included an oath that every delegate must take before the Governor in order to qualify:

> that I have never, either directly or indirectly, by word, act, or deed, given any aid, comfort, or encouragement to those in rebellion against the Government of the United States; and this I swear voluntarily, without any mental reservation or qualification whatever, so help me God.[30]

So well had the military gleaned all disloyal persons from running, that the Committee on Elections neglected to report until

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[29] *Ibid.*, pp. 499-500.

[30] *Annual Cyclopaedia, 1864*, p. 503, and *Convention Debates, 1864*, I, 24.

August 3. It declared that, every member having taken this oath, all were eligible. The convention was thus safely radical and its work would be certain to reflect this fact.

On May 21 the Committee on the Elective Franchise was ordered to prepare an article in its report to the effect that every person who had aided the present rebellion " ought to be forever disqualified and rendered incapable to hold or exercise within this State any office of profit or trust, civil or military, or to vote at any election hereafter held in this state; . . ." On May 30 the Committee was instructed to prepare an article prohibiting anyone from holding office and voting in Maryland for " the space of three score years and ten " if he voluntarily had left the State to aid the rebellion; and to be disfranchised for five years if he aided the rebellion within the State.[31]

The disfranchising clauses reported by the Committee were stiff enough, but one Stirling became the wheelhorse for disfranchisement by trying to make them even more rigid. He had already offered a resolution to imprison or banish all rebel sympathizers who refused to register and take an oath of allegiance,[32] and when the report was offered, he fought it in favor of more stringency. The Committee suggested: 1. Disqualification of anyone forever, unless pardoned by the President, who had rebelled or in any way had aided the Confederacy. 2. An oath (which must be taken by every official on entering office) that he had never directly or indirectly aided the rebellion.[33] The minority reported that it favored no disfranchisement at all, and merely suggested an oath for officers who would swear to bear true allegiance to, and enforce the laws of, the United States and Maryland.[34] Stirling led a successful fight against suggestion One of the report, finally causing its deletion and the substitution of a stricter disfranchisement. The substitute disabled forever all who had been in armed hostility to the United States; all who had served or had aided the Confederacy in any capacity, or had gone within the rebel lines, or had left Maryland to adhere, or had communicated with, given information to, or had sent goods, letters or money, to the South; all who had aided or advised anyone to enter the rebellion, or had expressed a desire for the triumph of the South—all such were disqualified unless they had cleansed themselves by voluntarily entering the Union army and had then been honorably discharged, or had been restored by a two-thirds vote of the assembly. Election judges were to require a searching oath from voters; but mere acceptance of the oath was not a proof of the right to vote, for the judges were to have special powers to root out perjury.[35] The conservatives said that such a clause not only killed trial by jury but that it was also retrospective.[36] Stirling answered: "The only way to prevent civil war is to require those who engage in it to abide the results of their own conduct." [37] When the discussion of an oath came up, he again changed the majority report and secured the passage of the following ironclad:

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[31] *Proceedings of the Convention, 1864*, pp. 85, 126-7.

[32] *Ibid.*, pp. 265-6.

[33] *Ibid.*, pp. 431-4 and *Debates*, II, 1262-79.

[34] *Proceedings of Convention, 1864*, pp. 449-51.

> . . . that I have never directly or indirectly . . . given any aid . . . but that I have been truly, and loyally on the side of the United States against those in armed rebellion . . . that I will . . . not allow the same to be broken up or dissolved, or the Government thereof to be destroyed under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it, and that I will at all times discountenance and oppose all political combinations having for their object such dissolution or destruction.[38]

A conservative, Jones, raised some opposition by listing ten offenses for which a man might be disqualified under such an oath, but Stirling had his way.[39] No more could Lincoln accuse Maryland, under such a structure, of backwardness in its franchise laws. Only 10,000 out of 40,000 in Baltimore and only 35,000 out of 95,000 in the whole State could vote. Two-thirds of the voters were disfranchised.[40]

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[35] *Ibid.*, pp. 463-4, 468. [36] *Debates*, II, 1273. [37] *Ibid.*, p. 1275.

[38] *Proceedings*, pp. 472-3; *Debates*, II, 1286.

[39] *Debates*, II, 1331-1380.

[40] Scharf, *op. cit.*, III, 668-671. "In Maryland as matters now are three fourths of the people are disfranchised upon the ground that not having

In order to put these provisions into a form that could be administered, the legislature, on March 24, 1865, passed a registration law excluding negroes, minors, non-residents, persons who had been in armed hostility to the United States, persons who had left Maryland to enter and to live in the rebel area, and persons who had given aid and comfort in any manner.[41] At Baltimore the registrars were given twenty-five questions to ask all applicants. Some of these questions were: Do you think the oath you have just taken morally binding? Are you aware of the danger of perjury? Have you ever been in arms against the United States? Have you ever gone into the Confederate lines to adhere? Have you given money or aid to Secessionists? Have you communicated with rebels or advised anyone to enter the rebellion? Have you deserted the United States army? Have you expressed antipathy to the United States? Have you wished the rebels to succeed? Do you hold any mental reservation in answering these questions?[42]

The system disfranchised so many that Montgomery Blair in a speech on August 26, 1865, condemned it roundly;[43] he represented the wide-spread horror in which it was held now that the war was over. As in Kentucky, as soon as the war ended, there was a concerted move to rid the State of disfranchisement. A moot case (by a refusal to take the oath) was made up in order to contest the law in the courts, but the registrars were sustained by the highest tribunal in the State.[44] On January 11, 1866 Governor Swann defended the law as best he could before the legislature; he depreciated resistance, saying that disfranchisement had been placed in the Constitution when rebellion was creating so much disloyalty that the Government had to act to defend itself. He asserted that the repeal of the registration law would do no good, since the Constitution de-

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registered they are disloyal and the remaining one fourth claim as the only loyal men of Maryland the right to control the State[.]" George M. Gold (?) to Montgomery Blair, February 13, 1866. Blair sent the letter to Johnson who, after reading, endorsed it in his own hand. Johnson Papers, LXXXVI, 9104.

[41] *Annual Cyclopaedia, 1865*, p. 526.

[42] *Loc. cit.*

[43] *Ibid.*, p. 527.

[44] *Loc. cit.*

manded an oath. The only way out was to order a convention to change the Constitution.[45] This suggestion indicated the path to be followed, and so the movement to rebellize Maryland went on apace.

"Individuals were refused registration on the most frivolous grounds, and in many cases without even having heard that any reason whatever was given for their disqualification." [46] Montgomery Blair, in a letter of October, 1865, said that it was "to screen from punishment the lawless men who, under cover of transcendant loyalty, have been the great offenders against the cause of the Union." [47] The humiliated majority organized behind the Baltimore *Sun* and Montgomery Blair to get back their franchise. This movement brought about the calling of an anti-registry law convention in January, 1866, to present protests to the assembly. Blair was chairman and made an appeal for re-enfranchisement of whites. Why, he wished to know, were they disfranchised? He answered his question: So that the Republican party can "hold political power in defiance of the great principle which under-lies our whole form of Government. . . . Disfranchising the people of Maryland is for the same interests that Thad. Stevens is working in the House of Representatives to obtain." The convention passed a memorial which Blair personally presented to the legislature on January 26, 1866, pleading eloquently for removal of disabilities because the war was over and because Maryland needed the services of her own sons.[48] This same argument was used again and again in Kentucky.

Just as happened in Missouri in 1870, the Union party split in 1866 on the question of disfranchisement, each wing holding a convention. This schism aided the conservatives so much in the fall elections that the radicals lost the assembly; re-enfranchisement of rebels was now only a matter of time.[49] The legislature soon acted on January 24, 1867, when it passed a law calling a convention "to restore to full citizenship, and the right to vote and hold office, all persons who may be deprived thereof by the provisions contained in the fourth section of the Constitution of this state." This act also explained that these restrictions were really temporary; that the disfranchised were taxed and subjected to military duty, yet could not vote.[50] At this act, Forney, in the Philadelphia *Press* said that Maryland Unionists "demand to know whether because they saved Maryland from treason therefore traitors are permitted to rule the State and ruin them?"[51] Just as Unionists in Kentucky had done, so local radicals began appealing to those in Congress for action to stop this rapid turning of the State over to rebels. Nathan Haines, of Carroll county, implored "Thadeus Stephens" to prevent the calling of a convention in the State. What, he asked, are Union men to do? "I think Maryland needs" military reconstruction "about as badly as any of the Southern States, and I do not see any other way for us.—I hope it [Congress] will take us in hand. . . . Give us manhood Suffrage and we are Safe:—My dear friend the Safety of the Nation, enjoins it upon Congress,—to make Suffrage *universal*,—to *disqualify* and *impoverish* traitors,—and confine the ballot to the *loyal only*."[52] Another letter implored Congress not to adjourn until it saw what course Maryland would take.[53] Maryland's answer seemed to be two more laws. One of March 19, 1867 rescinded that of January, 1865, requiring an oath for attorneys. One of March 23, 1867, repealed an act of January, 1862, which required an oath of allegiance.[54]

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[45] *Loc. cit.*

[46] Scharf, *op. cit.*, III, 670.

[47] Quoted by Scharf, *op. cit.*, III, 669.

[48] *Proscription in Maryland. Speeches of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, as President of the Anti-Registry Convention, to the Convention and to the Legislature of Maryland. Delivered 24th and 25th of January, 1866.* Washington, 1868. See also Scharf, *op. cit.*, III, 673-76.

Already Representative Ward, of New York, had secured the passage, by vote of 104-35, of a resolution in the House, to the effect that in spite of disfranchisement of rebels and disloyalists by the Maryland Constitution, it was alleged that in the last election for Representatives for the Fortieth Congress, many disabled persons had voted, aided by by United States troops who interfered at elections. The Committee of Elections was to inquire if any laws had been violated and how much of the blame should go the President.[55]

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[49] Scharf, *op. cit.*, III, 678-9, 693.

[50] *Journal of the Convention of 1867*, pp. 9-11; also *Maryland Laws, 1867*, pp. 18-21.

[51] January 31, 1867.

[52] Stevens Papers, March 22, 1867, IX, 54452.

[53] *Ibid.*, 54450.

[54] *Maryland Laws, 1867*, pp. 189, 346.

But there was still another way for the radicals in Congress to hint to the State that it might have to be taken in hand—at the very same time, in fact, that they were making a similar threat to Kentucky. This method consisted in refusing to seat the choice of the rebel legislature, as Senator from Maryland, by finding some flaw in his record. In brief, when Philip F. Thomas presented his credentials as Senator from Maryland, he was charged with disloyalty and with inability to take the proper oath. Two rather far-fetched charges were brought up against him. The first was that when, in December 1860, he had served as the temporary successor of Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury, he had deliberately tried to imperil the public credit by refusing to pay the interest on the bonded debt. The *Nation* admitted that this accusation seemed to have been successfully answered. The second charge (which was the real reason for his exclusion) was that he had advanced money to his son to aid him in joining the rebel army, and in so doing had aided the rebellion.[56] This seemed so flimsy to conservative papers as to appear personal and petty. The New York *Times* bitterly riddled the Senate's attitude, as "Partisan Intolerance . . . the whole thing dwindled down to a complaint that Mr. THOMAS had behaved kindly to his own son." [57] The Chicago *Times* called it "Disfranchisement of Loyal States . . . an act of lawless despotism . . . [an] act of criminality." [58]

The Senate Judiciary Committee investigated and on December 18, 1867, expressed no opinion against Thomas, preferring to lay the matter before the Senate. It reported it could "find nothing sufficient . . . to debar said Thomas from taking his seat, unless it be found in the fact of the son of said Thomas having entered the military service of the Confederacy, . . ."[59] The son, having been called before the Committee, had explained how his father had dissuaded him from going South, but had finally given him $100 for food to keep him from starving and for a horse. The other Maryland Senator, Reverdy Johnson, offered a resolution to admit him if he took the regular oath.[60] Thomas was, however, refused admission on the ground of having aided the rebellion by giving his son $100—the vote being 28-21. Trumbull and Fessenden voted for him, while Sumner quoted Sallust regarding Aulus Fulvius, the Roman Senator, who killed his son for joining Catiline.[61] The Maryland legislature protested vehemently against such an excuse for refusing Thomas, but in the end elected William T. Hamilton, who was able to qualify.[62] The *Nation* thought that the lesson was learned, however, by Governor Swann, who also had been elected Senator, but decided not to give up his Governorship for a position out of which he might be voted, because he was supposed to have received payments of interest on the rebel bonds of Virginia.[63] Whether the charge was true or not, he decided to hold on to what he had—and besides, the Lieutenant-Governor was a radical.

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[55] *Annual Cyclopaedia, 1867*, pp. 199-200.

[56] January 9, 1868; *Sen. Mis. Doc. 11* (40 Cong. 2 Sess.); *Globe*, March 18, 1867, pp. 171-80.

[57] February 21, 1868.

[58] March 20, 1867.

But long before the Thomas case was finally settled, Maryland had definitely changed its fundamental law on disfranchisement, so as to completely hand the State over to the rebels. The convention which had been ordered by the legislature in January, 1867, met in May and the crimes (in the eyes of radicals) perpetrated in that convention could not be prevented by such a gesture as the refusal of the Senatorial toga to Thomas. Nothing short of reconstruction could have undone the rebellization of the State that followed apace.

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[59] *Senate Report 5* (40 Cong. 2 Sess.).

[60] *Sen. Mis. Doc. 11* (40 Cong. 2 Sess.).

[61] *Nation,* February 27, 1868; see also February 20.

[62] *Annual Cyclopaedia, 1868,* p. 453.

[63] *Nation,* May 7, 1867.

The radicals, seeing their hold on the State fast slipping, began, of course, to protest to Washington. As early as March, 1867, the Republican minority of the assembly sent a memorial to Congress pleading against what they called the conspiracy (that is, the convention) which had been illegally ordered, and which was to meet in May to change the franchise law. It went on to say:

> By doubtful construction of a clause of the existing constitution, this General Assembly, thus elected, has enfranchised all white men, no matter what treason they have committed, and thus have added to the voting population about 30,000 persons who have only lately ceased an armed resistance to the Government.

Next the Legislature had formed a rebel State militia and illegally had redistricted the State. The ". . . one object of this movement is to legislate out all the remaining loyal officers whom they have not already removed, and place ex-rebels, perhaps brigadiers and colonels of the rebel army in their places."[64] Unionists had only one hope, and that was Congress. Likewise the Grand Union League of Maryland begged Congress to extend, before it was too late, the reconstruction laws over the State, which had gone rebel.[65] The resolutions of the Republican State convention, held at Baltimore, declared that the party would oppose the convention bill and the other enfranchising measures just passed, and would refuse to vote for delegates.[66] Not to be outdone, the Mayor and Council of Baltimore appealed to Congress against the rebels and the coming constitutional convention, blaming it all on a Governor, a traitor to his party, who had appointed his own registrars so that the State could be given over to the worst of the disunionists.[67] In the face of such an array of pleas from the chief radical bodies in the State, it was hard for the Congressional radicals not to act; yet they were held back by the same unalterable fact that was handicapping them in dealing with rebel Kentucky: the fact that Maryland had never seceded. Even radicals could not stomach legislation over a State which had always been, and still was, in the Union.

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[64] *House Mis. Doc. 27* (40 Cong. 1 Sess.) and McPherson, *Hand-Book for 1868,* p. 246.

[65] *House Mis. Doc. 28* (40 Cong. 1 Sess.).

[66] *House Mis. Doc. 32* (40 Cong. 1 Sess.).

[67] *House Mis. Doc. 34* (40 Cong. 1 Sess.).

The convention met, therefore, in spite of certain radicals in Congress who declared for military force to prevent its assembling. President Johnson went to Annapolis to give it his personal blessing with a typical Johnson speech. The President of the convention and all members had to take, by order of the law calling them into existence, the oath to bear true allegiance to Maryland and the United States, to defend and protect both, to promise not to allow the Union ever to be dissolved, and to prevent any political combinations ever trying to do so.[68] If this was a studied play to disarm radicals with Unionist words, it did not work, for radicals were in consternation at the entire proceedings. Regarding disfranchisement, there is little to say, except that, by the report of the Committee on the Franchise, it was entirely wiped out of the Constitution. The only clauses even remotely related to it were provisions for a registration law, and an oath to support the Constitution. This report became Article I of the Constitution.[69] As if to insult Unionism and radicalism to the limit, it disfranchised negroes and asked for compensation for emancipated slaves.

Such insolence brought cries of rage from all radicals. The *Missouri Democrat* said: "Maryland is a captured State. Not in honest and open assault did the rebels succeed in taking it. . . . But by the treachery of Governor Swann, the enemy was admitted within the walls, and the place was delivered into their hands."[70] The Chicago *Journal* also raved impotently:

> Kentucky is not to be the only paradise of traitors and pandemonium of Unionists. . . . The only immediate remedy would be the interference of Congress. . . . It is quite certain that those who were traitors, and who now glory in the fact, will

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[68] *Journal of the Convention, 1867,* pp. 9-11.

[69] *Ibid.,* pp. 151-3.

[70] June 4, 1867.

control the politics of at least two States, if not disfranchised by an act of Congress.[71]

Colfax stated Congressional opinion when he answered a letter of John L. Thomas, of Maryland, requesting his presence at a Border State convention to deal with rebel control in several of these States:

> If a State which *enfranchises* by the tens of thousands every man who has arms to destroy the nation, and along with them every man who took official oaths of allegiance to a so-called government which could only exist on the ruins of the Republic, and, *at* the same time, *disfranchises* by the tens of thousands

the negroes, that state is not republican and ought to be investigated.[72] Regarding the fall elections, the New York *Tribune* said:

> No man who fought effectively on the Union side could find a place on that ticket; if he did, the voters would repudiate him. In short, Maryland is now under the sway of the worse [sic] wing of the late Confederate host.

The only hope (continued the editor) was for Congress to enfranchise the blacks, so as to swamp the rebel majority. "Meanwhile, we thank the faithful Radicals who keep the old flag flying. . . ." [73] Greeley's feeling of disgust, and at the same time of impotence, was characteristic of the radical mind. After all, if Maryland and Kentucky wished to go to the devil, their apostasy would have to be suffered. And if the disease could be kept from spreading, it was not mortal, for the rebels of Kentucky and Maryland were a small minority compared to the radicals in the North. Their acts were atrocious, yet if the South could be made Republican, these two States might be left to glory in their own sin; for, in the large, they could not avail much, if the radicals kept the flag flying elsewhere.

The subject must not be dropped before it is emphasized that both Maryland and Kentucky were thus going rebel at the very time that Congress was proposing to deal with the South. The thought in the minds of all who voted for radical reconstruction probably was that the treason of these two States must not be allowed in the South. They were horrible examples of what secessionism in defeat could accomplish, and they clinched any argument in favor of severity as against leniency towards the South. There must be no more Kentuckies and no more Marylands. Thus the seceded South suffered for the rebellious acts of the border States.

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[71] August 26, 1867.

[72] *National Intelligencer,* clipped by Louisville *Journal,* September 24, 1867.

[73] October 12, 1867.

EARLY MARYLAND NEWSPAPERS.

A List of Titles

Compiled by

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

Entries prefixed with an * are in Maryland Historical Society's Collection.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 257.)

1831

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and
Political and Agricultural Museum.
[Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
[Baltimore] Chronicle of the Times and Disseminator
of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.
[Baltimore] Freeman's Banner.
* [Baltimore] Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation, or
American Anti-Slavery Journal, and Register of News.

[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and
Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
Baltimore Minerva and Saturday Post.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore Times.
[Bel-Air] Harford Republican.
[Belle-Air] Independent Citizen.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
Cumberland Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
* [Easton] Easton Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
* Easton Gazette.
[Easton] Republican Star, and Eastern Shore
General Advertiser.
Elkton Press and Cecil County Advertiser.
[Fell's Point] Wreath.
[Fell's Point] Wreath and Literary Shamrock.
* Frederick Town Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagers-Town] Mail and Washington
County Republican Advertiser.
* [Hagers-Town] Torch-Light and Public Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal and True American.
Snow-Hill Messenger and Worcester County Advertiser.
[Taney-Town] Regulator and Taney-Town Herald.
* [Williams-Port] Republican Banner.

1832

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* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and
Political and Agricultural Museum.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
* [Baltimore] Freeman's Banner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation, or
American Anti-Slavery Journal, and Register of News.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and
Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Press.
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Saturday Morning Visiter.
* Baltimore Times.
Baltimore Weekly Gazette.
[Bel-Air] Harford Republican.
[Belle-Air] Independent Citizen.
[Boonsboro] Cracker (?)
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
Cumberland Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
* Easton Gazette.
[Easton] Republican Star, and
Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
[Elkton] Cecil Republican and Farmers' and
Mechanics' Advertiser.

Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Weekly Times.
* Hagers-Town Mail and Washington
County Republican Advertiser.
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[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
* Baltimore Saturday Visiter.[1]
Baltimore Weekly Gazette.

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[1] In February 1833 title changed to.

[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Bellair] Independent Citizen.
[Boonsboro] Cracker.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Enquirer.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
[Chestertown] Telescope and Eastern Shore Advertiser.
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* [Frederick] Weekly Times.
[Hagerstown] Free Press.
Hagers-town Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
* [Hagerstown] Torch-Light and Public Advertiser.
[Port Deposit] Central Courant.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal and True American.
[Rockville] True American?
Snow-Hill Messenger and Worcester County Advertiser.
[Taney-Town] Regulator and Taney-Town Herald.
[Upper Marlboro] Marlboro' Banner, and Weekly Advertiser.
[Westminster] Carrolltonian.
[Williamsport] Republican Banner.

1834

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and Political and Agricultural Museum.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
* [Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
Baltimore Daily News.
[Baltimore] Experiment.
[Baltimore] Farmer and Gardner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation, or American Anti-Slavery Journal, and Register of News.
Baltimore Intelligencer.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Saturday Visiter.
Baltimore Weekly Gazette.
[Bel-Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel-Air] Independent Citizen.
[Boonsboro] Cracker.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
[Chestertown] Telescope and Eastern Shore Advertiser.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
* [Cumberland] Phoenix Civilian.
[Denton] Caroline Advocate.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
[Easton] Republican Star, and Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

[Elkton] Cecil Republican and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.
* Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Times.
[Frederick] Weekly Times.
[Hagers-Town] Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
* [Hagers-Town] Torch-Light and Public Advertiser.
[Port Deposit] Central Courant.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
[Rockville] Maryland Journal and True American.
Snow-Hill Messenger and Worcester County Advertiser.
[Westminster] Carrolltonian.
[Williamsport] Republican Banner.

1835

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and Political and Agricultural Museum.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
[Baltimore] Farmer and Gardner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Genius of Universal Emancipation, or American Anti-Slavery Journal, and Register of News.
Baltimore Intelligencer.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
[Baltimore] Maryland Colonization Journal.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] News Letter.
[Baltimore] Nicholson's Lottery Gazette.
[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.

* Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Bel-Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel-Air] Independent Citizen.
[Boonsboro] Cracker (?)
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Dorchester Aurora.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
[Cumberland] Phoenix Civilian.
[Denton] Caroline Advocate.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
[Easton] Republican Star, and Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
[Elkton] Cecil Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.
Fell's Point News Letter and Mercantile Advertiser.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch-Light and Public Advertiser.
[Port Deposit] Cecil Whig and Port Deposit Weekly Courier.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
* Westminster Carroltonian.
[Williamsport] Republican Banner.

1836

* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and Political and Agricultural Museum.

* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Columbian.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
[Baltimore] Daily Intelligener.
* Baltimore Daily Transcript.
[Baltimore] Farmer and Gardner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Jefferson Reformer and
Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and
Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
[Baltimore] Maryland Colonization Journal.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Samuel Ludvigh's Campagne-Blatt(?)
Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
* Baltimore Trades Union.
[Bel-Air] Harford Citizen and Cecil Whig and Courier.
* [Belle-Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel-Air] Independent Citizen.
[Bel-Air] Madisonian and Harford and Cecil Advertiser.
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Dorchester Aurora.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
[Cumberland] Alleganian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
[Cumberland] Phoenix Civilian.
[Denton] Caroline Advocate.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
[Easton] Republican Star, and Eastern Shore
General Advertiser.

[Elkton] Cecil Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.
Elkton Courier.
* Frederick Citizen.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times
Hagerstown Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch-Light and Public Advertiser.
[Port Deposit] Cecil Whig and Port Deposit Weekly Courier.
[Princess Anne] People's Press.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
[Upper Marlboro] Bulletin.
[Upper Marlboro] Marlboro Gazette, and Prince George's County Advertiser.
* Westminster Carroltonian.

1837

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and Political and Agricultural Museum.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
Baltimore Daily Transcript.
[Baltimore] Eastern Express.
[Baltimore] Farmer and Gardner.
* Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Jefferson Reformer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
[Baltimore] Kaleidoscope.
[Baltimore] Maryland Colonization Journal.
[Baltimore] Merchant.

[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Southern Pioneer.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Weekly Sun.
[Bel-Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel-Air] Madisonian and Harford and Baltimore Advertiser.
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Dorchester Aurora.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
[Cumberland] Alleganian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
[Cumberland] Phoenix Civilian.
[Denton] Caroline Advocate.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
[Easton] Republican Star, and Eastern Shore
General Advertiser.
[Elkton] Cecil Gazette and Farmers' and
Mechanics' Advertiser.
Elkton Courier.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Times and Democratic Advocate.
* Frederick Visiter.
* Hagerstown Mail and Washington
County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch-Light and Public Advertiser.
[Port Deposit] Cecil Whig and
Port Deposit Weekly Courier.

[Princess Anne] People's Press.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
[Upper Marlboro] Marlboro Gazette, and
Prince George's County Advertiser.
* Westminster Carroltonian.

1838

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and
Political and Agricultural Museum.
[Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* Baltimore Commercial Transcript.
Baltimore Daily Transcript.
* [Baltimore] Democratic Herald.
[Baltimore] Eastern Express.
[Baltimore] Farmer and Gardner.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Geschäftige Martha.
[Baltimore] Jefferson Reformer and
Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Kaleidoscope.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and
Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
Baltimore Literary Monument. (?)
[Baltimore] Maryland Colonization Journal.
[Baltimore] Merchant.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' Weekly Register.
* Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.

[Baltimore] Weekly Sun.
* [Baltimore] Whig.
[Bel-Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel-Air] Madisonian.
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Dorchester Aurora.
Centerville Times and Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent Bugle.
[Cumberland] Alleganian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
[Cumbreland] Phoenix Civilian.
[Denton] Caroline Advocate.
* [Easton] Eastern-Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
[Easton] Republican Star and Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
[Elkton] Cecil Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.
Elkton Courier.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser.
* [Frederick] Times and Democratic Advocate.
* Frederick Visiter.
Hagerstown Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Port Deposit] Cecil Whig and Port Deposit Weekly Courier.
[Princess Anne] Herald.
[Princess Anne] People's Press.
[Princess Anne]. Somerset Herald.
[Princess Anne] Village Herald.
[Rockville] Maryland Free Press.
[Snow-Hill] Worcester Banner.
[Upper Marlboro] Marlboro Gazette, and Prince George's County Advertiser.

* Westminster Carroltonian.
* [Westminster] Democrat and Carroll County Republican.

1839

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and Political and Agricultural Museum.
[Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer and Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the Day.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander.
[Baltimore] Demokratische Whig.
[Baltimore] Farmer and Gardner.
Baltimore Gazette.
[Baltimore] Geschäftige Martha.
Baltimore Literary Monument. (?)
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
[Baltimore] Maryland Colonization Journal.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' National Register.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Wahrheitsverbreiter.
[Baltimore] Weekly Sun.
[Baltimore] Whig.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel Air] Madisonian.
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
[Cambridge] Dorchester Aurora.
[Cambridge] Weekly Chronicle and Farmers Register.

Centerville Evening Times and
Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
[Chestertown] Kent News.
[Cumberland] Alleganian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
[Cumberland] Phoenix Civilian.
* [Easton] Eastern-Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
[Easton] Republican Star, and Eastern Shore
General Advertiser.
[Elkton] Cecil Gazette & Farmers' & Mechanics' Advertiser.
[Emmitsburg] Gazette.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner and Public Advertiser.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
* [Frederick] Times and Democratic Advocate.
* Frederick Visiter.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail and Washington
County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Torch-Light and Herald.
[Hagerstown] Washington County Democrat.
[Havre-de-Grace] Susquehanna Advocate and
Harrison Democrat.
Leonard Town Herald.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon. (?)
[Port Deposit] Cecil Whig and Port Deposit Weekly Courier.
Port Deposit, Rock and Cecil County Commercial Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Snow-Hill] Worcester Banner.
[Upper Marlboro] Marlboro Gazette, and
Prince George's County Advertiser.
Westminster Carroltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll County Republican.

1840

[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and
Political and Agricultural Museum.

* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer and Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the Day.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Daily Argus.
[Baltimore] Daily Evening Gazette.
[Baltimore] Demokratische Whig.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent. (?)
Baltimore Gazette.
[Baltimore] Geschäftige Martha.
* [Baltimore] Log Cabin Advocate.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer and Weekly Literary Religious Visitor.
[Baltimore] Maryland Colonization Journal.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' National Register.
[Baltimore] Ocean.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Pilot and Transcript.
Baltimore Post and Commercial Transcript.
* Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
* [Baltimore] Spirit of Democracy.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Pilot.
[Baltimore] Weekly Sun.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and Dorchester Advertiser. (?)
[Cambridge] Dorchester Aurora.
Centerville Evening Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
[Chester Town] Kent News.

[Cumberland] Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
[Cumberland] Maryland Advocate.
[Denton] Pearl.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.
Easton Gazette.
[Easton] Republican Star, and Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
[Elkton's] Cecil Gazette, Farmers' & Mechanics' Advertiser.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard Free Press.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen and State Advertiser. (?)
[Frederick] Times and Democratic Advocate.
* Frederick Visiter.
* Hagerstown Family Intelligencer.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
* Hagerstown Mail and Washington County Republican Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Odd Fellow.
* Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Washington County Democrat.
[Havre-de-Grace] Susquehanna Advocate and Harrison Democrat.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Port Deposit] Cecil Whig and Port Deposit Weekly Courier.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Rockville] Farmer's Friend.
[Snow-Hill] Worcester Banner.
[Upper Marlboro] Marlboro Gazette, and Prince George's County Advertiser.
* Westminster Carroltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll County Republican.
[Williamsport] Republican Banner.

(*To be Continued.*)

BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1673.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

The Anglo-Dutch naval war seems not to have affected activity in colonial land transfers, for the number of recorded deeds is quite up to the average. As for institutional progress, there is nothing in these deeds to show any local development or any spread of population to new areas.

The items here following summarize pages 101 to 223 of the original land-record liber G. No. J, and also pages 71 to 169 of the transcript in liber T R No. R A. There are two interpolations in the record, showing payments of alienation fees in 1674.

Deed, March 1, 1672-73, Thomas Howell conveying to James Hepbourne 200 acres at the head of Fishing Creek in Sassafras River, adjoining land of Mr. Joseph Gundry. Witnesses, John Hodgson senior, John Owen.

Deed, March 2, 1672-73, Nathaniell Utie, gentleman, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Rutten Garret, planter, a 300-acre portion of the 800-acre tract "Oakinton" on the north side of Swan Creek. Witnesses, Thomas Long, Henry Ward. Interpolated entry that Sheriff Thomas Carleton on March 13, 1673-74, has received from Edward Bedell, for credit of Rutgers Garret, 36 pounds of tobacco for alienation, and entry is certified by Clerk Thomas Hedge.

Deed, January 1, 1672-73, Henry Eldesley, planter, conveying to Ebenezar Blackston, planter, 100 acres at Sassafras River, beginning at the landing of Nicholass Allum and being part of land formerly belonging to Capt. Thomas Howell. Parnell Eldesley signs with grantor. Witnesses, John Owen, William Gives, Miles Gibson.

Deed, September 5, 1671, John Vanheeck, gentleman, and wife Sarah conveying to Thomas Hawker 300 acres formerly conveyed by Vanheeck to him, adjoining land of Capt. Josias Fendall at Fendall's Creek. Witnesses, Richard Ball, T. Salmon. Appendant certificate, June 18, 1673, of delivery of seisin by Vanheeck, signed by T. Salmon, William Salsbury.

Deed, December 4, 1672, Robert Taylor, planter, of Gunpowder River, for 1,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Joseph Peircey, carpenter, of Back River, the 100-acre tract "Taylors Delight" on the east side of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, John Taylor, John Waterton.

Deed, April 6, 1672, John Browning, planter, and wife Elizabeth, for 28,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Nash of Kent County 300 acres near Bohemia River, called Browning plantation, patented July 21, 1664, to Abraham Morgan, who conveyed it to Thomas Browning, father of the grantor; by same deed Henry Ward, esquire, is named attorney to record the deed. Witnesses, Augustine Herrman, Rowland Williams, Thomas Shelton. Appendant certificate, April 6, that grantors have delivered seisin to Nash, signed by same witnesses.

Deed, March 4, 1672-73, Richard Leake, tailor, and wife Gwilthin, for 7,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Hanse Peterson and James Watson, planters, the 300-acre tract called the Indian Range, at the head of the western branch of Back Creek in Sassafras River, adjoining John Cock's land and bounded by Cocke's Branch. Witnesses, Richard Ball, T. Salmon.

Deed, June 3, 1672, John Desjardins, gentleman, conveying to John Rogers, merchant, of Bristol, the 50-acre tract "Port Royall" at Port Royall Creek in Rumley Creek, patented May 1, 1672, to Desjardins. Witnesses, James Frisbie, John Vanheecke. Minute of acknowledgment on June 3, 1673.

Deed, June 3, 1673, Mathew Adams, planter, and wife Ann, for 2,700 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Jonathan Lincolne, planter, 50 acres at Sassafras River, it being the half next to Swan Creek of land bought by Adams from Thomas Pryor of Sassafras River. Witnesses, John Vanheeck, T. Salmon. Appendant receipt July 2, 1673, from Sheriff Thomas Carleton for one shilling paid by Lincolne for alienation.

Assignment, May 27, 1673, Obadiah Judkins of Talbot County conveying to John Hillen of Anne Arundel County a patent and land therein described which was assigned to him by Henry Downes. Witnesses, William Southebe, Joshua Shaller.

Assignment, May 27, 1673, Obadiah Judkins of Talbot County, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Hillen a deed of sale and land therein described formerly made to him by Henry Downes and wife Bridget. Witnesses, William Southebee, Joshua Shaller.

Letter of attorney, May 27, 1673, Obadiah Judkins and wife Jane of Talbot County appointing Abraham Strand of Baltimore County their attorney to acknowledge conveyance of 300 acres to John Hillen and of their patent and deed therefor, and to give Hillen seisin by turf and twig. Witnesses, D. Humbert, Henry Eldesley.

Assignment, January 7, 1667-68, Henry Downes and wife Bridget conveying to Obadiah Judkins of Miles River in Talbot County a patent and land therein described. Witnesses, Matt. Morton, Robert Dunn.

Deed, May 27, 1673, Obadiah Judkins and wife Jane of Talbot County, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Hillen the 300-acre tract "Hay Downe" on the south side of Captain John's Creek on south side of Elk River, between Goldsmith's Branch and Downes Branch and east of land of one Cavokerr now owned by James White, said tract patented September 15, 1665, to Henry Downes. Witnesses, William Southebe, Joshua Shaller. Appendant certificate, June 2, 1673, that Abraham Strand as attorney has delivered seisin to Hillen, witnessed by Thomas Shelton, Nathaniel Hillen. Appendant receipt form for alienation fee is blank except for Hillen's name entered.

Partition deed, June 3, 1673, John Ryley and John Webster, planters, dividing equally their land at Swan Creek on south side of Sassafras River, bought jointly by them in 1670 from William Palmer, Webster to have the half next to Swan Creek with 30 perches of river frontage. Witnesses, William Toulson, T. Salmon.

Deed, August 4, 1673, John George, planter, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Rumsey the 200-acre tract "Fareall" on the west side of Torson's Creek in Sassafras River, adjoining land formerly taken up by Andrew Torson. Witnesses, Thomas Gilbert, George Brocas. ✓

Deed, March 10, 1672-73, John Lee conveying to William Osborne his half of the tract "Spryes Marsh" on the east side of Bush River about three miles up. Witnesses, Eusebius Beale, Benjamin Blofield. Wife Florence Lee assigns all her interest, witnessed by Benjamin Blofeild.

Letter of attorney, June 2, 1673, William Osborne appointing Eusebius Beale his attorney to acknowledge conveyance of land to Anthony Brispoe. Appendant letter authorizes Beale to take acknowledgment of Lee's conveyance of his half-share to Osborne. No witnesses recorded.

Deed, June 2, 1673, William Osborne and John Lee, for 1,200 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Anthony Brispoe the 100-acre tract "Mates Angle" on the east side of Bush River about five miles up. Witnesses, Eusebius Beale, Benjamin Blofeild.

Deed, June 2, 1673, Samuell Tracey, gentleman, of Gunpowder River, for 6,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to James Wells and Thomas Richardson, planters, 150 acres, being part of the tract "Taylors Mount" on the south side of the eastern branch at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining lands of Richard Winley and of Thomas Marley which were parts of "Taylors Mount," grantor giving warranty for himself and for Hugh Williams. Witnesses, Richard Winley, John Waterton. ✓

Deed, October 19, 1672, Robert Chapman of Kent County conveying to Thomas Phelleps or Phelps of Anne Arundel County the tract "Woolfes Neck" at Swann Creek on the south side of the western branch of Gunpowder River, acreage not stated, adjoining land formerly taken up by Capt. Thomas Harwood, mariner. Witnesses, Jonathan Neale, Edmond Booney.

Deed, November 10, 1672, James Magreegory, planter, conveying to John Poole, planter, 175 acres at Omeely's Creek in Bohemia River. Witnesses, John Vanheck, James Frisbie.

Deed, August 2, 1673, William Salsbury, planter, and wife Sarah, for 6,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Morgan and William Welsh, planters, the 200-acre tract "Fawmouth" on Worton Creek, adjoining land formerly taken up by Capt. Cornwallis, patented on May 1, 1672, to Salsbury. Witnesses, Henry Ward, T. Salmon.

Deed, August 2, 1673, John Marscord and Mathew Kniveington, planters, for 12,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Barnard Utie the 200-acre tract "Beaver Neck" at Muskeeto Creek. Jane Marscord signs with grantors. Witnesses, Andrew Bennet, Henry Haslewood, Mense Stiklekamp.

Deed, August 4, 1673, George Harris, planter, of Kent County, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Henry Eldesly, planter, land at Stony Point on the south side of Sassafras River, acreage not stated. Witnesses, James Wrayeth, Nicholas Allome.

Bond, August 4, 1673, George Harris, planter, of Kent County, obligating himself for 4,000 pounds of tobacco to Henry Eldesly for warranty of title to land at Sassafras River sold to Eldesly. Witnesses, James Wrayeth, Nicholas Allome.

Deed, July 24, 1673, William Salsbury, planter, and wife Sarah, for 4,300 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Salmon 200 acres at Worton Creek, adjoining land of John Bromfeild, it being part of land bought from Col. Edward Carter of Virginia. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, John Vanheeck.

Bond, July 24, 1673, William Salsbury, planter, for self and wife Sarah, obligating himself for 10,000 pounds of tobacco, to Thomas Salmon for warranty of title to land sold to Salmon. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, John Vanheeck.

Deed, May 30, 1673, Robert Hawkins, heir and administrator of John Hawkins, deceased, conveying to William Dunkerton and Thomas Overton the 700-acre tract "Colleton" fronting on the eastern side of the Bay and adjoining Godfrey Bayley's land, patented February 15, 1659-60, to Richard Collet, planter, and assigned by him to John Hawkins. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, James Frisbie.

Deed, May 30, 1673, Robert Hawkins, heir and administrator of John Hawkins, deceased, conveying to William Dunkerton and Thomas Overton, the 150-acre tract "The Tryangle", north of land at Elk River formerly taken up by Richard and John Collet, and south of land formerly taken up by Richard Collet, patented September 30, 1667, to John Hawkins. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, James Frisbie.

Deed, May 30, 1673, Robert Hawkins, heir and administrator of John Hawkins, deceased, conveying to William Dunkerton and Thomas Overton 500 acres adjoining land of John Hawkins, deceased, lately possessed by John Collet, junior, deceased, it being one-half of the tract "Tryumph" at Elk River formerly taken up by John Collet, senior, and George Goldsmith, deceased. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, James Frisbie.

Deed, May 30, 1673, Robert Hawkins, heir and administrator of John Hawkins, deceased, conveying to William Dunkerton and Thomas Overton the 600-acre tract "Two Necks" at Crooked Creek on the north side of Elk River, adjoining the tract "Turkey Point" formerly taken up by Richard Wright, patented July 21, 1664, to Richard and John Collet, gentlemen, and assigned by John Collet to John Hawkins. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, James Frisbie.

Bond, May 30, 1673, Robert Hawkins, ropemaker, obligating himself for 200,000 pounds of tobacco to William Dunkerton and Thomas Overton, gentlemen, on behalf of self and wife Hanna, as warranty of title to 1,950 acres sold to Dunkerton and Overton. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, James Frisbie.

Clerk's minute reading "At A Courte held for Baltemore County Nouembr 4th, 1673".

Letter of attorney, June 15, 1673, Charles Gorsuch appointing Thomas Long his attorney to acknowledge sale of 86 acres to Roger Sidwell. Witnesses, William Coubourne, John Kemp.

Deed, June 10, 1673, Charles Gorsuch conveying to Roger Sedwell, planter, the 86-acre tract "The Prospect" near the head of Bare Creek on the south side of Back River, as patented to Gorsuch. Witnesses, John Johnson, John Barret.

Deed, November 4, 1673, John James, planter, conveying to Thomas Thurston the 200-acre tract "Turkey Hill" at the head of Bush River on the northeast branch. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Edward Allely (?), Thomas Troute.

Deed, November 4, 1673, Edward Horton, planter, for 2,100 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Byworth of Patapsco River the 100-acre tract "Hortons Fortune", adjoining lands of Robert Gorsuch and of John Godfrey, patented July 10, 1671. Witnesses, George Utie, T. Salmon.

Deed, November 4, 1673, Henry Eldesly, planter, and wife Parnell, for 14,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to James Wrath two adjoining parcels on the south side of Sassafras River, one being 175 acres, part of the tract "Drecut" taken up by Henry Jones, deceased, and the other being land bought by Eldesly from its late occupant George Harris, deceased, late of Kent. Witnesses, Gideon Gundry, Henry Haslewood. Interpolated entry that Sheriff Thomas Carleton on March 30, 1674, has received from Wrath 27 pounds of tobacco for alienation of 225 acres.

The following papers dated in this year are recorded on pages 44 to 46 of liber I S No. I K which carries a transcript of excerpts from an older liber I C No. A, now missing.

Bond, June 3, 1673, Joseph Hughes obligating himself to re-convey to Thomas Heath some land lately bought from Heath, in case of non-payment of the last bill of debt given for it by Hughes, and if Hughes dies before payment the land reverts to Heath and Heath will return payments previously made. Witnesses, John Errickson, Euesebius Beale.

Bill of debt, January 28, 1672-73, Joseph Hughes agreeing to pay Thomas Heath, planter, 1,800 pounds of tobacco by October 10, 1674. Witnesses, David Thomas, Thomas Taldersby.

Bill of debt, January 28, 1672-73, Joseph Hughes, carpenter, agreeing to pay Thomas Heath 611 pounds of tobacco after October 10 next. Witnesses, David Thomas, Thomas Talterby.

Bill of debt, March 1, 1672-73, Joseph Hughes agreeing to pay Thomas Heath of Bush River 262 pounds of tobacco after October 10 next. Witnesses, Eusebius Beale, Anthony Brispo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

May 8th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman was recognized by the Chair and he gave a brief sketch of the old swivel gun now on exhibition in the library. It is the tradition that this gun was used in the defense of Fort Cumberland. Photographs of the gun have been sent to various authorities on the subject of fire arms and they have given us some interesting information. The Curator of Fort Ticonderoga presented us with a piece of flint of the type used in the swivel gun.

It was noted that there were no nominations for membership and each member was asked to recognize his duty and try to secure a new member.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Mr. Skipwith Wilmer Pleasants
Mr. R. R. Griffith
Mr. Arthur Tracey

The death of our member Mrs. William Thomas Wilson was reported.

Dr. William Rush Dunton, Jr., was then introduced. He showed some lovely examples of early quilts and gave a brief history of each one. Some colored lantern slides were also shown in this connection.

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver moved that a standing vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Dunton for his most delightful and interesting talk.

October 9th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight at the Peabody Institute, in the Concert Hall. Due to the interest created among our members in the lecture on the Rockefeller Institute Restoration Work at Williamsburg, Virginia, our library was not adequate to take care of the number of persons wishing to attend.

Mr. W. Hall Harris, President of the Maryland Historical Society presided, but announced that all matters of regular business would be dispensed with, excepting the reading of the names of those persons who have been placed in nomination for membership in the Society since the last regular meeting.

Mr. William G. Perry, member of the firm of Perry and Shaw of Boston, gave a very interesting talk on the Rockefeller Restoration Work at Williamsburg, Virginia, and showed lantern slides of the progress being made on these old buildings.

November 13th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read. President Harris expressed the thanks of the Society for the courtesy of the Peabody Institute in allowing us to hold our October Meeting in the Peabody Concert Hall owing to the number of members of the Society who wished to attend, and the rooms of this Society being too small to accommodate the crowd.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Mr. John Carroll Stow
Mr. Delmar L. Thornbury
Mr. Roland M. Hooker
Mr. John Meagher
Mrs. John Paul Tyler
Mrs. Joseph Earle Moore
Mrs. J. Frederick Essary
Mr. William Walter Bryan

Miss Cecilia M. Muth
Dr. George F. Libby
Mrs. William S. Hilles
Mr. James C. Thompson
Mr. James Rittenhouse
Mrs. Elmore B. Jeffery
Mrs. Eli Vernon Brown
Dr. George M. Anderson
Mr. B. Harris Henderson
Mr. James R. Paine
Dr. William Mercer Sprigg
Mr. Edward H. Glidden, Jr.
Mr. Edw. Breckenridge Lowndes
Miss Julia E. Spilker
Mr. Henry Chandlee Forman
Mr. R. Bennett Darnall
Mr. Charles J. Werner
Miss Ella Ijams
Rt. Rev. C. F. Thomas

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver was recognized by the Chair. He gave a brief account of the very successful day spent by the members of the Harford County Historical Society at Tudor Hall, near Belair, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Edwin Booth. A letter was read from Mr. E. H. Sothoron of the Players Guild expressing his regret at being unable to attend the exercises due to his sailing on the 23rd of October but extended the very best wishes of Mrs. Sothoron and himself for the efforts of the Maryland Historical Society and the Harford County Historical Society to honor the birth of Edwin Booth. It may be noted here that Mr. Sothoron died on the day that he was to sail for Europe.

The Maryland Tercentenary Commission has extended to this Society a cordial invitation to be present on the 22nd of November, at 2: 30 P. M., at the War Memorial to hear the broadcast from Cowes, England and the answer to be returned by Gov. Ritchie, and a word of greeting from President Roosevelt, all in connection with the unveiling at Cowes by the Maryland born Lord Fairfax of the tablet which is being placed in honor of the sailing of the "Ark" and the "Dove."

Mrs. Arthur Barneveld Bibbins was then introduced and she gave a most entertaining talk on the English homes of the Lords Baltimore, illustrated with lantern slides.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Bibbins in appreciation for such a delightful evenings entertainment.

December 11th, 1933.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with President Harris in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read.

A list of the donations to the library since the last meeting was read.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active

Dr. Noble C. Powell
Dr. Angus L. MacLean
Mr. Kent R. Mullikin
Mr. Robert M. Torrence
Mr. Henry M. Walker
Mrs. James M. Warrick
Mr. Basil Sollers
Dr. Raymond Gerard Willse
Sister M. Clotilde Holbein

Associate

Mr. Thomas M. Goodrich

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. John D. Urie, on November 19th, 1933.

Mrs. Hester Dorsey (Albert Levin) Richardson, on December 10th, 1933.

The President spoke of the lamentable fact that the Key manuscript of the Star Spangled Banner is to be offered for sale at auction in New York City but that it was not within the power of the Society to make any drastic efforts to try to save it for Baltimore.

Mr. James E. Hancock, President of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, was recognized. He told of the efforts of his Society to obtain some details of the sale and perhaps arrange to secure the manuscript for the Society of 1812. In this connection he introduced the following resolutions:

"*Whereas,* We have heard that the original manuscript of the Star Spangled Banner as written by Francis Scott Key is about to be disposed of by the executors of the Estate of the late Henry Walters.

"*And whereas,* We have understood that Mr. Henry Walters had purchased said manuscript with the understanding that it would be kept in Baltimore.

"*Therefore be it resolved,* That the Maryland Historical Society, assembled in General Meeting, December eleventh, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, would deprecate the departure of this interesting relic which is so closely identified with the history of Baltimore, and hope that proper means will be taken to retain it in this city."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. William L. Marbury was recognized by the Chair. He suggested that the Society express to his honor the Mayor of Baltimore that an effort be made by the City to secure the Key manuscript.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the Corresponding Secretary was advised to inform the Mayor of Baltimore of the feeling of the Society in the matter of the Key manuscript, and to forward to him a copy of the Resolutions as presented by Mr. Hancock.

The President brought to the attention of the meeting the possibility of having the Rotary Club of Baltimore deposit with this Society the memorial plaque which has been presented to said club by the Cowes Rotary Club in connection with the unveiling of the tablet at Cowes, England, commemorating the sailing from there of the "Ark" and the "Dove."

It was moved that a Committee be appointed to take this matter up with the President of the Baltimore Rotary Club, and the following named members of the Society to constitute said Committee. Mr. William Ingle, Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky, and Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The President extended the thanks of the Society to Mr. Henry Chandlee Forman for his gift to the library of a volume prepared by him entitled, "The Turner Family of 'Hebron' and Betterton, Maryland."

Mr. Forman, the speaker of the evening, was then recognized and he gave a most delightful talk on the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century architecture of Maryland, and later showed colored lantern slides of the exterior and interior views of some of the earliest houses in St. Mary's and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Upon motion of Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, duly seconded and carried, the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Forman for his most interesting and entertaining lecture.

NOTES, REVIEWS AND QUERIES.

First Settlement of ye Plantations of Piscatawy and Woodbridge, olde East New Jersey. By Orra Eugene Monnette. (A series of eight or more parts.) Los Angeles, California, Limited to 350 copies.

Part five of this work has just been received, covering pages 650 to 884 and containing 47 illustrations. It is difficult to comment intelligently on this work in its incomplete state, as it is different in construction from other genealogical works. It contains a great mass of data supported by photostatic and photographic copies of documents and records. The material is doubtless of great value, but until the contemplated index is completed it is obviously difficult of access, as the tables of contents do not give an adequate clue to the vast amount of material gathered into these nearly 900 pages. When completed and fully indexed, it will doubtless take its place as a major achievement in genealogy.

Our Earliest Colonial Settlements; their diversities of origin and later Characteristics. By Charles M. Andrews. New York, 1933, pp. 179. $2.50. (Stokes Foundation.)

These six lectures by Dr. Andrews are not only illuminating, as was to be expected, but are equally delightful from a literary standpoint. The settlements of Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode

Island, Connecticut and Maryland are considered from the point of colonization and later development. " An unbiased approach to the colonies from the standpoint of their origin will do something to eliminate those patriotic and nationalistic obsessions that have often led to an interpretation of the American past in a manner rather ingenious and artificial than historical." A valuable and thoroughly enjoyable work.

Proceedings of the Maryland Court of Appeals, 1696-1729. Edited by Hon. Carroll T. Bond. American Historical Association, 1933.

This is the first volume in the series of " American Legal Records," sponsored by the American Historical Association. From the Foreword we quote: " For the initial volumes, it was decided to select judicial records of the eighteenth century—a period even more seriously neglected than the earlier colonial era—beginning with the proceedings of the Maryland Court of Appeals from 1695 to 1729."

The Founding of Maryland. By Matthew Page Andrews. Williams & Wilkins: Appleton-Century, $4.50.

This timely contribution to the Tercentenary Celebration of the founding of our commonwealth, is the most important study of the period that has yet appeared and is by far the best work that Mr. Andrews has yet done. It should have a place in every public library and should be patronized by everyone interested in our local history. The work was sympathetically reviewed in the *Evening Sun* of December 9th.

Cato, the Censor, on Farming. Translated by Ernest Brehaut. Columbia University Press, 1933, pp. 156. Price, $3.75. (Records of Civilization, No. XVII.)

That Cato the Elder's *De agricultura* is an invaluable document has been recognized for more than twenty centuries. To the " Records of Civilization," Mr. Brehaut now adds the first complete translation into English of Cato's work, and scholar-ship is the gainer thereby. Detailed notes accompany the translation, and an introduction clarifies the text.

It is a handbook upon vine and olive-culture, written for any gentleman of means who is about to take up agriculture as a business venture, the only peaceful pursuit open to such a gentleman.

As a picture of rural life in the old Roman Republic, *Cato on Farming,* has surpassing merit.

1661 Crescent Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Question. Who were the parents of Margaret Crabb who married Dr. Richard Johns (1703-1748) of Calvert Co., a son of Abraham and Margaret (Hutchins) Johns, and had Elizabeth, b. 1734, m. an Orme; Thomas, 1737, m. Sarah Hollyday (1751-) dau. of Dr. Leonard Hollyday; Margaret, b. 1742, m. Brooke Beall; Jane, b. ? m. a Ridgely; Philip; and maybe a sixth child?"

Notes. Ralph Crabb had a Margaret who m. a Hilleary, as "Monnette Family" states. That book also states that "Henry Crabb (1) had one son Ralph," but Ralph's will names brother Edward; "Semmes Papers" in Md. Hist. Soc. gives will of Thomas Crabb March, 1719, wife Elizabeth, dau. Elizabeth; dau. Margaret; dau. Jane, who m. C. S. Smith. Added note says "Kin. Ralph, a brother, C. S. Smith, son-in-law."

The names of the children of Margaret (Crabb) Johns suggest Thomas as her father.

Joseph Birckhead's will, 1739, names nephews Philip and Williams Johns, sons of his sister Margaret and Dr. Richard Johns. (I think Joseph was a step-brother of Richard Johns.)

Yours truly,

Edwin T. Pollock,
Captain, U. S. Navy. (Ret.)

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